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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1912 Volume 1, Parts A to J. Volume II, Parts K to U. Volume III, Parts V to Y. . Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 14th January, 1913.

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 3rd February, 1913.

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4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 10th March, 1913.

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.

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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part I.—Canadian Trade). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 30th January, 1913. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 12th December, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part III.—Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 15th January, 1913.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information). Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, 17th February, 1913.. ... .*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Board of Grain Commisioners for Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 3rd February, 1913.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1912. (Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services). Presented, 1913. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions). Presented, 1913. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, 28th November, 1912—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Report of the Department of Inland Revenue for year ended 31st March, 1912. (Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity). Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 25th November, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1911, (Appendix of the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1911). Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 2nd June, 1913... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of the Twelfth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 14th and 21st of September, 1911. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 27th November, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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22. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912,—Fisheries. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 5th December, 1912.
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30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 3rd December, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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35. Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 14th January, 1913. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 28th November, 1912.
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36*a*. Fifth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 28th November, 1912.
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38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 28th November, 1912.
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39. "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, to the 21st November, 1912, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 25th November, 1912... .. ..*Not printed*

40. Statement of Treasury Board over-rulings, under Section 44, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912... .. ..*Not printed.*

41. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.
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42. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.....*Not printed*

43. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1912-13. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.
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44. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy is filled by promotion or by appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th November, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed*

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52*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been passed and published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st August, 1911, and 30th September, 1912, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 5th December, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed*

52*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all regulations issued by the Minister of the Interior, relating to the disposition of Dominion lands between 8th April, 1905, and 12th October, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 25th March, 1913.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (28th November, 1911) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 4th December, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 4th December, 1912... .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Deliberation of the Canada-West Indies Conference, and Agreement between Canada and certain of the West India Colonies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 4th December, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

56. Orders in Council passed between the 1st August, 1911, and 30th September, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the Rocky Mountains Park Act, Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, 4th December, 1912. *Not printed.*

56*a*. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st August, 1911, and 30th September, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserves and Park Act, Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 5th December, 1912. *Not printed.*

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57*a*. Report on the organization of the Public Service of Canada, by Sir George Murray. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 18th December, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

58. Report of the proceedings for the preceding year of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 9th December, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59. Schedules of Trade Transactions between the West Indies and Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, compiled from the West Indian blue books and statistics. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 12th December, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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59*a*. Trade Statistics of Imports and Exports in possession of the Government, *re* British West Indies. (*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Return showing correspondence concerning the calling for tenders for the Ships of War of Canada, together with copies of tenders. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 12th December, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and documents relating to the dismissal of John R McDonald, Heatherton, Antigonish County, as Indian agent for the district including the Counties of Antigonish and Guysborough, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Antigonish*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dr. C. P. Bissett, Physician to the Indians at Salmon River, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Michael Murphy, postmaster at Point Micheau, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 4th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of David A. McLeod, Postmaster at Cleveland, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 14th January.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, complaints, telegrams, reports, and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of John Milward, Postmaster at Stormont, Guysborough County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

61*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Kenneth F. McAskill, Postmaster at Loch Lomond, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*f*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 25th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memorandums and Orders in Council, relating to the dismissal of Mr. W. W. Hayden, late wharfinger of the government wharf at Digby, Nova Scotia. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. MacLean* (*Halifax*).
Not printed.

61*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against W. B. Langley, assistant at Lobster Hatchery, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Fred. E. Cox, engineer lobster hatchery at Isaac's Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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61*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Simon Hodgson, engineer lobster hatchery at Isaac's Harbour, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 14th January 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61j. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Henry Henlow, chief engineer at lobster hatchery at Canso, Guysborough County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of H. C. V. LeVatte, harbour master at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of evidence taken and report of investigations held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John Cummings, assistant at the lobster hatchery at Isaac's Harbour, Nova Scotia, and of evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of W. G. Matthews, coxswain, lifeboat crew at Canso, Guysborough County, N.S., and all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Joseph Shean, harbour master at North Sydney, N.S., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, relating to the dismissal of George H. Sampson, keeper of the storm signal at Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Alexis Vignean, captain of the patrol boat at Arichat, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*q*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, Orders in Council and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of Emeri Thivierge, from the position of fisheries inspector for the Counties of Prescott and Russell. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing all the public officers of the Inland Revenue Department in the County of St. Jean Iberville, removed by the present Government since 1st May, 1912, together with the names and duties of such persons, the reasons of their dismissal, the nature of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

complaints against them, the names of the persons who brought these complaints; also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto, and of the reports of inquiries in the cases where such have been held. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Demers.*

Not printed.

61*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, petitions, memoranda, notes of evidence, reports of investigations and other documents in the possession of the Department of Inland Revenue regarding the dismissal of J. Fabien Bugeaud, Bonaventure, Quebec, assistant inspector of weights and measures in the Quebec district, and the appointment of his successor or successors, with the names, residence, salaries and duties; also of all documents relating to A. B. Caldwell, New Carlisle, Quebec, joint assistant inspector with J. Fabien Bugeaud, and the duties assigned to him, together with a copy of all recommendations for said new appointment. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*t*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, Orders in Council and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of Duncan McArthur, from the Annuities Branch, while the said branch was attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and evidence taken under investigation by Dr. Shentliff, relating to the dismissal of Charles O. Jones, postmaster of Bedford, County of Missisquoi. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kay.*

Not printed.

61*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, complaints or other papers or documents in the possession of the Government or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of Archibald Barss, postmaster, New Harbour, West, Guysborough County, N.S. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendation and other reports respecting the dismissal of Dr. A. Allaire as surgeon of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and also respecting the payments of his gratuities, superannuation or retiring allowance. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dismissal of Oscar Beauchamp as warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and also respecting the payments of his gratuities, superannuation or retiring allowance. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of John McDonald, freight handler and checker Intercolonial railway at Sydney Mines Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents and reports relating to the dismissal of Allan Kinney, of Linwood, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, a sectionman on the Intercolonial rail-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

way, and for a statement in detail of the expenses in connection with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*aa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents and reports relating to the dismissal of Charles Landry, of Pomket, Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway, and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antiginish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*bb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of Patrick Decoste, an employee on the ferry steamer *Scotia* between Mulgrave and Point Tupper on the Intercolonial railway. Presented 16th January, 1913.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*cc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Harry E. McDonald, assistant engineer at St. Peters Canal, Richmond County, N.S Presented 13th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte.*

61*dd*. Return to an order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, documents, telegrams, and charges relating to a complaint against Neil Ross sectionman on the Intercolonial railway at West River, County of Pictou, and of the evidence taken at the investigation, of the report of the commissioner thereon, and of all letters, papers or other documents relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents and reports relating to the dismissal of James Armstrong, of Heatherton, Antigonish County, N.S., a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway, and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

61*ff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Thomas J. Gray, as car inspector on the Intercolonial railway at Westville, County of Pictou. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*gg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and reports relating to the dismissal of Colin Macdonald, of James River Station, County of Antigonish, as Intercolonial sectionman, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*hh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of A. T. Gannon, car repairer and inspector Intercolonial railway at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*ii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents, and reports relating to the dismissal of Huber Myatte, Tracadie, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*
Not printed.

61*jj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents, and reports relating to the dismissal of John McDonnell, Afton Station, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway, and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*qq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams relating to the dismissal of J. N. N. Poirier, collector of excise at Victoriaville, Quebec, and also of the inquiry made by N. Garceau, by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and especially of two affidavits given by Ludger Frechette and Joseph Faucher. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Brouillard.* *Not printed.*

61*rr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Abraham Astephen, of North Sydney, N.S., interpreter Immigration Department at North Sydney, N.S., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ss*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of Robert Dow from the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. Presented 17th January, 1913. —*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*tt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John Ware of the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department at Halifax, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*uu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Richard Hickey, agent Immigration Department at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 17th January, 1913. *Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*vv*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Dr. J. W. McLean, of North Sydney, N.S., medical examiner, Immigration Department at North Sydney, N.S., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ww*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John A. McRea, lightkeeper, at Margaree Island, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*xx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Thomas Brymer, lightkeeper at Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*yy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dominique Boudrot, buoy contractor, at Petit de Grat, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*zz*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents concerning the dismissal of Frederick F. Doucet, keeper of the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour of Caraquet, County of Gloucester, and the nomination of his successor. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*aaa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of W. H. Henlow, keeper of storm drum, Liscomb, Guysborough County, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*bbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of David Falconer, lightkeeper at Cariboo Island, County of Pictou. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*bbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of M. Wilson Lawlor, harbour commissioner at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*

Not printed.

61*ddd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of P. J. McDonald, harbour commissioner at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*

Not printed.

61*eee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing: 1. The names of all lightkeepers in the Province of Nova Scotia who were dismissed from office or employment since 10th October, 1911, together with the date of each dismissal. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*fff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices in the Department of Marine and Fisheries to this date in the County of Bonaventure, the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations where such were held; as well as a list of the new appointments made by the department, with names, residences, salaries and duties,and a copy of all recommendations of such appointments. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).*

Not printed.

61*ggg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of H. L. Tory, fishery officer at Guysborough, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken, and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of the investigation. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*hhh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the dismissal of John W. Davis, fishery officer, Guysborough, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*jjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Martin Bourque, lightkeeper at River Bourgeois, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of the report of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*jjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Frederick Poirier, buoy contractor, at Descouse, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*kkk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and petitions for and against the dismissal of Dr. George Pinault, as medical health officer of the Mic-Mac Indian reserve, at Ste. Anne de Restigouche, Bonaventure County, Quebec, and of all documents relating to the appointment of a successor, with the name, residence, salary and duties of the new appointee. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*lll*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, &c., concerning the dismissal of Frederick Veit, employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the County of Gaspé. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*mmm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, complaints, declarations and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Mr. Alfred Lalonde, employed in the warehouse of the Government yards at St. Joseph de Sorel and the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Cardin*..*Not printed.*

61*nnn*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all letters telegrams, complaints or other papers or documents in the possession of the Government or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of James Webber, lightkeeper, Tor Bay Point, N.S. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

61*ooo*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all documents letters, inquiries, reports, evidence, &c., relating to the dismissal or the resignation of Baptiste Desjardins as lighthouse keeper at Kamouraska. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ppp*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Angus Smith, pilot on the steamer *Earl Grey*, and also of all the evidence taken at the latest investigation held in regard to the said complaints, and of the report of the investigation with regard to the same. Presented 20th January, 1913—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

61*qqq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Michael J. Sampson, lightkeeper at Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*rrr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of William Hackett, harbour commissioner at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding

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of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*

Not printed.

61*sss*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the dismissal of Hormidas Lacasse, as wharfinger on the government wharf at Wendover, County of Prescott, Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ttt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, evidence and correspondence, relating to the dismissal of Geoffrey Gorman, coxswain of the lifeboat station at Herring Cove, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean* (*Halifax*).. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*uuu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Captain George Wetmore, harbour master at Yarmouth, Yarmouth County, N.S., and the same information regarding the appointment of Captain Wetmore's successor, and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by Charles Lane in regard to the same, also a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*vvv*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Stanley Henlow, lightkeeper at Liscomb, Guysborough County, N.S., and of evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*www*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of H. C. V. LeVatte, fishery officer at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigations held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*xxx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Elias M. Boudrot, keeper of storm signal at Petit de Grat, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*yyy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of A. B. Cox, Superintendent of Reduction Works at Canso, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*zzz*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Jeffrey Crespo, sub-collector of Customs at Harbour au Bouche, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Antigonish*).

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*aaaa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, charges and correspondence between the Department of Customs and all other persons regarding the dismissal from office of Thomas Cameron, preventive officer at Andover, N.B., and also of all evidence and reports thereon with reference to the dismissal of the said officer. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Michaud.*
Not printed.

61*bbbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of L. W. Pye, customs officer at Liscomb, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*cccc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, inquiries, reports, correspondence, and of all documents relating to the dismissal of Lucien O. Thisdale, a customs employee at Valleyfield, Quebec, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Papineau.*
Not printed.

61*dddd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Alexander Macdonald of Doctor's Brook, Antigonish County, as sub-collector of customs. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*
Not printed.

61*eeee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Henry Cann, customs official and preventive officer at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61*ffff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents concerning the dismissal of Charles Mennier, customs preventive officer at Marieville, Quebec. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*gggg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, instructions, minutes of evidence taken and had on any inquiry investigation had, held or taken, and of all other papers and documents relating to the dismissal of George H. Cochrane, Collector of Customs at the Port of Moncton, New Brunswick; together with a copy of all letters and other correspondence between the Honourable Minister of Customs, and the member representing the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in this House, and of all letters, papers, telegrams, recommendations, appointments, or other papers and documents relating to the appointment of a collector of customs to succeed the said George H. Cochrane. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*hhhh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dismissal of C Michaud, postmaster at St. Germain, Kamouraska, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. ..*Not printed.*

61*iiii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, and of all complaints or accusations relating in any manner to the dismissal of Mr. Emile Archambault, letter carrier of Montreal, and a copy of the inquiry, and of the report of the inquiry held. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*jjjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Norman Morrison, postmaster at Ferguson's Lake, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*kkkk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. J. McKillop, postmaster at McKillop, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*llll*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, papers and reports in connection with the investigation recently held at the Ste. Agathe post office, County of Terrebonne. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*mmmm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Bertie Boudrot, lightkeeper at Poulamon, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation, and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*nnnn*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents and of all complaints, accusations and requests for inquiry, relating in any manner to the lighthouse keepers of Repentigny, P.Q., Messrs. Leon Rivest, J. B. Lachapelle and Louis Dubois, since 21st September last; also a copy of the inquiry and the report of the inquiry held in the matter. Presented 22nd January, 1913.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*oooo*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal of L. P. Carignan, forest ranger in the constituency of Champlain, Quebec. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*pppp*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, petitions, memoranda, notes of evidence, letters, reports of investigations and other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs, relating to the dismissal of James S. Harvey, preventive officer, New Richmond, Quebec; W. L. Kempffer, preventive officer at Paspebiac, Quebec; J. Herbert Sweetman, preventive officer at Port Daniel, Quebec; J. B. Le Blanc, preventive officer, at Carleton, Quebec; J. Nadeau, preventive officer, Nouvelle, Quebec, as well as a copy of all recommendations made regarding the appointment of their various successors and the names, salaries, duties and residences, with a copy of their instructions. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

61*qqqq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of William Marsh, preventive officer at Little Pond, Sydney Mines, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*. *Not printed.*

61*rrrr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, and petitions, for and against the dismissal of Duncan McDonald, preventive officer of customs at Athelstan, County of Huntingdon; also a copy of the report of investigation and evidence submitted to investigating commissioner. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Robb*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*ssss*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, orders in council, telegrams, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal from office of Lemuel Bent, late Collector of Customs at Oxford, N.S. Presented 24th January 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

61*tttt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Pascal Poirier, Collector of Customs at Descouse, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*uuuu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents concerning the dismissal of Donald J. Hachey, Collector of Customs at Bathurst, County of Gloucester, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*. *Not printed.*

61*vvvv*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, orders in council, and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of John Maher, from the service of the Customs Department at Montreal. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*wwww*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Peter Fougère, preventive and customs officer at Petit de Grat, Richmond county, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*xxxx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Grantmyre, preventive officer at Little Bras D'or, N.S., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*. *Not printed.*

61*yyyy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a return showing all the employees on the Soulanges Canal who have been dismissed from their duties since the 21st September, 1911, by whom each of these employees has been replaced, and for what causes were they dismissed. Presented 27th January,1913.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*zzzz*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Andrew Melville, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*aaaaa*. Return to an Order of the House of 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of George Short, canal bridgetender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Guthrie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*bbbbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of N. Broderick, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. McMillan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ccccc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Thomas McLatchie, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ddddd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Elgin McLaughlin, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*eeeee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Robert Robertson, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*fffff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of William L. Gladstone, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ggggg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Byron VanCamp, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 7th January, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*hhhhh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Samuel English, canal bridge tender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*iiiii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Edward F. Moran, locktender at Cardinal, Ontario. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

67*jjjjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters correspondence, documents and reports relating to the dismissal of William R. Fougere, of Frankville, Antigonish County, N.S., a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway, and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigations of the charges against him. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*. *Not printed.*

61*kkkkk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents and reports relating to the dismissal of John Melanson, of Afton, Antigonish County, N.S., a sectionman on the Intercolonial railway, and for a statement in detail of the expenses connected with the investigation of the charges against him. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*. *Not printed.*

61*lllll*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Ronald D. McDonald, fishery overseer, at Broad Cove, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*mmmmm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John McLean, fishery officer at Gabarouse, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of evidence taken and reports of investigations held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*nnnnn*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of A. R. Forbes, fishery overseer at North Sydney, Nova Scotia in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

61*ooooo*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints, petitions, and other documents concerning the dismissal of Sebastien Savoie, superintendent of the lobster hatchery at Shippigan, Gloucester County, N.B., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ppppp*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. S. Hendsbee, weigher, reduction works, Canso, Guysborough County N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*qqqqq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of M. Muce, lightkeeper at Cheticamp Island, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 29th January, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*rrrrr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Dr. J. D. R. Williams, collector of canal tolls at Cardinal, Ontario, and of the appointment of his successor. Presented 30th January, 1913.—*Mr. McMillan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*sssss*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of John W. Bohan, preventive officer at Bath, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 3rd February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*ttttt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of J. V. Smith, sub-collector of customs at Wood's Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 3rd February, 1913. —*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*uuuuu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of John Y. Fleming, customs officer at Debec, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 3rd February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*vvvvv*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Matthias Meagher, preventive officer at Debec, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 3rd February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61*wwwww*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints, and of the evidence given at investigation, if one was held, relating to the dismissal of Mr. A. J. Gosselin, acting preventive officer of customs at St. Albans, Vermont, through the port of St. Armand, County of Missisquoi. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*xxxxx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, and petitions for and against the dismissal of James W. Bannon, preventive officer of customs at St. Agnes de Dundee, County of Huntingdon also a copy of the report of investigation and evidence, if any, submitted to investigating commissioner. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Robb*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*yyyyy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of postmasters that have been dismissed in the County of Pictou since 1st October, 1911; the names of the postmasters who have been appointed to succeed them; the causes of the dismissals and all complaints and correspondence with respect to same, and of all reports of investigation where investigations have been held. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61*zzzzz*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, orders in council, and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of James Murphy from the position of postmaster at Tweed, Ontario. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of H. B. Easton, immigration agent at Prescott, Ontario. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of B. Hughes, immigration agent at Prescott, Ontario. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of George Walsh, immigration agent at Prescott, Ontario. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Newton S. Dow, immigration agent at McAdam Junction, York County, N.B. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Oliver Hemphill, immigration agent at Debec, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Martin Johnston, preventive officer at Rea Islands, Richmond County, N.S Presented 6th February, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (6*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents respecting the dismissal of J. E. Phaneuf, postmaster of St. Hugues, County of Bagot. Presented 6th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcile*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (6*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Murdock McCutcheon, postmaster at Sonora, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by Mr. H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 6th February, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (6*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Duncan Gillies, fishery overseer at Baddeck, C.B., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 7th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions and of all documents and reports respecting the dismissal of Antonio Leduc, postmaster of St. Timothée, in the County of Beauharnois and the appointment of his successor. Presented 7th February, 1913. —*Mr. Papineau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*k*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of the recommendation to council, the order in council, all correspondence with the government or any member thereof, and of all letters, documents and papers in any way connected with the dismissal of Charles Arthur Bowman from the engineering branch of the Department of Railways and Canals.—*Mr. Clark (Red Deer)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of Elnathan D. Smith, fishery overseer, Shag Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Donald McAulay, lightkeeper, Plaister, Baddeck Bay, C.B., riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

61 (6*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John Fredericks, lightkeeper at East Jordan, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John Fredericks, wharfinger at East Jordan, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (6*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John C Morrison, harbour master at Shelburne, N.S. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Captain Roderick McDonald, tide waiter, at Big Bras D'Or, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

61 (6*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of James Maloney, customs officer at Dingwall, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Hugh D. McEachern, customs officer at north side East Bay, Cape Breton, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (6*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports and correspondence relating to the dismissal of Thos. H. Hall, sub-collector of customs at Sheet Harbour, N.S. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61(6*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of J. A. McNeil, customs officer at Grand Narrows, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

61 (6*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of George Burchell, custom house officer at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

61 (6*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. H. Saver, collector of customs at Cardinal, Ont., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McMillan.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (6*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Captain George Livingstone, custom officer at Big Bras D'Or, Cape Breton, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

61 (*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents and papers relating to the dismissal of H. Lacasse, as postmaster at Wendover, County of Prescott, Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 13th February, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx.. ..Not printed*

61 (6*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers connected with the removal of Harry A. Drigg, from the position of postmaster at Grassey Lake, Alberta. Presented 13th February, 1913.—*Mr. Buchanan.. .. ..Not printed*

61 (7*a*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, memoranda, orders in council, and correspondence relating to the dismissal of A. H. Stratton, late postmaster at Peterborough, Ont. Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).*
Not printed

61 (7*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Henry Burrell, postmaster, Yarmouth North, Yarmouth County, N.S., and the same information regarding the appointment of Henry Burrell's successor, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Charles Lane in regard to the same, also a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Law.. .. ..Not printed.*

61 (7*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing all the postmasters dismissed by the present government in the County of Gloucester, the names of such persons, the reasons for their dismissal, nature of the charges made against them; also a copy of all correspondence connected with it, and reports of investigations in cases where such investigations were instituted. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon.. .. ..Not printed.*

61 (7*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dr. Charles A. Webster, port physician at Yarmouth, County of Yarmouth N.S., and the same information regarding the appointment of Dr. Webster's successor. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Law.. .. ..Not printed*

61 (7*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, charges and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and all other persons, regarding the dismissal of Jos. Lord, keeper of lighthouses at Pointe à la Mule on the River Richelieu, Parish of St. Blaise, County of Saint Jean and Iberville and of all reports thereon with reference to the dismissal of the said Mr. Lord. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Demers.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

61 (7*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and petitions concerning the dismissal of Henri Friolet, wharfinger at Caraquet, and Richard Southwood, wharfinger and agent of the Storm Signal Service at Bathurst, Gloucester County, N.B., and the appointment of their successors. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (7*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents, respecting the removal of Joseph L. Robichaud, lighthouse keeper at Miscou, County of Gloucester, and the appointment of his successor; also of all correspondence respecting the engagement of the engineer of fog alarm system attached to that station, and the certificates required by the Minister of Marine, showing the competence of that engineer; with the names of the new keeper and of the said engineer and their ages. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (7*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the dismissal of Edward C. Humphreys, of Trenton, N.S., as an officer of the Inland Revenue Department and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 20th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

61 (7*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of H. J. Fixott, port physician at Arichat, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 21st February, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. Morin as postmaster of St. Pie de Bagot, County of Bagot. Presented 21st February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bagot)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, investigations and papers generally concerning the dismissal of Ernest Paquin, postmaster of St. Cecile de Levrard, County of Nicolet. Presented 21st February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*s*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against John R. McDonald, Indian agent at Heatherton, Antigonish County, of the recommendations to council and of the order in council made thereon, and of all letters, correspondence, and documents connected in any way with his dismissal. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Joseph Day, customs officer at Little Bras D'Or, C.B., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*u*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints against Duncan McLeod, appraiser of customs at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, of all information obtained as to his conduct through seizures of goods by special officers of customs and by investigation; of all reports of investigation; of the order in council dismissing said Duncan McLeod; and of all correspondence between him and the Department of Customs. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. McCrae*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence, &c., given at the investigation or investigations and of reports of such investigations, relating to the dismissal of Edouard D Chiasson, sub-collector of customs at Lamèque, Gloucester County, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of George F. Briggs, customs officer at McAdam Junction, York County, N.B. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (7*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of William A. Duan, lightkeeper at Green Island, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Thomas Cameron, preventive officer at Andover, N.B., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by Mr. E. T. C. Knowles, in connection with the same. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (7*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Joseph McDonald, late of the customs office at Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of his successor. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Angus McGillivray, late of customs office at Glace Bay, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of his successor. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Roderick Bain, boatman at New Campbellton, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. A. Scott, lockmaster at Cardinal, Ontario, and of the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McMillan.*
Not printed.

61 (8*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Bert Johnson, lockman at Nicholson, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of John Merrifield, lockmaster at Burritts Rapids, Ont., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm.*
Not printed.

61 (8*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Neil Cummings, lockmaster at Cardinal, Ontario, and of the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McMillan*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (8*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, charges and correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and all other persons, regarding the dismissal of Mr. François Chagnon, lockkeeper at Saint Jean, County of Saint Jean and Iberville, and of all reports thereon with reference to the dismissal of the said Mr. Chagnon. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Demers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Neil McNeil, bridge tender, Intercolonial railway, at Grand Narrows in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Archibald McKenzie, sectionman, Intercolonial railway, at Grand Narrows, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of John Fraser, bridge tender, Intercolonial railway, at Grand Narrows, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Demetrius Crozier, lockman at Merrickville, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Patrick Cussuk, lockman at Merrickville, Ontario Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Joseph H. Webster, lockman at Nicholson, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Pacaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Cyrus O'Neil, lockman at Nicholson, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*... .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Michael Laughtin, bridgeman at Burritts Rapids, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Papineau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of John McKay, bridgeman at Becketts, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (8*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Edward Proctor, lockman at Burritts Rapids, Ont. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Neely*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of William Morrison, lockman at Burritts Rapids, Ont. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Cash*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of Adam Henderson, bridgemaster at Cardinal, Ontario, and of the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy.* *Not printed.*

61 (8*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Feehan, fishery guardian or warden at Tracadie Harbour and Savage Harbour, Prince Edward Island. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of John C. McNeil, lighthouse keeper at Grand Narrows, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

61 (8*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of A. A. Chisholm, fishery overseer at Margaree Forks, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Charles E. Aucoin, collector of customs at Cheticamp, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Mr. H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

61 (8*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Charles L. Gass, late postmaster at Bayfield, Antigonish County, of the evidence taken, if any, before Commissioner Duchemin, and of his report thereon and of all letters, telegrams and documents of every kind relating to his dismissal and the appointment of his successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (8*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters and correspondence exchanged in reference to the dismissal of Cyprien Martin, of St. Basile, County of Madawaska, N.B., between the Department of Customs and the said Mr. Martin as preventive officer. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (8*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Angus A. Boyd, postmaster at Boyd's post office, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointm nt of a successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against John B. Macdonald, postmaster at Glasburn, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointment of a successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (9*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Alex. G. Chisholm, postmaster at Ohio, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointment of a successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (9*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against John J. McLean, postmaster at Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (9*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Dougald McDonald, postmaster at Doctors Brook, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Dan. A. McInnes, postmaster at Georgeville, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams, and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, letters, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of E. A. Asker, harbour master at Campbellton. Presented 3rd March, 1913.—*Mr. Reid (Restigouche)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents and orders relative to the dismissal of Fred Shultz as caretaker of the armouries at Kentville, Nova Scotia, and of the appointment of William Shoop in his place and also for a statement of the stores in said armouries in the years 1910, 1911, 1912, respectively, and for a copy of all orders and regulations relative to the duties of such caretaker. Presented 3rd March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald. Not printed.*

61 (9*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dr. Freeman O'Neil, from the Marine Hospital at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (9*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Leon N. Poirier, wharfinger at Descouse, Richmond County, N.S. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Norman L. Trefry, shipping master at Yarmouth, County of Yarmouth, N.S., and the same information regarding the appointment of Mr. Trefry's successor Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of James Amereault, lighthouse keeper at New Edinburgh, Digby County, N.S. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (9*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of H. B. Manley, a clerk in the Dominion Lands Office at Saskatoon. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in connection with the dismissal of John Spicer, senior assistant of the Moosejaw Land Agency. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents respecting the dismissal of Robert Pragnall from the position of agent of the Dominion Land Office at Swift Current and the appointment of his successor. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles.*
Not printed.

61 (9*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of G. M. Ullyot, a clerk in the Dominion Lands Office at Saskatoon. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present government to this date in the riding of Saskatoon, with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissals, the complaints against such officials, and all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, in case where such were held. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (9*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports, affidavits and other documents in the Department of Inland Revenue, respecting the dismissal of J. N. Poirier, Collector of Excise at Victoriaville, County of Arthabaska, and the names of the witnesses interested, with a copy of the evidence and a statement of expenses of the said inquiry. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Brouillard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of John G. Morrison, fishery inspector at Englishtown, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (9*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Edward Landry, lightkeeper, Petite de Grat, Richmond County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (9*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, petitions, letters, correspondence, inquiries and reports concerning the dismissal of Evariste Talbot, employed in the general freight office of the Intercolonial. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed*

61 (9*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of Philip H. Ryan, an employee of the Intercolonial railway at Mulgrave, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

61 (9*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing how many postmasters and other post office employees were removed from office respectively, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 1st of October, 1911, and the number in each province; and from the 10th of October, 1911, up to date, with the number in each province; also the number of post offices in operation in each province on the 1st July, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Rainville*.....*Not printed.*

61 (9*w*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, and of all letters, telegrams, complaints, petitions and of all other documents of any kind, in the possession of the government, or of any department or official thereof, in any way relating to or concerning the dismissal of Dr. Clarence T. Campbell, post office inspector at London, Ontario. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Not printed.*

61 (9*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of postmasters that have been dismissed in the County of Missisquoi since 1st October, 1911, the names of the postmasters who have been appointed to succeed them, the cause of the dismissals and a copy of all complaints and correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations where such have been held. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Kay*.....*Not printed.*

61 (9*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, regarding any change in any post office or postmastership in Bonaventure County, between 5th December, 1912, up to date. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (9*z*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, orders in council, &c., relative to the dismissal of S. A. Johnson, late postmaster at Petite Rivière, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. MacLean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (10*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Murdock McKenzie, postmaster at Millville Boulardarie, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie* ....*Not printed.*

61 (10*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents, correspondence and telegrams relating to the dismissal of James Stewart, postmaster at Middleton, Antigonish County, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed*

61 (10*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and reports relating to the dismissal of Lauchlin McNeil, postmaster at New France, County of Antigonish, and the appointment of his suc- Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Frank Dunlop, postmaster at Groves Point, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expense of such investigation. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

61 (10*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, complaints, petitions and other documents relating to the investigation of A. W. Salsman, postmaster at Middle Country Harbour, N.S., and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

61 (10*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Richard Conroy, postmaster at Cross Roads, County Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Abner Carr, postmaster at St. Francis Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Parker Sangster, postmaster, Upper New Harbour, Guysborough County, NS., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*i*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, orders in council and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of Alexander Marion, from the position of postmaster at Rockland, Ontario. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy* ....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (10*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of the evidence taken and the report made by each commissioner appointed since 1st of November, 1911, to conduct an investigation into charges of offensive partizanship made against postmasters in the County of Russell. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

61 (10*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, findings and correspondence, relating to the dismissal of Mathew Boutilier, recently postmaster at Mushaboom, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. MacLean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed*

61 (10*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the names of the postmasters in the County of Joliette, who have been dismissed from 1896 to September, 1911; their respective parishes; dates of their dismissals; the reasons alleged; whether an inquiry was made in each case; on whose recommendation in each case the dismissals were made; names of successors in each case, and on whose recommendation were they appointed. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Guilbault.*
Not printed.

61 (10*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of T. Doane Crowell, postmaster at Shag Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Law.*
Not printed

61 (10*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1913, for a return showing the postmasters who have been dismissed in the County of Vaudreuil, the dates of their appointment, the cause of their dismissal and by whom their dismissal was requested. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Spinney, postmistress at Upper Port La Tour, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the number of postmasters dismissed in the County of Rimouski since 21st September, 1911, giving their names. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* .....*Not printed.*

61 (10*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present government to this date in the riding of Wright, giving the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, with all reports of investigations where such were held. Presented 27th March, 1913.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed*

61 (10*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 9113, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John R. McLennan, janitor of the public building at Inverness Town, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Mr. H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (10*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Arbuckle, caretaker of the public buildings at Pictou, and the appointment of two successors in his stead. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Mary Dunlop, telegraph operator at Groves Point, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie* .....*Not printed.*

61 (10*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the foremen employed at the various public works in the County of Gloucester on the 21st of September, 1911, who have been dismissed since by the present administration, containing their names, reasons of dismissal, nature of the charges made against them, also a copy of all correspondence connected with the same and reports of inquiries, in cases where such inquiries have been instituted. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed*

61 (10*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents relative to the dismissal of Captain Lyons, of the dredge *Northumberland*, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

61 (10*w*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, orders in council and all other papers or documents in any way relating to the dismissal of James McCartin, from the position of inspector of the concrete work forming part of the contract for the construction of the The Plaza at the City of Ottawa Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

61 (10*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Robert C. Morrison, postmaster at St. Peters, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation, together with a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams and other papers relating to the appointment of Mr. Morrison's successor. Presented 31st March, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte.* *Not printed*

61 (10*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Richard Dugas, storm signal attendant at Alder Point, Nova Scotia, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 4th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

61 (10*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a return showing the names of all officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department who have been dismissed or removed in the County of Pictou, the reasons of the same, the evidence taken at any investigation held in regard to them, and the reports of said investigations, the names of their successors, and a copy of all letters, charges, complaints and recommendations from any person or persons in regard to the said removals or dismissals, or in regard to the appointment of their successors. Presented 4th April 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (11*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of William L. Munro, lightkeeper at White Head, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 4th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports and documents touching the dismissals of Alexander R. McAdam as fishery officer for the County of Antigonish, N.S., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

61 (11*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Marine and Fisheries Department, or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of Stephen C. Richard, lightkeeper at Charlos Cove, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 4th April, 1913—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*d*). Supplementary to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the government the names, post office addresses, offices, employment, and salaries of all persons employed either in the inside or outside service thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service, employed by the government in any department, on the tenth day of October, 1911, who have been removed from office or employment by dismissal; specifying in each case the manner of and grounds of such dismissals and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and also indicating in each case whether an inquiry was or was not held prior to such dismissal. Presented 7th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 7th December, 1912, for a return showing the public officers removed by the present government in the district of Lotbinière, with the names and duties of such persons, the reasons of their dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in the cases where such inquiries have been held. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed*

61 (11*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Miss Gertie Lewis, as postmistress at Main-a dieu, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to her dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll* .....*Not printed.*

61 (11*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John Taylor, late postmaster at Carnduff, Sask., and of all reports of investigation held, &c. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Frederick Mitchell, from the position of postmaster at Dominion, Cape Breton South, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (11*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other correspondence relating to the dismissal of Thomas J. Sears, postmaster at Lochaber, N.S., and the appointment of his successor; of the evidence taken, and of the report thereon made by Commissioner Duchemin, on the charges, if any, made against the dismissed postmaster. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (11*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in connection with the dismissal of the postmaster at Alsask, Saskatchewan. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*..... ....*Not printed*

61 (11*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, instructions and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any officer thereof, relating to the dismissal or appointment of fishery guardians or fishery officers, in the County of Guysborough, N.S., bearing date since the 10th day of October, 1911. Presented 9th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... .....*Not printed*

61 (11*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against John R. Morrison, postmaster at Oban, Richmond County, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal, and the appointment of a successor. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*..... ....*Not printed.*

61 (11*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of A. G. McDonald, postmaster of North East Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*..*Not printed.*

61 (11*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public office by the present government to this date, in the constituency of Qu'Appelle, with the names of the dismissed officers, and the reason for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials and a copy of all correspondence, petitions, papers and documents with respect to the same, and of all notes of evidence and reports of investigations in cases where they have taken place. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of David Reid, fishery officer at Port Hilford, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of the witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of each investigation. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Robert Musgrave, postmaster at North Sydney, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (11*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of A. D. Archibald, postmaster at Glenelg, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed*

61 (11*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Leon N. Poirier, postmaster at Descouse, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of the reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same and a detailed statement of the expenss of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Norman McAskill, postmaster at Framboise, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of the report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents and correspondence relating to the dismissal of A. T. Doucet, postmaster and collector of customs at Salmon River, Digby County, N.S. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (11*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Mrs. Annie Gallivan, as postmistress at Whitney Pier, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating in any way to her dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

61 (11*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Wm. J. Paquet, postmaster at Souris, P.E.I. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (11*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, petitions and recommendations, &c., relating to the dismissal of the postmaster at St. Anaclet, County of Rimouski, during the year 1912, and of the appointment of his successor. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (11*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of George Gunn, postmaster at French Village, Prince Edward Island. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (11*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present government to this date in the riding of Mackenzie, together with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, where any such were held. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Cash*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (11*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges investigated by Commissioner W. J. Code, and also of the evidence taken and the report made by the said commissioner. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy.*
Not printed.

61 (12*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. F. McLean, fishery overseer at Port Hood, Inverness County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed*

61 (12*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of J. Scott Nelson, postmaster at Louisdale, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 16th April, 1913. —*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed*

61 (12*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Joseph McMullen, from the post office at Bridgeport, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll....Not printed.*

61 (12*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Frederick A. Martell, postmaster at L'Ardoise, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of the reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

61 (12*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all representations, statements and complaints as to political activity made against John A. Macdonald, postmaster at McArras Brook, Antigonish County, and of all correspondence relating to the charges made against him and of the report of Commissioner Duchemin on said charges. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed*

61 (12*f*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and orders in council in connection with and relating to the dismissal from office of public officials from each of the departments of government since the 1st day of October last past, including both Inside and Outside Service. Presented 18th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell.....Not printed.*

61 (12*g*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, evidence, order in council, &c., relative to the dismissal of Edward Doucett, sub-collector of customs, Digby County, N.S. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax).*
Not printed.

61 (12*h*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, evidence, orders in council, &c., relative to the dismissal of Mr. LeBlanc, sub-collector of customs, Church Point, Digby County, N.S. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax).*
Not printed

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (12*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John C. Bourinot, chief customs officer at Port Hawkesbury, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Mr. H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

61 (12*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, evidence, correspondence, letters and telegrams in the Department of Railways and Canals since the 21st day of September, 1911, relating to the dismissal of Alexander E. Morrison, Point Tupper, N.S., from the service of the Intercolonial railway, and of all recommendations for the appointment of his successor. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed*

61 (12*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other papers and documents received from the officers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, by the Department of Labour, or of the Department of Railways and Canals, between the 1st day of January, 1912 and the 25th day of January, 1913, relating to investigations and dismissals of employees for political partizanship, and of the replies thereto. Presented 22nd April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (12*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges against James Falconer, of Newcastle, County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, as correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Newcastle, and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 22nd April, 1913.—*Mr. Loggie*..*Not printed.*

61 (12*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John B. Chisholm, lightkeeper at Port Hastings, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Mr. H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 24th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (12*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Epiphane Nadeau, immigration agent at St. Leonard, Victoria County, N.B. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (12*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of D. J. Morrison, boatman in the customs service at Big Bras D'or, North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of reports of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed

61 (12*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Rod McLeod, boatman in the customs service at Big Bras D'or, North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and of reports of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (12*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. McLachlin, postmaster at Marble Mountain, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (12*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Abram LeBlanc, postmaster at West Arichat, Richmond County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation, and a copy of all papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*..... ....*Not printed.*

61 (12*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Charles J. Lafford, postmaster at Grand Grove, Richmond County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*..... .....*Not printed*

61 (12*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of W. S. Lawrence, postmaster at Margrave Harbour, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (12*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John K. McDonald, postmaster at Whycocomagh, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed*

61 (12*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Captain P. J. Wilcox, from the customs office at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of evidence taken and reports of investigations held by H. P Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed

61 (12*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of M. J. McKennon, from the customs office at Glace Bay, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed*

61 (12*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Captain John Arsenault, telegraph line repairer at Alder Point, Cape Breton, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (12*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. John Arsenault, telegraph operator at Alder Point, N.S., in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed

61 (12*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of A. J. Wilkinson, at Mulgrave, N.S. and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*a*). Charges made against Mr. H. A. Bayfield, superintendent of dredging, British Columbia.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (13*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of H. G. McKay, lighthouse keeper at Bird Island, Big Bras D'or, North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken, and of reports of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 5th May, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a copy of all reports, charges, and correspondence in the office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to charges of political partizanship against Michael O'Brien, lightkeeper at Bear Island, Richmond County, N.S., and of the instructions issued to H. P. Duchemin, commissioner, to investigate the same together with the Commissioner's report and finding thereon, and his expenses of holding such investigations. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations and other documents bearing on or having relation to the dismissal of J. H. Leduc, as medical port officer of the port of Three Rivers, P.Q. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Bureau*..*Not printed.*

61 (13*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Patrick Shea, postmaster at Tompkinsville, Guysborough County, N.S. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Elias Rawding, postmaster at Clementsport, Annapolis County, N.S., and of all letters, petitions, telegrams, and other correspondence relating in any way to his dismissal and the appointment of a successor. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Charles McLean, postmaster at Strathlorne, Inverness County, Nova Scotia Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (13*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Angus R. McDonald, postmaster at Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

61 (13*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John McPhail, postmaster at Scotsville, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, complaints, petitions or other documents of any kind received by the government, or any member or official thereof, relating to the conduct of J. Morgan, one time postmaster of the village of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, as such, and relating to an investigation into said conduct. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Ross.*
Not printed

61 (13*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Roderick McLean, postmaster at Kenlock, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed*

61 (13*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Allan Gillis, postmaster at Gillisdale, South West Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

61 (13*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of David Shaw, postmaster at Marsh Brook, North East Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

61 (13*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers concerning the investigation and dismissal of Helen Joubert, postmistress at Sayabec, Quebec. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, and telegrams between the Honourable Postmaster General or the Post Office Department, and any person or persons, relative to the dismissal or the request therefor of D. A. Redmond, until recently postmaster at Brinston, Ontario. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dan. McEachern, postmaster at McEachern's Mills, Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

61 (13*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Daniel Dunlop, postmaster at New Campbellton, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, with a detailed statement of expense of such investigation. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Arthur Armstrong, postmaster at Greenfield, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

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61 (13*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Alex. Matheson, postmaster at Boulardarie Centre, north riding Cape Breton and Victoria. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Arthur Talbot, late postmaster at Robertsville, County of Megantic, Province of Quebec. Presented 8th May, 1913.—*Mr. Pacaud*.....*Not printed.*

61 (13*u*). Dismissal of N. C. Lyster, late postmaster at Lloydminster, Sask.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

61 (13*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Maggie Cameron, postmistress at Achosnach, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (13*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of David Fraser, postmaster at North East Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (13*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal and retention of W. Stayley Porter, postmaster, Port Maitland, Yarmouth County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by Charles Lane, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed*

61 (13*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Alex. McQueen, postmaster at Kowstoke, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to the same; also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (13*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing the number of employees of the Department of Public Works who have been dismissed in the County of Berthier since the 21st September, 1911, giving the names of the said employees; if an inquiry was held in each case; on whose recommendation, in each case, these dismissals were made; the names of those appointed successors to these persons and on whose recommendation. Presented 12th May, 1913.—*Mr. Beland* *Not printed.*

61 (14*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the dismissal and retention of Jesse L. Morton, postmaster at Lower Argyle, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of the investigation held by Mr. Lane, in regard to the same, also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed*

61 (14*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the dismissal of Mrs. M. C. Gaudet, postmistress at West Pubnico, Yarmouth County, N.S., and of the evidence taken and report of the investigation held by Mr. Lane, in regard to same, and also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

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61 (14*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of John P. McKinnon, section foreman on the Intercolonial railway at Shubenacadie, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S. Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Mary A. Bohan, as postmistress at Bath, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Edward Lafferty, postmaster at Benton, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, evidence and other documents regarding the dismissal of Dennis McGaffigan, postmaster at Florenceville, Carleton County, N.B. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and documents bearing upon any change made or asked for in the employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the County of Bonaventure between 5th December, 1912, up to date. Presented 27th May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (14*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of J. A. McKenzie, postmaster at Ashfield, Inverness County, N.S. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61 (14*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of James Bowles, postmaster at Alder River, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expense of such investigation. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, reports, recommendations, petitions, certificates and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Edmund Lacroix, as postmaster of the Parish of St. Joseph du Lac, County of Two Mountains, and the appointment of Rodrique Larocque, of the same place as postmaster. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Ethier*.....*Not printed*

61 (14*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, reports and inquiry, relating to the lighthouse keeper of the Parish of Repentigny, County of L'Assomption. Presented 3rd June, 1913.—Mr. *Seguin*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of B. C. Kanock, late shipping master at Lunenburg, N.S. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

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61 (14*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions and telegrams, respecting the dismissal of Ulric Thibaudeau, agent for pilots at Quebec, and of all documents respecting the appointment of his successor, such as petitions, letters of recommendation, &c., and of the evidence and report made after the inquiry held by the inquiring commissioner; and also a detailed statement of the expenses caused by this inquiry. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Delisle*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*n*). Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a return showing the names of all officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department who have been dismissed or removed in the County of Pictou, the reasons of the same, the evidence taken at any investigation held in regard to them, and the reports of said investigations, the names of their successors, and a copy of all letters, charges, complaints and recommendations from any person or persons in regard to the said removals or dismissals, or in regard to the appointment of their successors. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government relating to the dismissal of Captain Freeman Myers, postmaster at Cole Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. [illegible]air.*

Not printed

61 (14*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing all public officers removed by the present government in the district of St. James, Montreal, together with the names and duties of such persons, the reasons of their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, and a copy of all correspondence relating thereto, and of reports of inquiries in the cases where such have been held. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Montreal)*.....*Not printed*

61 (14*q*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing all the employees of the Dominion government in the constituency of Edmonton, dismissed between 10th of October, 1911, and 21st of November, 1912, the salary being paid to such employee at the time of his dismissal, together with a copy of all correspondence, recommendations to council, orders in council, and all other papers or documents in any way connected with such dismissals. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the names of all officials in the district of Sunbury and Queens, who have been dismissed or removed from office since September, 1911, the reason for such dismissal or removal, the evidence taken at any investigation held in regard to them, the reports upon such investigations, the name of any successor appointed in place of dismissed officials, and a copy of all letters, charges, complaints and recommendations in regard to the said removals or dismissals, or in regard to the appointment of their successors. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Sunbury)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of the government relating to the dismissal of Levi Munroe, harbour master at

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White Head, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of Stanford Langley, postmaster at Isaac Harbour North, N.S., and if there was an investigation the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 5th June, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence, reports, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Hugh R. McAdam as postmaster at Arisaig, N.S., and the appointment of Reverend Daniel L. Macdonald as his successor. Presented 5th June, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government, relating to the proposed dismissal of J. J. McNeil, at Grant's Lake, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of the witnesses examined and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 5th June, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed*

61 (14*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or any department of the government, relating to the dismissal of Alex. McInnis, car inspector of the Intercolonial railway at Mulgrave, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

61 (14*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams, and other documents relative to the dismissal of Archibald McDonald, bridge tender on the Intercolonial railway at Grand Narrows, Iona, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

61 (14*y*). Names of all officials dismissed in Shelburne and Queens from 1st December, 1896. —(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of all contracts cancelled in the County of Bonaventure since the 1st of October, 1911; the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reasons for the cancellation in each case; and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors and the prices paid to them in each case. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

62*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of rural mail delivery routes that have been established in Canada since the 1st January, 1912, in each province and county, respectively. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

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62*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and other documents relating to the cancelling of the contract for conveying His Majesty's mails, entered into on the 1st day of January, 1912, between the Honourable Postmaster General and Mr. J. C. Beeman, of Guthrie, County of Missisquoi; together with the reason for the cancellation of this contract, the price paid to Mr. Beeman, the name of the present contractor and the price paid to him. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier.—*Mr. Kay*.....*Not printed.*

62*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, memorandums, tenders and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the calling for tenders and the granting of the contract now in force for the carrying of the mail between Sorel and Ste. Victoire, County of Richelieu. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Cardin*.....*Not printed.*

62*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, tenders, bonds, agreements, contracts and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Heatherton and Guysborough, in the year 1912; and also relating to any temporary agreement entered into prior to the date of letting such contract. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed*

62*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail service between Saltsprings and West River Station, in the County of Pictou, in the year 1912. Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

62*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, and other documents relating to the establishment of a rural mail delivery service between Merigonish Station, County of Pictou, and Arisaig, in the County of Antigonish, in the year 1912. Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed

62*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports regarding the termination of H. D. Decoste's contract for carrying the mails between Linwood Station and Linwood post office and the making of a new contract with D. Delorey, from the 1st January, 1913. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

62*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, recommendations, telegrams and reports bearing on the railway mail service in Bonaventure County from October, 1911, up to date, and on the appointment and dismissal of officers in such connection, with the names, residences, salaries and duties, as well as of all documents bearing on the suspension of the railway mail service during the period mentioned, as well as a copy of all documents referring to agreements made to meet such a contingency during the coming winter. Presented 25th March, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

62*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all tenders received and the contracts entered into for the carrying of the mails between St. Andrew and Beauley, County of Antigonish, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence on file in the Post Office Department containing any recommendation or advice regarding the awarding of such contract, or in any way referring thereto. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

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62*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing what changes, if any, have been made in the contracts for the carrying of the mails in the County of Berthier, since the 21st September, 1911; in what parishes, on what date, and for what reason; to whom have the new contracts been granted, and if a tender was asked for in each case. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Béland.*
Not printed

62*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, bonds, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government, relating to the letting of the mail contract between Guysborough and Charlos Cove, County of Guysborough, N.S., during the year 1912. Presented 28th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

62*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, showing the names of the various railway mail clerks employed, respectively, on the Montreal and Quebec divisions and the date of the appointment and residence of each. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Bureau* .....*Not printed.*

62*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of the contract entered into by the Post Office Department with the Ontario Equipment Company of Ottawa relating to the purchase of locks for mail bags. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell* ....*Not printed.*

62*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., exchanged between the Honourable the Postmaster General and Dr. Faucher, of Quebec, concerning the purchase of a certain patented lock for mail bags. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

62*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., exchanged between the Honourable the Postmaster General and Mr. Aimé Dion, advocate of Quebec, concerning the purchase of a certain patented lock for mail bags. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Verville*.....*Not printed.*

62*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports, bonds of indemnity, and all other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the government, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Linwood or some point of the Intercolonial railway, County of Antigonish, N.S., and Grosvenor, County of Guysborough, N.S. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*....*Not printed.*

62*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1913, for a return showing the full names of the mail carriers in the County of Vaudreuil and Soulanges; between what place they perform the service; the distance between each of these places; the amount of each carrier's contract, and the amount the government paid for the carriage of the mail in these different places before September, 1911. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

62*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing the number of post offices in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, not served with daily mail, giving the names and the number of times per week served. Presented 20th May, 1913. —*Mr. Law*..... ..... *Not printed.*

62*s*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, reports of experts and contracts, in connection with

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the different purchases of rural mail delivery boxes made by the Post Office Department since 1908, until 1st January, 1912. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

62*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a return giving the names of the post offices and of the postmasters in the Counties of Soulanges and Vaudreuil. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

62*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the establishment of rural mail delivery routes in the County of Pictou since the 1st October, 1911, with a statement of all routes applied for, of routes established and of those refused, and the reason for their refusal. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

62*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the purchase of new locks for mail bags by the Post Office Department from the Ontario Equipment Company. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

62*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memoranda, tenders, bonds and all other documents relative to the contract for the carrying of the mail between the post office and Canadian Pacific Railway station at Three Rivers and vice versa, since the eleventh day of October, 1911, to date. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Tobin*.....*Not printed.*

62*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, complaints, affidavits, reports, recommendations, requests, certificates, contracts and other documents relating to the cancelled contract of M. E. Bougie, for carrying the mails between the post office and railway station at Bromptonville, Quebec. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing all the new post offices opened in the County of Bonaventure, since October, 1911, up to date, and a copy of the correspondence in connection therewith, together with the names of such post offices and postmasters, and the location of such offices; and also a copy of all papers asking for such offices. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed*

64. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, memoranda, recommendations and other papers or documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the proposals to supply medicine or medical attendance free, or otherwise, to Canadian boat fishermen. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed*

65. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints, memoranda, reports and investigations regarding the service performed by the steamer *Canada*, owned by the Inter-Provincial Navigation Company of Fraserville, Quebec, since October, 1911, up to date, and also of all documents bearing on the present contract with the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the renewal or extension thereof. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed*

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, letters, &c., relating to the matter of the establishment of a lobster hatchery at Spry Bay, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 14th January, 1913. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

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67. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, &c., between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any company, person or persons, relative to the continuance and payment of a subsidy towards a steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Bear River, N.S., for the fiscal year 1912, and performed during the fiscal year 1911. Presented 17th January 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

67*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda, letters, telegrams and documents bearing on a request for a subsidy for a steam service between Bonaventure, Quebec, or any other part of Bonaventure County and Bathurst, New Brunswick, or any other part of Gloucester County, New Brunswick, and between New Richmond, Quebec, and Dalhousie, New Brunswick, and between Carleton and Miguasha, Quebec, and Dalhousie, New Brunswick, or Campbellton, New Brunswick, or both, as well as a copy of all replies made for such subsidies and this since October, 1911, to date. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

67*b*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, orders in council memoranda, papers, letters and correspondence in any way relating to a subsidized steamship service between Canadian ports and any ports of the British West Indies, or any proposed improvement or extension of such steamship service since 1st November, 1911 to the present time. Presented 15th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

67*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all reports made by officials of the Department of Railways and Canals on the Quebec and Oriental railway, and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railways, together with a statement of the subsidies paid such railways since October, 1911, up to date, and a copy of all correspondence in that connection. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed*

67*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways or any other member of the government and any person regarding the acquisition by the government of Canada of the Quebec Oriental railway, formerly the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway, or both. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

67*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of the report made to the Minister of Railways and Canals by the party of government engineers who inspected the Quebec and Saguenay railway during December, 1912, January, 1913. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

67*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all reports made by any engineers or accountants to the Minister of Railways and Canals on the usefulness of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway and the Quebec Oriental railway, to the Intercolonial railway as branch lines or feeders. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

67*g*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, orders in Council, memoranda, correspondence, &c., by and between the government of Canada or any member thereof, and the government of the province of British Columbia, or any member thereof, since 1st May, 1912, relating to the subject to an increase of the provincial subsidy to the said province. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).*

Printed for sessional papers.

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67*h*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents and memorials of the government of British Columbia presenting claims for additional provincial subsidies, and of all correspondence and orders in council on the same. Presented 16th April, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

67*i*. Copy of agreement made with the several provinces as to the expenditure of the subsidies granted under the Agricultural Aid Act, and statement showing the purposes for which said subsidies are to be expended. Presented 6th June, 1913, by Hon. Mr Burrell.....*Not printed*

68. Copies of general orders promulgated to the militia for the period between 2nd November, 1911, and 5th November, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 14th January, 1913. *Not printed.*

69. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., &c., administrator, of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, letters, telegrams, orders in council and other papers and documents in possession of the Department of Customs, relating to the duty payable on twine used for fishing purposes, and especially relating to the construction placed upon item 682 of the Customs Tariff. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th November, 1912, for a return showing:—

1. The date when the present Canadian Pure Food Act, now known as the Adulteration Act, R.S.C., was enacted.

2. What foods, beverages or drugs have standards of strength and purity under the Act been fixed, and what are the dates when such standards become operative.

3. What foods, beverages or drugs have standards of strength and purity been prepared and recommended from time to time by the chief analyst, which have not been put in force, and why were such standards not put in force.

4. How many cases of adulteration together with cases which show standards of quality below those required by the Adulteration Act, have been ascertained by the Dominion analyst since the said Act came into operation.

5. In how many of such cases did prosecutions under the Act or under the Criminal Code follow, and in how many cases were convictions secured. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. McDonnell*.....*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, negotiations, propcsals in writing and other papers and documents in the possession of the government, or any department thereof, relating to reciprocity in trade with the United States, bearing date between the 1st day of January, 1890, and the 31st day of December, 1891. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed*

72. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, &c., exchanged between the member for Bellechasse County and the Minister of Agriculture and the Postmaster General, concerning the appointment of an additional physician at the quarantine station of Grosse Ile. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports concerning the appointment of Doctor Pomminville, to the position of surgeon of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, replacing Doctor A. Allaire. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents relating to the appointment of Charles W. Hatfield, fishery officer on the Tusket River, Yarmouth County, N.S. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

72*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, requests, telegrams and other documents relating to the appointment of Louis Nadeau as postmaster at Ste. Christine, County of Bagot. Presented 4th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

72*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all orders letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the appointment of Lt.-Col. Warburton, as administrative medical officer at the Charlottetown camp in 1912, and of all letters and telegrams asking for a change in the said appointment, and of all orders and other documents relating to his being superseded, and to the appointment of his junior, Lt.-Col. Jenkins, in his place. Presented 13th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

72*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence, recommendations, reports, &c., relating to the appointment of Mr. J. Begin as manager of the experimental farm at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Presented 13th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*....*Not printed.*

72*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between Dr. Marcotte, M. Lavallée, M.P., the Honourable the Postmaster General and the Minister of Agriculture, concerning the appointment of an additional medical officer at Grosse Isle quarantine station. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other papers in connection with the appointment of John Macdonald as Inspector of Inland Revenue for the Maritime Provinces, and of all letters, telegrams, applications, recommendations and other papers received from any other person or persons relative to the applications of other persons for the position. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

72*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, recommendations and other papers and documents, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of the government, relating to the appointment of F. W. Kelley, M.D., as port physician at Bridgewater, N.S. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed*

72*i*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing all appointments to office under the Dominion government in the constituency of Edmonton from 10th October, 1911, to 21st November, 1912, with a statement of the salaries in each case, together with a copy of all correspondence, recommendation to council, orders in council, and all other papers or documents in any way connected with such appointments. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver* .....*Not printed.*

72*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, reports, memoranda and other documents bearing on the appointment of a general foreman, or other permanent or temporary officials, of the Department of Public Works in the County of Bonaventure since October, 1911, up to date, with the names, residences, duties and salaries of such appointees. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

72*k*. Appointment of Mr. McCloskie as postmaster at Waukau, British Columbia.—(*Senate*) *Not printed.*

73. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing all changes made in the Customs Tariff of Canada by order in council since the close of last session of parliament. Presented 14th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

74. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the quantity and value of molasses of cane, as defined in tariff item No. 137a, imported into Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912, from each island of the British West Indies, which are parties to the Canada-West India Trade Agreement. Presented 14th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

75. Letter of the Honourable F. D. Monk, M.P., to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, resigning his position as Minister of Public Works, and the letter of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 14th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

75*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all letters, reports, documents and all other communications relating to the appointment of Colonel Crowe as Commandant of the Royal Military College and to his resignation of said position, or to the extension of his term of service or to the termination thereof, and of all papers or letters passing between the minister and Colonel Crowe, relative to his resignation or the failure to extend his term of service. Presented 3rd June, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed*

75*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all letters reports, complaints and other communications and documents which passed between General McKenzie and the Minister of Militia or his department, previous to, and which led up to the resignation of General McKenzie; and also a copy of said resignation, and the reply of the minister thereto, and of any and all communications had with the War Office thereto, and of all other papers and documents in connection therewith. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, complaints and reports, bearing on the delay in the payment of census enumerators in the County of Bonaventure, in connection with the last census, together with the names, residences, amounts, and dates of payment. Presented 15th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

77. Report of departmental commission on the official statistics of Canada. Presented 15th January, 1913 .....*Printed for distribution only.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence in the possession of the Postmaster General respecting the change of name of Broderick post office in the Province of Saskatchewan, to St. Aldwyn. Presented 15th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

78*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters, &c., between the Postmaster General and any other person respecting the closing or removal of the present post office at Spry Bay, Halifax County. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

79. Report of the commissioner Dominion Police Force, for the year 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 15th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, reports and all documents relating to the cancelling of lease No. 18778, consented to by the Honourable Minister of Railways and Canals, to Aurile Lebœuf, on the 12th December, 1910.—Presented 16th January, 1913.—*Mr. Papineau.*
Not printed

81. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all orders in council passed since 1st October, A.D. 1911, relating to the Board of Management of the Government Railways of Canada, or of any other member thereof, or in any way affecting the same, or any official of the Intercolonial Railway, as regards the duties to be performed or the powers to be exercised by the said Board or any member thereof, or by any such official, together with a copy of all recommendations, letters, applications, instructions, or other correspondence, in any manner relating thereto or having regard to the said orders in council as to the management of the Intercolonial railway. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed*

81*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of a certain Order in Council issued during the current year by which certain official reports formerly made to Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway have been ordered in future to be made to Mr. F. P. Brady. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, including surveys, tenders, and every other record, or document in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals or any other department of the government relating to the building of a line of railway from Estmere, County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, to the town of Baddeck in the same county. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, tenders, contracts, orders in council and correspondence in connection with the supply of castings for and the purchase of scrap iron from the eastern division of the Intercolonial Railway since 1st May, 1912. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the names of the employees on the dining cars of the Intercolonial Railway and the nature of their employment; and also of the employees on the Pullman cars of the Intercolonial Railway and the nature of their employment. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

83*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers documents, telegrams, letters, &c., relating to a strike of temporary employees of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, in August, 1912. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Mclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

83*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all evidence plans, reports, correspondence, &c., respecting an inquiry held concerning an accident on the Intercolonial Railway at St. André de Kamouraska on 7th October, 1912, caused by train No. 33, the maritime express going west. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

83*d*. Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of the evidence taken at the inquiry held in the month of November, 1912, by Mr. MacDonald

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

superintendent of the Intercolonial at Lévis, in reference to Alfred Laugnay, an employee of the Intercolonial at St. Charles, County of Bellechasse. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

83*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports of engineers, plans, surveys, and other documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, and having been received since 1st January, 1912, relating to the construction of a branch line of the Intercolonial Railway into Guysborough County. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

83*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, resolutions, letters, telegrams and correspondence, relating to free or reduced transportation of hay over the Intercolonial Railway for the farmers of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and also of the evidence taken and report made as to the shortage of hay in that and other of the eastern counties of Nova Scotia. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

83*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters telegrams, tenders, acceptances of tenders, cancellation of tenders and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or any department of the government, bearing date after 1st July, 1912, relating to the supply of ice for the use of the Intercolonial Railway at Mulgrave, N.S. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

83*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters correspondence, petitions and other documents, on file in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the office of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, relating or in any way appertaining to the new public wharf at Sackville, N.B., and the necessity of establishing in the interest of the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, and of the shipping and trade facilities of Sackville, and of the commerce of communities adjacent thereto, rail connections between the said wharf and the main line of the said railways at Sackville station; also of all letters and other communications received by the chairman or vice-chairman of the Government Railways Managing Board, or by any official of the said railway, relating in any manner to the said subject, received by them or any of them during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented 19th March, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed*

83*i*. Return to Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing who the tenderers were, and the amount of each tender for the supply of castings for the Intercolonial Railway during the present year. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

83*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing how many kegs of nails were purchased in 1912 for the Intercolonial Railway; the prices paid therefor in each case; whether tenders were invited in the case of each purchase and, if so, who the respective tenderers were and the prices submitted; to whom were the contracts awarded in each case. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy.*
Not printed.

83*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing the amounts received by the Intercolonial Railway for freight and passengers respectively for each of the twelve months of the calendar years 1910, 1911 and 1912, at the following stations:—Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, New Glasgow

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and Amherst; also, the total receipts of the said railway for freight and passengers respectively during each of the said years. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Rhodes.*
Not printed.

83*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters correspondence, telegrams, representations, requests and reports on file in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, or among the records of the Government Railways Managing Board, or in the office of the assistant chairman of the Government Railways Managing Board, relating to or in any way connected with the water supply system at Dorchester station on the Intercolonial railway, or relating to the absence of and the total failure to provide a supply of water for drinking or other purposes at that station, or in connection with the dwelling of the station agent in the Station House; and also of all correspondence, letters, requests, recommendations and reports relating to the alleged necessity of additional clerical or other help or assistance at the station. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

83*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other papers on file in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, relating to M. L. Tracy, an employee of the mechanical department of the Intercolonial during the years 1899 and 1900, and of all letters and correspondence relating to the case of the said M. L. Tracy, passing between the then Minister of Railways and Canals and any of the officials of the railway, during those years; also a copy of the letters of D. Pottinger, then general manager, the late James E. Price, then general superintendent, and the late M. Jarvis, then a divisional superintendent of said railway, relating to the same subject during the said period of 1899 and 1900. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

83*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a statement of all amounts collected by the Intercolonial Railway for freight on hay carried from Amherst and other stations on the Intercolonial, County of Cumberland, to Antigonish, N.S., and consigned to C. Edgar Whidden or C. B. Whidden & Son, in the month of January last and February instant, and by whom such freight was paid; also a copy of all way bills and bills of lading for the same. Presented 21st April, 1913. —*Mr. Chisholm* (*Antigonish*).....*Not printed.*

83*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all letters petitions, telegrams, complaints, communications, reports and other papers and documents, received since the 1st day of October, 1911, by and now in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Government Railway Managing Board or any official of the Intercolonial Railway or of the Prince Edward Island railway, relating to or in any manner appertaining to an application for, or a proposed reduction of the working hours for the Intercolonial railway employees at Moncton, or at any other point of the Intercolonial railway or the Prince Edward Island railway. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

83*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, requirements, requisitions, petitions, and correspondence of all kinds made by the Sydney, N.S., Board of Trade, or by the citizens of the city of Sydney, or any of them, having reference to better and increased facilities on the Intercolonial Railway on the Sydney division. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

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83*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents relating to the claim for damages for the death of the young son of Thomas Hoare, who was killed at a crossing of the Intercolonial Railway in the town of Stellarton in the summer of 1912, and of all petitions, letters, and other papers asking for the placing of gates or other protection at said crossing. Presented 1st April, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed*

83*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Railways and Canals at Moncton and the same department at Campbellton, on the subject of the collision which occurred at St. Moise, during the month of February, 1913, between the trains of E. Smith and the regular train No. 99, omitting from it the inquiry held in the matter. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

83*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a return showing the names, residences and occupations of all the employees of the Intercolonial Railway who have been dismissed in the County of Rimouski since the 21st September, 1911. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

83*t*. Certified copy of a report of the Privy Council of the 5th May, 1913, covering the appointment of Frederick Passmore Gutelius, as general manager of Government Railways. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 7th May, 1913... .. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, memorials, petitions, correspondence, reports and other documents in the Department of the Postmaster General, or on file therein, relating or in any wise appertaining to the inauguration or establishing of railway mail facilities between Moncton, N.B., westward over the Intercolonial Railway towards St. John, in the morning, so as to furnish, among other things, opportunities for the transmission of newspapers and other mail matter, along said railway, to make morning connection with the railway mail facilities afforded by the railway from Salisbury, Westmorland County, N.B., running into Albert County, N.B.; and also relating to the establishment of railway mail facilities on each week day evening between Moncton eastward over the said railway by train known as number 84, running between Moncton, N.B., and Springhill Junction, Nova Scotia, thus affording the direct mail connection for newspapers and other mail matter each evening from Moncton to Shediac, Memramcook, Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, and intermediate points east of Moncton; together with a statement showing what, if any, such railway mail facilities, either by locked bag or otherwise, were established or furnished over either of the said routes, and stating the respective dates when the same were so established or furnished generally, or in relation to any one of the newspapers published in Moncton, either in the morning or in the evening. Presented 12th May, 1913.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

83*v*. Return showing whether any contract has been made for the construction or supply of cars of any kind to the Intercolonial Railway since 1st January, 1913, and if so, to whom the contract was awarded; the number of cars, kind or class, and the price to be paid; whether any tenders were called for previous to awarding said contract, and if so, who the tenderers were, the amount of the tender in each case, and if tenders were called for by private request or public advertisement. Presented 21st May, 1913. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

83*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all amounts collected by the Intercolonial Railway for freight on hay shipped from Amherst and other stations on the Intercolonial, in the County of Cumberland, to Antigonish and other stations in the County of Antigonish, during the months of

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January, February and March last; the name of the consigners and of the consignees, the amount of freight paid on each shipment and by whom paid; also a copy of all way-bills and bills of lading for same. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda, orders in council, letters and correspondence, relating in any way to the closing of the Canadian Immigration Office at Boston, U.S.A., in 1911, and its subsequent re-establishment. Presented 17th January, 1913.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed*

85. Copies of despatches dated 11th December, 1912, which have been addressed to the Governors General of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa and the Governors of New Zealand and Newfoundland, on the subject of representation of the self-governing Dominions on the Committee of Imperial Defence. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 17th January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

86. Reports in connection with the Tides and Currents of Northumberland Strait.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

87. Archives Branch, *re* transferring of from Department of Agriculture to Secretary of State.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

88. Commission appointed to investigate Indian reserves of British Columbia.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

89. Insurance rates between Canadian Atlantic ports, and ports in the United Kingdom.—(*Senate*) .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

90. Report of departmental commission relating to official statistics of Canada.—(*Senate*). *Printe d for distribution only.*

91. Copy of the Sixth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 21st January, 1913.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, memoranda, correspondence, &c., with the Government of British Columbia or any member thereof, with the fishery officers of the Marine and Fisheries Department resident in said province, with salmon canneries in said province, and with any company, person or persons, relating to the prohibition of the export of sockeye salmon from the said province of British Columbia since 15th October, 1911. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and memoranda on the subject of cable rates, exchanged between the Canadian Post Office Department and the British Post Office Department. Presented 20th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

94. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, &c., between the Government of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia for the past twelve months relative to the matter of preferential tariff arrangements between the said two countries. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

95. Report of Mr. Olivar Asselin on an investigation of Belgian and French emigration to Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 21st January, 1913.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 27—*Continued.*

95a. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all complaints, letters, papers, reports, and of all documents bearing on the investigation held at Port Daniel West, Quebec, into the conduct of Edward Dea, as overseer or guardian of the lobster hatchery at that place. Presented 22nd January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil* .....*Not printed.*

95b. Report of R. A. Pringle, Esq., K.C., in relation to the investigation of the wreck of the steamer *Mayflower*, on the 12th November, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 6th February, 1913.....*Not printed.*

95c. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of the report of the commission appointed to investigate complaints against the United Shoe Machinery Company, together with the order in council appointing the commission, the complaints upon which the order was issued and all action, if any, taken by the government on report of commission, by order in council or otherwise. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*
Not printed

95d. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all evidence, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the investigation into the stranding of the D. G. steamer *Earl Grey* at Toney River, County of Pictou, in the spring of 1912; of the reports of the commissioner investigating the same, and of all correspondence, telegrams and documents in connection therewith, and of any departmental action in connection therewith. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed

95e. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, evidence and other documents in connection with the investigation into the collision between the steamship *City of Sydney* and the tug boat *Douglas H. Thomas*, in Sydney Harbour, 13th November, 1912, and of the findings and reports of the commissioner holding the investigation in regard to the same. Presented 2nd April, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

96. Report of the Second International Moral Education Congress held at the Hague, 22nd to 27th of August, 1912, and as related thereto, on moral instruction in the Canadian public schools, &c., by Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, who was appointed by the government to represent Canada at that Congress. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 21st January, 1913.....*Printed for distribution only.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all pay-lists, letters, documents, letters and other papers in connection with the expenditures at Cariboo Island in the County of Pictou. Presented 21st January, 1913.—*Mr Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or any officer of his department, and J. A. Gillies, K.C., Sydney, relating to the purchase from John B. Nicholson, of a site for a salmon hatchery at Snidlope Lake, Richmond County, N.S., and also of all accounts, charges and vouchers received from the said J. A. Gillies, for services in connection therewith and the payments made to the said J. A. Gillies in respect of the same. Presented 7th February, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

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99. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents and correspondence, between the Department of Public Works and any person or persons relating to the placing of obstructions in the waters of South West Cove, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all pay-lists, letters, documents, telegrams and other papers in connection with the expenditures at Skinner's Cove in the County of Pictou. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

101. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the government of Canada and the government of the Province of Ontario, with regard to the extension of the boundaries of the said province. Presented 28th January, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.* *Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, and documents, bearing on the claim of C. R. Scoles, of New Carlisle, Quebec, to a balance of subsidy voted to the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, since October, 1911, to date. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil.* *Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents concerning an alleged defalcation in the accounts of Joseph J. Melanson, clerk in the customs office at Bathurst, County of Gloucester, which caused an inquiry to be held on the 23rd of October last by the Provincial Inspector of Customs, with the name of the accuser. Presented 24th January, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters and telegrams in the custody of the Department of Railways and Canals, or any other department of the government, between the 1st day of September, 1874, and the 1st day of September, 1879, relating to the acquisition or expropriation of lands at St. Peters, N.S., for canal purposes, and relating to the appointment of valuators to apprise the value of such lands; the instructions to such valuators, the report or reports of such valuators, the area of lands taken, and the price paid for same; and also the amount paid each valuator for his services. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all the different freight tariffs in force on the line of railway from Matapedia, Quebec, to New Carlisle, Quebec, and from New Carlisle, to Gascons, Quebec, and vice versa, and of any requests that have been received in regard to the change in the same; and also a copy of any requests, petitions, letters, or other documents complaining of the said tariffs. Presented 27th January, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

105a. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of the different freight tariffs in force on the line of railway from Sunny Brae to Ferrona Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway, and of any requests that have been received in regard to the change in the same, and also a copy of any requests, petitions, letters or other documents complaining of said tariff. Presented 27th January, 1913. —*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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106. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of the original instructions, including maps, specifications, profiles, &c., furnished the engineers on the eastern division of the Transcontinental railway between Winnipeg and Quebec by the chief engineer of the Transcontinental Commission, and approved by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Also of all instructions, including specifications and profiles, issued by the chief engineer of the Transcontinental Commission or by the chairman, since 31st October, 1911, which in any way vary, amend, or depart from the original instructions above mentioned. Also, of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways or any official of his department and the chairman of the Transcontinental Commission, or the chief engineer, concerning the departure from the original instructions, either as to the grades, curves and bridges or other permanent structures. Also a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways or any member of the government and any official of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company referring to change of original instructions as regards grades, curves or permanent structures on the said line between Winnipeg and Quebec; and also of all correspondence between the chairman of the Transcontinental Commission or the chief engineer and any official of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or any member of its engineering staff, concerning the proposed change of grades, curves, or other permanent structures on the line of the Transcontinental between Winnipeg and the City of Quebec. Presented 30th January, 1913—*Mr. Graham.*
Not printed.

106*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of a letter, dated 24th September, 1904, written by Chief Engineer Lumsden of the Transcontinental Commission to Chairman Wade of the same body, in which the former recommended to the latter certain grades on the Transcontinental railway. Presented 15th May, 1913.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers in connection with a claim of L. A. Sauvé to certain buildings at La Pointe des Cascades, on the Soulanges canal, and of all correspondence on the same. Presented 30th January, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a copy of the contract entered into between the Department of Railways and Canals and W. H. Weller for St. Peters canal improvements, and for a copy of all correspondence between the contractor or any other person, firm or corporation and the Honourable Minister of Railways and Canals relating to the dumping of material removed by the contractor. Presented 30th January, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

108*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and C. D. Sargent, C.E., and between C. D. Sargent, C.E., and H. G. Stanton, Superintending Engineer of the St. Peters Canal, or between W. H. Weller, contractor for the St. Peters canal improvements, and either or all of said parties relative to work done by the contractor outside of his contract, and the specifications thereof, and also a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the Department of Railways and Canals or C. D. Sargent, C.E., and any other person, in regard to the same; and of all accounts and vouchers rendered by the contractor to the government of such work, and the payment made by the government to the contractor, specifying whether the same is paid for in full or otherwise. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

108*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of the accounts of personal expenses paid to Mr. St. Amour, Superintendent of the Soulanges Canal,

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since he entered upon his duties.—Also return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all accounts for personal expenses paid by the government to Mr. St. Amour, Superintendent of the Soulanges Canal, since the date of his appointment. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents received since the 1st day of January, 1912, asking that the line of railway known as the Vale Road, should be taken over by the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 30th January, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the issuing of letters patent to the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and also said letters patent. Presented 30th January, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., between the Department of Trade and Commerce and Mr. Donnelly, late Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico, relating to the closing of the office of such trade commissioner in Mexico. Presented 3rd February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

112. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 3rd February, 1913.....*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers and documents, relating to the resignation of Lt.-Col. W. F. Moore, 20th Regiment, Halton Rifles, and also of the resignation and the reply thereto. Presented 6th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents in connection with the strike of firemen and other men employed on the D.G.S. *Earl Grey*, in the year 1912 and 1913. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters and telegrams relating to the applications for, or the granting of, a lease of False Cove Flats, Vancouver, B.C. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers in connection with a proposed guarantee of bonds to the Quebec and Saguenay railway. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*....*Not printed.*

116a. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, including petitions, memorials, letters and telegrams, addressed to the government, or any of its members, urging it to take over and incorporate into the Canadian government railway system, the Quebec and Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, with a copy of all the answers thereto. Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

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116*b*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all orders in council in connection with the construction of a line of railway from St. John to Grand Falls in the Province of New Brunswick, or any portion thereof and also of all plans and profiles filed with the Department of Railways and Canals by the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, and of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals or any official thereof and with the said company or the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, or any official thereof, with reference to the curves, grades or general specifications of the said railway or any portion thereof. Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell.*

Not printed.

116*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all memorials, petitions, letters, and other documents submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners from 1st January, 1913, to date, by any party whatsoever regarding the service of the Quebec and Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, as to freight, passengers and express matters, with a copy of all orders and rulings issued by such Board and of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 20th May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of appeals made to the Governor in Council during the twelve months preceding 25th November, 1912, against orders of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the particulars of each appeal, and the decision rendered by the Governor in Council in each case. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

118. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council and of all correspondence relating to the extension of facilities for obtaining information useful to Canadian Trade and Commerce in connection with the British Consular Service. Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1913, for a return showing all the employees of the different departments at Ottawa, and also in the nine provinces and territories of Canada, and other places outside of Canada, in the inside and outside service, who have left their employment since the 1st October, 1911, up to the 10th January, 1912, inclusively, with their names, Christian names, age, nationality, employment and salaries respectively; the date of their appointment; the date of their leaving; their salaries, the time of their appointment and at leaving; the reasons of their leaving; and if replaced or not; the names, Christian name, age, nationality, employment and salary of those who have replaced them; and in the case of dismissals, a list of the persons who asked for their dismissals; in the case of these replacing them, a list of the persons who recommended their successors Presented 11th February, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

119*a*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a return showing all the employees of the different departments at Ottawa, and also in the nine provinces and territories of Canada, and other places outside of Canada, in the inside and outside service, who have left their employment since the 1st October, 1911, up to the 10th January, 1912, inclusively, with their names, Christian names, age, nationality, employment and salaries respectively; the date of their appointment; the date of their leaving; their salaries at the time of their appointment and at leaving; the reasons of their leaving; and if replaced or not; the names, Christian name, age, nationality, employment and salary of those who have replaced them;

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and in the case of dismissals, a list of the persons who asked for their dismissals; in the case of these replacing them, a list of the persons who recommended their successors. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

120. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, reports and other memoranda of the engineers of the Department of Public Works, orders in council, correspondence and all other documents relating to the construction of a dam for storage purposes at the foot of Lake Timiskaming. Presented 12th February, 1913.—*Mr. Pugsley.*

Not printed.

120*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all contracts, correspondence or writings whatsoever, respecting the construction of a dam in 1908 or 1909, called the Lake Timiskaming dam constructed or built over the rivers forming the inflow or the discharge of the said lake, exchanged between the Government of Canada and the contractor or contractors. Presented 12th February, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th March, 1912, for a return giving a list of the subjects of the oil paintings and water colours which have become the property of the National Gallery of Canada since 1891; and the names of the artists in each case. Presented 12th February, 1913.—*Mr. Burnham*.....*Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence, reports, recommendations, &c., relating to the petition of Mr. Firmin Thibault, of St. Denis, County of Kamouraska, for his indemnity for having served at the time of the Fenian invasion. Presented 13th February, 1913—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

123. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a return showing what date or dates the government purchased the site for the new Dominion Rifle Range in the County of Carleton, Ontario, from whom were the several parcels of land purchased, and what price per acre was paid for each, the number of acres of land purchased, and the total amount paid therefor, if any buildings have been erected on the said lands by the government, and the cost thereof, the amounts paid by the government for commissions, fees, agency charges, and legal expenses, and to whom in connection with said purchase, the amount of money expended by the Government on the said range for all purposes, from the date of the original purchase of the land up to 23rd January, 1913, and any sums remaining to be paid in any way connected with the purchase of the said range, to whom and the respective amounts thereof, the distance from the post office in the City of Ottawa to the said range, if any line of electric or other railway runs from the City of Ottawa to the said range, and what means of transportation will be provided for riflemen going to and returning from the said range. Presented 13th February, 1913—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

124. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of the memorial presented to the Government during the session of 1911-12, by a delegation from the Government of Prince Edward Island asking for an increased provincial subsidy, a copy of which memorial was laid on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister last session of Parliament, but is not now apparently on the files of the House Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

125. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, since 1st November, 1911, to the pre-

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sent time, with any corporation, company, party or parties, in any way relating to the Customs Tariff upon cement or to the temporary reduction made of the Customs Tariff upon cement; also for a copy of all letters and correspondence by and between members of the Government of Canada during the same period relating to the same subject, and of all papers, documents, memoranda and orders in council relative to the reduction of the Customs Tariff upon cement made by order in council since the close of the last session of parliament. Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

125a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all petitions since the 1st of October, 1911, addressed to the Governor General in Council or to any member of the government, asking for a remission and the adjustment of duty on cement, of all letters to the ministers individually on the same, of all correspondence and of all orders in council. Presented 21st February, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

125b. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, petitions, orders in council, letters and telegrams in any department of the government of Canada, or that passed between the Department of Customs and the Department of Justice or any solicitor, counsel, association, company or individual, during the past twelve months, respecting the imposition of tariff duties upon imported lumber dressed on one side and sized, or respecting the interpretation of tariff item No. 504, together with a printed copy of any stated case, appeal, factum or argument used before the Exchequer Court of Canada or the Supreme Court of Canada, in the matter of the judicial interpretation of tariff item No. 501. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*
Not printed.

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence passing between the government or any member thereof with respect to the east half of Section 27 in township six (6) in range two (2) west of the third meridian. Presented 17th February, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a return showing when the militia or regular forces was first called out in Canada since Confederation in aid of the civil authorities, how often, when and where has the same been called out since, the amount of money paid by each municipal corporation for such service in each case, what corps called out on each occasion, whether to quell strikes in each instance or for what purpose. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application by James McKelvey, of the town of Sarnia, Ontario, for Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty. Presented 18th February, 1913. *Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, memerandums, reports, requests for inquiries, of the appointment of commissioners and other documents, relating to the study of the causes for the depopulation of country places and the high cost of living in the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Paquet*.....*Not printed.*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the application of the Banque Internationale to the Treasury Board for a certificate for the commencement of business. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

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131. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, reports, letters, and instructions regarding smelt and salmon fishing in the Restigouche river and the Baie des Chaleurs since October, 1911, up to date, together with copy of instructions issued to officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in that connection. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and papers concerning the increase of salary of Mr. Sevigny, employed at the immigration office at Montreal. Presented 18th February, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1913, for a return showing whether any order for goods has been given by the Department of Public Works since 1st October, 1911, at Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax; tenders asked for in each case; orders for goods given without tenders; names of firms, and amounts in each case. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers, in the Department of Public Works, concerning the awarding of a contract for a Welsh coal supply to the various Dominion public buildings in Montreal. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*....*Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th December, 1912, for a return showing how many dredging contracts were let by the Department of Public Works during the year 1911-12, the name of each tenderer and the amount of each tender. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

135*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the quantity by cubic yards of dredging made in the harbour of Bathurst by the dredge *Restigouche* during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November of the year 1911, and during the same months in the year 1912. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

135*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dredging Des Prairies river, the work done, depth, length and width of channel dredged, the list of men employed to perform that work, their salaries, and the amount of money spent on that work since the 1st of October, 1911, up to the 21st November, 1912. Presented 12th May, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

135*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all documents, letters, reports of engineers and a detailed statement of expenditure in connection with dredging at Ste. Anne de Restigouche and Cross Point, Bonaventure County. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

135*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing the amount of dredging done by the government dredges for private parties or firms in Prince Edward Island, during the season of 1912; the names of the parties or firms for whom this dredging was done; the number of yards of material dredged for each party or firm; the class of material dredged, and the price per yard the government charged for this dredging; who measured the material dredged, and whether it was scow measurement that was made; who recommended the said dredging to be done; if the resident engineer or any engineer was consulted in regard to the measuring, and if the resident engineer or any engineer had control over the matter at all. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

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136. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of the accounts of Jean Baptiste Lena and of his wife, for work done to the public buildings at Valleyfield, Quebec, in May, 1912; also for a copy of all correspondence, reports and documents relating to the payment in full or a part of their accounts. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Papineau*.....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the amount of money expended in improving the channel of the Ottawa river between the city of Hull and the village of Masson. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Devlin.* *Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents relating to the transferring of P. E. Amiot, resident engineer of the Department of Public Works, Bonaventure, Quebec, to the district of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and the appointment in his stead, in Bonaventure County, of Charles E. Tache, of Chicoutimi, as resident engineer, with a copy of all the instructions given to the latter and his duties, residence and salary. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, memoranda, reports, and resolutions of county or other municipal councils of Bonaventure County asking or objecting to certain public works in Bonaventure County since October, 1911, with the Minister of Public Works, or any member of the present administration, and replies made thereto. Presented 19th February, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

140. British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, Toronto, for year 1911.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

141. Claims of present fish warden, Baker Lake, County of Madawaska, N.B.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

141*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, information, convictions and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any officer thereof relating to the prosecution in the year 1910, against George Rowlings and James Rowlings, of Musquodoboit Harbour, County of Halifax, for a violation of the fishery regulations. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

141*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and documents or other communications, had with the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any official thereof, in regard to the prosecutions against the following parties:—Samuel Stewart, Melvin Hart, Andrew McNeil, Thomas McNeil, Hugh Malcolm, Tom Moffatt, James Waddin, Samuel Wright and Dougald Higgins, of Westville, County of Pictou, for infractions of the Fisheries Act, and of any applications or letters relative to relief from the fines imposed or the return of the same; and also of all papers, letters, and other documents relating to a charge against Rod. Martin, of Westville aforesaid, a fishery guardian, for illegal fishing and other offences. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

141*a* Claims of Messrs. Boulanger and Son, Montmagny, Quebec.—(*Senate*)....*Not printed.*

142. Copy of Report of Minister of Justice in *re* Florence Mining Company.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

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143. Instruction sent to the different Lieutenant Governors of different provinces of Canada, with commissions.—(*Senate*)..... .....*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, telegrams, reports and opinions in relation to the claim of William Iceton, of Purcell's Cove for a return of a boat from the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any other department. Presented 20th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald* ....*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December 1912, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters and orders in council respecting the transfer of the property known as the Police Point Reserve to the corporation of the City of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Presented 20th February, 1913.—*Mr. Buchanan.*
Not printed.

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of the inquiry made by F. B. Atkinson, Lévis, as to an accident that happened to the horse of Arsene Lauzier, at Amqui, County of Rimouski, on the 19th February, 1912. Presented 20th February, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

147. Correspondence, memoranda, &c., in respect to the issue of a patent for the N. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section 8, in township 49, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian, to one Arthur Donaldson, bearing date the 19th November, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 20th February, 1913..... .....*Not printed.*

147*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents with respect to the north half of the southwest quarter of section eight (8), township forty-nine (49), range twenty-six (26), west of the second meridian, province of Saskatchewan, and the granting of a homestead entry for the said land to one Arthur Donaldson. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*..... .....*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all papers, reports and other documents relating to the delay of the Indian Department in issuing patents for lands purchased from the St. Peters band of Indians, and forming part of the St. Peters Indian reserve, Manitoba. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*..... .....*Not printed.*

149. Return an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all applications addressed to the Government by the Algoma Steel Company for remission of duties on rails imported by the said company at Fort William; of all correspondence on the same, of all evidence sought and obtained by the government and supplied by the company in support of its application; and of all orders in council ordering such remission of duties. Presented 25th February, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... .....*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a return showing the stenographers and secretaries of the House of Commons, and the names of the members for whom each of them work. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay.*
Not printed.

150*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, ultimo, for a return giving the names and home addresses of the persons employed in the House of Commons as stenographers to members. Presented 1st April, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina).*
Not printed.

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151. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th January, 1913, for a return showing the number of bushels of grain and barrels or sacks of flour which were shipped from Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, for twelve months preceding the 31st day of December, 1912; the kinds of each product respectively, and the quantities of said commodities at each of above points which were domestic and foreign. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Bennett (Simcoe)*.....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a return showing in detail the quantity and values, respectively, of the imports and exports of Canada with Great Britain, United States, Australia and New Zealand, during the year ending 31st March, 1912, in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, hams, fresh and salted beef, lard, tallow, mutton, canned meats, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and apples. Presented 26th February, 1913.—*Mr. Sutherland*.....*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to action by the Government in regrd to the relief of the shareholders and depositors of the Farmer's Bank, and of the order in council appointing Sir William Meredith as Commissioner, and all correspondence in relation thereto. Presented 26th February, 1913. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

153*a*. Report of the Honourable Sir William Ralph Meredith, Kt., Commissioner appointed to make investigation into all matters connected with the Farmers Bank of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th February, 1913.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in three parts.)

153*b*. Report of Royal Commission authorized by orders in council dated 19th day of July, 1912, and the 5th day of August, 1912, to inquire into alleged complaints as to methods of weighing butter and cheese in Montreal, and also as to the methods of payment. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 30th May, 1913.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1912, for a return showing the amount of the subsidy paid to each of the four original provinces of the Dominion at Confederation, and the population on which such payment was based; the subsidy payable to each of the remaining five provinces on entering the union, and the population on which such payment was based; the sum added to the subsidy of any province as better terms, and the date which such addition was made respectively; the details of each readjustment of subsidies since 1867, and the yearly subsidy at present payable to each province, with the population on which such payment is based, and the original debt allowance, if any, respectively, placed to the credit of each province on entering the union. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Printed for sessional papers only.

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence in regard to the disposition of the Marine Hospital at Pictou to the town of Pictou, or any other corporation or person. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, tenders, contracts, papers and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the making and cancellation of a contract or agreement between the said department and one Charles G. Giffin, of Isaac Harbour,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

N.S., to perform certain services for the lobster hatchery at that place, and also relating to a subsequent agreement with one Philip McArthur to perform similar duties. Presented 27th February, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers and correspondence concerning the claim of Charles Mennier, ex-Collector of Customs at Marieville, Quebec, for rent. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Not printed.

158. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, documents and reports relating to the closing of the post office at Pomket river, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and the cancellation of the contract for the carrying of the mail between Heatherton and Pomket river. Presented 28th February, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

158*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other correspondence and documents received by the Post Office Department during the last twelve months from the honourable member for East Grey and others, relating to the closing of the post office at Harkaway, County of Grey, province of Ontario, and of the proposed change in the mail service. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Lanctot*.....*Not printed.*

159. Claims put forth by and on behalf of Indians of British Columbia—Report of James T. McKenna on.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

159*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia and the Government of Canada concerning the rights and claims of the Indians in the province, and of all orders in council with regard to the same. Presented 14th May, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

159*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and recommendations from Rev. R. L. Macdonald, Indian agent at Salmon River reserve, Richmond County, N.S., relating to the Indian school in said reserve; and of all correspondence and instructions from the Department of Indian Affairs to the said Indian agent, relating to the same; also a copy of all complaints, charges and reports against Miss Charlotte M. Devereaux, teacher of the said school, and of all correspondence and recommendations relating to the appointment of Earnest McNeil to succeed her, since 1st January, 1912. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

159*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of the last surrender and of all papers, correspondence and other documents in connection with the surrender of part of the White Bear Indian Reserve; together with a copy of all letters and telegrams referring to this surrender by officials of the Department or others, and of the authority on which this surrender was taken, the number of acres surrendered, and how disposed of. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury.*
Not printed.

159*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, memoranda and other documents, dated since 1st January, 1912, relating to the Kitsilano Indian Reserve in the City of Vancouver. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

160. Immigrants—number of, who settled in Canada, in 1911-12, and from whence.—(*Senate*).
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

160a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing the number of immigrants coming into Canada during the year ending 31st March, 1913, inspected by the government medical inspectors; the total cost of such medical inspections; the number of medical doctors employed by the government during that period; the name, salary and location of each, including those resident in Ottawa. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Schaffner*.....*Not printed.*

161. Correspondence with Mr. V. Steffansson concerning northern expedition. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 3rd March, 1913.....*Not printed.*

161a. Copy of order in council No. P.C. 406 of the 22nd February, 1913, with reference to Mr. V. Steffansson's proposed northern expedition. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 10th March, 1913.....*Not printed.*

162. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 25th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, petitions, orders in council and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the change in the fishery regulations by which steam trawlers were prohibited from participating in the fishing bounty. Presented 3rd March, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

162a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, reports of experts or officers, of orders in council, minutes of council, and of other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any department of the government, relating to steam trawling on the Atlantic seaboard. Presented 15th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

163. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, accounts, vouchers, concerning the purchase and subsequent repairs of a private car by the Department of Militia and Defence, from the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented 3rd March, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Not printed.

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a return showing separately the amount paid by the Department of Indian Affairs for medical attendance on account of the Indians on the Micmac reserve of Ste. Anne de Restigouche, Quebec, for each year from 1900 to 1913, inclusive, and to whom paid. Presented 10th March, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the sale of alleged Indian lands at Nyanza, riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., to one Philip McDonald, such sale having taken place about the year 1877. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

165a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing the number of acres surrendered by the Coté's Band of Indians, the number of acres sold by private sale, the number of acres still unsold; together with a copy of all letters from persons who made application for purchase of surrendered lands in Coté's reserve, or from any person on behalf of purchasers and replies thereto; and of all reports, letters or memoranda addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, from any officer of the department respecting the private sale of said lands; also a copy of any document or documents covering the authority under which these lands were sold by private sale, and of all letters addressed to the department, or any officer of department, respecting the sale of said lands. Presented 3rd June, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, reports and other documents received by the Minister of Labour regarding labour conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Tête Jaune Cache and Fort George. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

167. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other documents passing between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, or any member thereof, with respect to chapter 17 of the statutes of Saskatchewan, 1912, being an Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers received by the Prime Minister, or any member of the government, since the 1st April, 1912, in connection with the school system established in that portion of the Keewatin Territory annexed to the province of Manitoba. Presented 17th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the number of accidents to lock gates or bridges on the Welland Canal during the year ending 25th November, 1912, the nature of the accidents, the amount of damage in each case and the amount recovered by the Government from vessel owners in each instance. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

170 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of the contract passed on the 6th day of August, 1910, between the City of Quebec and the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, for the acquisition by the latter of the property known as Champlain Market, to be used as a station and terminals for the said railway; of all the correspondence between the said city and the present Commissioner of the said railway, with the Minister of Railways, or any other Minister, with regard to the non-execution of the said contract by the said commission. Presented 18th March, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th of January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, &c., respecting the request for suspension by H. Boulay, of J. Stahl, assistant inspector of immigration on the railway. Presented 19th March, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay* ....*Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a return showing the total area of land thrown open for pre-emption and purchased homesteads in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta since the passing of the Dominion Lands Act of 1908; also the number of acres of such lands which have been disposed of by way of pre-emptions and purchased homesteads in each of the said provinces, the amount of principal money collected on account of such lands in each of the said provinces up to 31st December, 1912, and the amount of interest collected on account of such lands in each of the said provinces to 31st December, 1912. Presented 19th March, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, memorials and other documents received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister of Justice, since the 1st day of January, 1912, relating to the request by county court judges for an increase of salary and for an amendment to the Judges Act with respect to retiring allowances. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1913, for a return showing the names of the keepers in Portsmouth penitentiary, and their religious belief; the names of any of the said keepers who may have been dismissed, the date, charges and on whose recommendation were they reinstated. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Edwards*.....*Not printed.*

174a Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1913, for the name of the discipline officer in charge of each of the following departments in Portsmouth penitentiary, the date when each was first appointed on the penitentiary staff, the date to his present position, and the religious belief of each: Quarry, farm, warden's residence and grounds, blacksmith shop, bath room and laundry, stone shed, tailor and shoe shop, changing room, stone pile, sewage plant, asylum ward, cell wings, library and Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels, hospital, shop dome, carpenter, tin and paint shop, and prison of isolation. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Edwards.*
Not printed.

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all statements of account for salary or remuneration to the Commissioner, and his expenses, for witness fees and all other expenses in connection with the investigations by Commissioner Duchemin, of the following persons in Antigonish County namely: Patrick M. Decoste, deckhand SS. *Scotia*, Harbour au Boucher; William R. Fougère, sectionman, Harbour au Bouche; Allen Kinney, sectionman, Linwood; Hubert Myatte, sectionman, Tracadie; John McDonell, sectionman, Afton Station; John W. Malanson, sectionman, Afton; James Armstrong, sectionman, Heatherton; Charles Landry, sectionman, Pomket; William S. Landry, section foreman, Pomket; Colin McDonald, sectionman, James River; Archibald Chisholm, station agent, Heatherton; Joseph Benoit, station agent, Pomket; Alex. R. McAdam, fishery officer, Malignant Cove; Alex. McDonald, sub-collector, Doctors Brook; Charles L. Gass, sub-collector, Bayfield; Jeffrey M. Crispo, sub-collector, Harbour au Bouche; Hugh R. McAdam, postmaster, Arisaig; Thomas J. Sears, postmaster, Lochaber, Charles L. Gass, postmaster, Bayfield; and Joseph P. Benoit, postmaster, Pomquet; also the expenses in detail, of and incidental to the investigation by said Commissioner Duchemin of the charges made against John J. McDonald, postmaster, McArra's Brook; Archibald Stewart, section foreman, Harbour au Bouche; Ronald McFarlane, section foreman, Williams Point; Henry Williams, sectionman, Marshy Hope; and John W. McInnes, bridge foreman Intercolonial Railway, Antigonish. Presented 26th March, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

175a. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing the date of the appointment of H. P. Duchemin, Investigating Commissioner for Eastern Nova Scotia; the number of days he has been employed by the government since the appointment; the gross amount paid to Mr. Duchemin as an allowance for his services, excluding travelling expenses or other outlay; the amount which has been paid to Mr. Duchemin to date for travelling expenses, living expenses, witness fees, and other sundry expenses, respectively. Presented 21st May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of the report or reports made by C. E. Taché, resident engineer of Bonaventure County, Quebec, on public works existing or asked for in that constituency since October, 1911, up to date. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th February, 1913, for a return showing what properties within the area north of Wellington street and west of Bank street, in the City of Ottawa, have been purchased or acquired by the Government; from whom the said purchases were made, and the price paid, or agreed to be paid, in each case; the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

number of said properties not yet paid for, the names of the owners thereof, and amount, if any, in dispute in each case; the names of the persons who were employed in any capacity, or for any purpose, in connection with the purchase of the said properties, and the terms of their employment; the amount which has been paid to each, and further amounts to be paid to such persons, giving their respective names; whether the Government has employed any persons or agents to collect rent from the tenants or occupants of any of the said properties, if so, the names of such rent collectors, for what period employed, and amount by way of salary, fees, or commission, paid to each; the total amount paid by the Government up to 31st January, 1913, in connection with the purchase or acquisition of the said properties. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and H. Morel, M.P.P., for East Nipissing, in any way relating to the construction of a road or highway from North Bay to Sturgeon Falls, Ontario; and of all petitions, correspondence, surveys, and engineers' reports in any way connected with the building of the said road or highway. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all pay-lists, letters, documents, telegrams and other papers in connection with the expenditures made on Brulé wharf in the County of Colchester during the last two years. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

179a. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, tenders and correspondence relating in any way to the construction of a wharf at Kraut Point, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application made by the Eastern Canada Power Company, with a view to raise the head of the River St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Cotean, Cedar, Split Rock and Cascade rapids to the level of the water in Lake St. François. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams addressed by the Conservative candidate in the County of Gloucester at the election of 21st September, 1911, to the Minister of Public Works from the day he took his oath of office, on 10th October, 1911, up to the 31st December, of the same year, on the subject of public works then under construction in the said county. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a return showing the number of men of the R. C. regiment at Aldershot, during the summer of 1912, previous to the regular militia camp; date of going into camp; number there during said time; whether tenders for supplies for these men were called for; number of tenders received and from whom; if any contracts were awarded on said tenders and, if not, what was done with the said tenders; how and from whom were supplies for these men obtained; the prices paid during said time per pound respectively, for meat, sugar, butter, tea, coffee bacon, bread, and how much per bushel for vegetables; the cost per ration for supplies for said men of the R. C. regiment at Aldershot camp during the time aforesaid; the cost per ration for supplies to the regular militia camp under contract during the annual drill in the fall of 1912. Presented 28th March, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

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183. Report on wholesale prices in Canada, 1912, by R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., editor of the *Labour Gazette*. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 28th March, 1913....*Not printed.*

184. Area of territories added to Ontario and Quebec, by Statutes of 1912.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

185. Relating to recent increase in prices charged Canadian fishermen for manilla cord.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

186. Report of the Pilotage Commission of Quebec. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 28th March, 1913.....*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a copy of all memoranda, letters, papers, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Department of the Interior relating to the S. W. 36-16-27, W. 2. Presented 31st March, 1913. —*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

187*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other papers in connection with the southwest ¼ of 4-9-14 west of 2nd meridian. Presented 10th April, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury*.....*Not printed*

187*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, memoranda and other documents relating to the northwest of 30-25-7-2. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

187*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913.—1. For a copy of all correspondence and other papers in connection with the disposal of the following lands and the claim of James W. Brown in connection with these lands:—

Part of S.E. ¼ section 21-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 5/100ths acre.
Part of N.E. ¼ section 21-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 11 6/100ths acre
Part of S.E. ¼ section 20-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 80 acres.
Part of S.W. ¼ section 28-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 72 4/100ths acres.
Whole of S.E. ¼ section 28-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 160 acres.
Whole of N.E. ¼ section 32-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 160 acres.
Part of S.E. ¼ section 32-20-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 80 acres.
Whole of N.W. ¼ section 5-21-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 160 acres.
Whole of S.E. ¼ section 5-21-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 160 acres.
Part of N.E. ¼ section 5-21-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 123 85/100ths acres.
Whole of S.W. ¼ section 5-21-21-W. 2nd meridian, area 160 acres.

2. Also of all papers in connection with the disposal of the whole of the northwest quarter-section 22-20-21, west of the second meridian; and part of S.W. ¼, 2-20-21-W. of the second meridian; and of all correspondence and papers in connection with Alexander Hurst Brown's claim *re* these lands. Presented 30th April, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury*.....*Not printed.*

187*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents in connection with the sale of the N.W. quarter-section 29 10-18-W. Presented 13th May, 1913.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

187*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, memoranda and other documents relating to the northeast quarter of 14-75-15-5, during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 to date. Presented 13th May, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

187*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, applications, and other documents in connection with the S.W. 2-19-20, west 2nd M. Homestead, patented 3rd June, 1892; the S. ½ of N.E. 20-20-21, west 2nd M. patented 11th October, 1904, N.W.H.B., as assignee of Edward Boucher; the S.E. ¼ of 22-20-21, west 2nd M., N.W.H.B., patented 22nd September, 1900, as assignee of Louis McGillies; the S.E. ¼ of 28-20 21, west 2nd M., N.W.H.B., patented 26th August, 1901, as assignee of J. Bte. Fagant, jr., and the E. ½ of S.E. ¼ of 32-20-21, west 2nd M., N.W.H.B., patented 11th September, 1901, as assignee of Jos. Alexander; and of all papers in connection with any claims of G. W. Brown or others in connection with these lands. Presented 3rd June, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury*.....*Not printed.*

187*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, applications and other documents regarding the S.W. ¼, 28-20-21, west 2nd M., N.W.H.B., patented 1st March, 1909, as assignee of Norbert Bellehumeur; and the W. ½ of S.E. ¼, 32, 20, 21, west 2nd M., N.W.H.B., patented 1st March, 1909, as assignee of Norbert Bellehumeur; and of all papers in connection with any claims by Norman McKenzie or others against the Government in connection with these lands. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Bradbury*.....*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence or communication of any kind between the Department of Insurance at Ottawa and the Department of Insurance at Toronto since June, 1907, touching the transfer of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company from the jurisdiction of the Insurance Department at Ottawa to that of the jurisdiction of the Insurance Department at Toronto; of all correspondence, if any, between the Insurance Department at Ottawa and the *Saturday Night*, newspaper of Toronto, touching the affairs of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company or the International Insurance Company, Limited; and of all correspondence and other communications between the Department of Insurance at Ottawa and the Government of the province of Alberta in reference to the affairs of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company or the International Insurance Company, Limited. Presented 31st March, 1913.—*Mr. German.*
Not printed.

189. Copy of an Order in Council, &c., respecting a contribution of $30,000 to assist in alleviating the distress of the sufferers by the disastrous cyclone which swept over the City of Regina and its vicinity. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 31st March, 1913.
Not printed.

190. Copy of correspondence respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 1st April, 1913.
Printed for sessional papers only.

190*a*. From Imperial Consulate General of Japan for the Dominion of Canada. The undersigned, His Imperial Majesty's Consul General at Ottawa, duly authorized by His Government, has the honour to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have since 1908 exercised in the regulation of emigration from Japan to Canada. 11th April, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 11th April, 1913.....*Not printed.*

191. Copy of the order in council in connection with the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the claims of the province of British Columbia for exceptional treatment. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 1st April, 1913.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

191*a*. Memorandum *re* British Columbia's claims for special consideration. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 1st April, 1913.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

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191*b*. Copies of orders in council, &c., relating to the appointment of commissioners to adjust all matters relating to Indian lands and Indian affairs generally in the province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 17th April, 1913.
Not printed.

191*c*. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the law respecting pilotage and its administration in the pilotage districts of Montreal and Quebec; and what changes, if any, are desirable therein; and also, a letter addressed to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries from Mr. Ajutor Lachance, one of the commissioners. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 18th April, 1913.....*Not printed.*

191*d*. Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, Parts I, II, III. and IV. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 4th June, 1913.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all memoranda, letters, papers and documents relating to the setting apart of a forest reserve on the north side of the Saskatchewan river opposite the City of Prince Albert. Presented 2nd April, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

192*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a copy of all memoranda, reports, letters, and other documents of any kind in the possession of the Department of the Interior relating to the suitability for forest reserve or for homesteading purposes, of the whole or any part of townships 24 and 25, range 27, west of the first meridian, now forming part of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve. Presented 11th April, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the member for Temiscouata, and all other persons, respecting the placing of a light or line of lights on wharf at Ile Verte, County of Temiscouata. Presented 4th April, 1913.—*Mr. Paquet*.....*Not printed.*

194. Copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator, on the 5th April, 1913, relative to a contract for an ocean mail, passenger and freight steamship service between Canada and Great Britain and Great Britain and Canada, together with the articles of agreement for the said service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, 7th April, 1913.....*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a statement showing the total volume of trade, in import and export, respectively, between Canada and Newfoundland for each year during the period from the 1st day of January, 1896, to the 1st day of January, 1913, and of what the said trade consisted of each year.

2. The volume of trade between Newfoundland and the West Indian Islands, included in the West Indian trade agreement with Canada, dated the 9th day of April, 1912, during the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, in import and export, and of what the said import and export consisted of each year. Presented 10th April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*
Not printed.

195*a*. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a statement showing the total volume of trade, in import and export, respectively, between Canada and Newfoundland for each year during the period from the 1st day of January, 1896, to the 1st day of January, 1913, and of what the said trade consisted of each year.

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2. The volume of trade between Newfoundland and the West Indian Islands, included in the West Indian trade agreement with Canada, dated the 9th day of April, 1912, during the years 1909, 1910 1911 and 1912, in import and export, and of what the said import and export consisted of each year. Presented 21st April, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie* ....*Not printed.*

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and correspondence referring in any way to the purchase or leasing of the property in Antigonish, N.S., now in use as a gun shed or store house for the equipment of the 18th Field Battery of Artillery. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*..... .....*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of all tenders asking for the construction of a drill hall at Fernie, B.C., of all correspondence concerning the awarding of the contract, and of all correspondence and documents regarding said tender and contract. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.* *Not printed.*

197a. Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of all tenders asking for the construction of a drill hall at Fernie, B.C., of all correspondence concerning the awarding of the contract, and of all correspondence and documents regarding said tender and contract. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... ....*Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and documents between the government of Canada or any officer thereof, and one Miss Mastin, of England, relating to a presentation of certain chinaware and other curiosities, made to the Government by the said Miss Mastin, in memory of the defeat at the polls of the agreement relating to reciprocity with the United States. Presented 14th April, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing the names, professions or occupations, residences, the date of appointment, and the salary in each case, of all correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and also the number of changes made in that particular for the year 1912. Presented 22nd April, 1913.—*Mr. Verville* ....*Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a return showing the amount of seed grain supplied to settlers in Peace River during the year 1912; the amount of seed grain being provided for settlers in Peace River during 1913; who distributed the seed grain supplied in 1912 and who is authorized to distribute seed grain in 1913; under what conditions seed grain was supplied during 1912, and those proposed for 1913; if provisions were supplied during 1912, what the conditions were and who gave out the supplies; if it is intended to supply provisions in 1913, what conditions will be given and who will give them out. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver* ....*Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents in the Department of the Interior prior to the issue of the Crown patents relating to Lot No. 217 of the Hudson Bay Company Survey, in the parish of St. John, Winnipeg. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence claims and reports with reference to compensation claimed by owners of horses attached to the 10th Field Battery at Camp Petawawa in the summer of 1912, by rea-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

son of damage or disease contracted while in the service; also of all such claims paid, the amounts in each case, and the persons to whom paid. Presented 25th April, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, pay-rolls, accounts, receipts, and correspondence in connection with all expenditures of money made in 1912 upon the Petite Rivière breakwater, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

203a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, orders in council, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the construction of a wharf or breakwater at Seaforth, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

203b. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence, petitions, reports, &c., addressed to the Department of Public Works since the 21st September last on the subject of a wharf now under construction at St. Croix, in the County of Lotbinière, province of Quebec. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed.*

203c. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing whether the repairs to Red Point wharf, Lot 48, Prince Edward Island, have been completed; if the work was done by tender or by day labour; if by tender, with whom the contract was made; if by day labour, the number of superintendents, inspectors, or overseers employed, their names, the number of days each did work, and the wages per day paid to each; the number of men employed, their names, the number of days each did work and the wages per day paid to each; who supplied the materials; the amount of each kind or class used, and the price paid for each kind or class; the total amount paid for materials, wages and cost of the work. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

203d. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all documents, papers, correspondence, representations, &c., relating to the purchase of land at Digby, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of a site for a public wharf. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

203e. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing whether the repairs to Southport wharf, Lot 48, Prince Edward Island, have been completed; if the work was done by tender or by day labour; if by tender, with whom the contract was made; if by day labour, the number of superintendents, inspectors, or overseers employed, their names, the number of days each did work, and wages per day paid to each; the number of men employed, their names, the number of days each did work and the wages per day paid to each; who supplied the materials; the amount of each kind or class used and the price paid for each kind or class; the total amount paid for materials, wages and cost of the work. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

203f. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all accounts, correspondence, telegrams, complaints and other documents in possession of the Department of Public Works, in relation to the expenditure of moneys on harbour improvements at Grand Etang, during the year 1911-12. Presented 13th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28.—*Continued.*

203*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the purchase by the Department of Public Works of a certain quantity of timber for the construction of a wharf at St. Germain de Kamouraska, the said purchase having been made, as alleged, from Murray Castonguay during the year 1912. Presented 26th May, 1913.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska).* *Not printed.*

203*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters written to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, or to any officer of the Public Works Department, or to any member of the government since 10th October, 1911, by G. A. R. Rowlings, John S. Wells and S. R. Griffin, relating to the construction of public works, County of Guysborough, N.S., also a copy of the replies to the same. Presented 29th May, 1913.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

203*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Postmaster General and M. Isidore Belleau, of Quebec, in connection with improvements contemplated in Quebec harbour. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*..... .....*Not printed.*

203*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, pay-rolls, receipts, accounts, correspondence, &c., relating to repairs made upon the breakwater at Petite Rivière, Lunenburg County, N.S., in the year 1912. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912.—1. For a copy of all reports of engineers from 1874 to 1900, relating to the most suitable site in the harbour of Quebec for the construction of a dry dock.

2. Of all correspondence exchanged on the subject of a choice of a site for the dry dock now existing at St. Joseph de Lévis, at the time of its construction.

3. Of engineers reports, plans, maps and bearings relating to the construction of a new dry dock in the port of Quebec since 1900.

4. Of all correspondence exchanged between the different companies and the government relating to the construction of a new dry dock in the port of Quebec, since 1909.

5. Also for the production of all documents submitted by the different companies who have asked for the government grant provided by the Dry Dock Subsidies Act. Presented 29th April, 1913.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

204*a*. Dry dock of Lévis. Report of Mr. Charles Smith against Sampson, et al.—*(Senate)*. *Not printed.*

204*b*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 19th March, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, plans and estimates, correspondence, papers and inquiries respecting the construction of a dry dock at Quebec or Lévis or in the port or harbour of Quebec. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Lachance*....*Not printed.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of the petition of the Restigouche Fishermen's Association to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries asking for the removal of Mr. M. M. Mowat, head guardian of the Restigouche Riparian Association as Dominion fishery officer, and the answer thereto. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1913, for a return showing the name of the company who has the contract for the electric lighting of the government buildings and grounds in Ottawa, date of contract and period, on what notice can contract be cancelled, price paid per kilowatt hour for electric lighting, names of

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buildings lighted, cost of lighting each per year, rate for electric lighting if a combined power and light rate, price for current for power purposes, if lamps are not free, price paid for the carbon and tungsten lamps renewed, are lamps marked so as to be identified as belonging to the government buildings, number of electric lamp renewals paid for during the last fiscal year, where required, number of carbon and tungsten lamps respectively in use in the several buildings and the candle power or wattage of the same. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Wilson (Wentworth)*

Not printed.

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions, memoranda, reports, tenders, deposits, recommendations and all other documents of any nature whatsoever bearing on or having relation to the erection of a public building in the city of Three Rivers, P.Q., since the 11th day of October, 1911, to date. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Bureau.*

Not printed.

207*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, and documents relating to the construction of a public building in the town of Laurentides, County of L'Assomption. Presented 4th June, 1913.—*Mr. Seguin.*

Not printed.

207*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, contracts, tenders and reports of government inspector, in relation to the work and repairs on the public building at North Sydney during the year 1912, and particularly the inspector's report on the damages caused by fire during the construction of said works and repairs; and also a copy of the tenders of Henry Lovell, for the above work. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. McKenzie.*

Not printed.

207*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, documents and plans relative to the purchase or acquirement of land for the purpose of erecting a public building in Stellarton, Nova Scotia, in the year 1912. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a return showing the names of the buildings occupied by the Government as public offices, which are under rent, excepting the Centre, East, West and Langevin Blocks; the street on which each of these offices is situated and the number of the street in each case. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all accounts, correspondence, telegrams, complaints and other documents in possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the construction of telegraph lines during the year 1911-12, from South West Margaree to Scotsville, from Scotsville to North Ainslee; from Scotsville to South Lake Ainslee and Whycocomagh; from Little Narrows to Whycocomagh; from Rossville to Big Intervale and from Rossville to the Victoria County Boundary Line, all in the County of Inverness. Presented 2nd May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

210. Correspondence in connection with the area or areas prescribed for mange in British Columbia.—(*Senate*).... ....*Not printed.*

211. Report made by the Central Railway of Canada to the Railway Department.—(*Senate*).

Not printed.

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212. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams and of all other official documents of any kind in the possession of the Department of Customs, relating to the seizures of twenty horses from John Gobel, for smuggling them across the United States boundary near Coutts, or Writing-on-Stone, between the 20th and 28th of February, 1911. Presented 5th May, 1913.—*Mr. MacNutt*.....*Not printed.*

213. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams and of all other official documents of any kind in the possession of the Department of the Interior, relating to sale of school lands which have been held in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan since the 12th day of October, 1911. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

213*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a return showing by quarter-section, or fraction of quarter-section, all school lands sold in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the calendar year 1912; the price per acre at which each separate parcel was sold; the name and address of each purchaser; a list of all school lands sold at above sales which have since been cancelled; the price at which each parcel of said cancelled lands were sold, with the names and addresses of purchasers of each parcel of said lands sold and subsequently cancelled. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

213*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a return showing all school lands sold in the province of Saskatchewan in 1912, giving each parcel of land sold, the name and address of each purchaser, the date and place of sale, the name of the auctioneer at each sale, and any assignments of contracts of purchase of which the government has notice, and a copy of all correspondence passing between the Government, or any member thereof, and the Government of the province of Saskatchewan or any member thereof, with respect to the sale of school lands in the said province. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, affidavits, specifications, plans, drawings, claims, certificates, papers and patent rights in the Department of Agriculture or the Patents Branch thereof, with respect to Patent Number 142823. Presented 7th May, 1913.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all memorials, petitions, and letters, addressed to or sent by the Minister of Agriculture, or on his behalf, in connection with the establishment of an agricultural school, model farm or demonstration station at New Carlisle, Quebec. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, returns, &c., between the Department of Agriculture, and any other person or persons, requesting recently that the Veterinary Director General of Canada visit Nova Scotia. Presented 9th May, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.
Not printed.

217. Extent to which the Franking privilege is used by the several provinces in Canada for statistics.—*(Senate)*.....*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all diaries and other documents relating to and showing the work performed during the months of June and July, 1912, by Homestead Inspectors Rathwell and Erratt in the Moosejaw land district. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

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218*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all diaries relating to and showing the work performed during the months of June and July, 1912, by Homestead Inspectors Brandt, Balfour, Ouelette and Sipes, in the Regina land district. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

218*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the expenses of Homestead Inspectors Brandt, Balfour, Ouelette and Sipes during the months of June and July, 1912. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*. *Not printed.*

218*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the expenses of Homestead Inspector Miller of the Moosejaw land district during the months of June and July, 1912, together with a copy of all reports, proceedings, diaries and other documents, showing the work performed during the said time by the said homestead inspector. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

218*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all diaries and other documents relating to and showing the work performed during the months of June and July, 1912, by Homestead Inspectors Shields and McLaren, in the Swift Current lands district. Presented 23rd May, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

218*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing the expenses of Homestead Inspectors Shields, McLaren, Erratt and Rathwell, during the months of June and July of 1912. Presented 26th May, 1913.—*Mr. Knowles*. *Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, memoranda, and instructions relating to a certain area of land on the bank of Little Manitou Lake, Saskatchewan, recently transferred to the town of Waterous, for park purposes. Presented 16th May, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

220. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Public Works relating to the proposed interprovincial bridge between Hawkesbury, Ontario, and Grenville, Quebec. Presented 26th May, 1913.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, charges, evidence and reports in connection with the investigation held at Aldershot, N.S., in September, 1912, relating to the alleged thefts of property from the militia camp. Presented 26th May, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

221*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all notices, tenders, contracts and correspondence relating to the supplying of ice for the military comp at Aldershot, N.S., for 1913, and of all correspondence relating to the source of such ice supply. Presented 26th May, 1913.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, proposals, tenders, memoranda, papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or any department of the Government, bearing date since 1st December, 1912, relating to steamship service between Canada and the West Indies. Presented 27th May, 1913.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

222*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, letters, telegrams, and other documents in the Department of Trade and Commerce, or any department of the Government, relating to the SS. service,

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between Mulgrave, County of Guysborough and Cheticamp, Inverness County, during the years 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and the service to be continued during the year 1913-14. Presented 27th May, 1913.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

223. Return to an Order of the Senate calling upon the Clerk of the House to furnish a statement showing the number of Bills passed by the House of Commons since Confederation, which have been:—1. Amended by the Senate. 2. Rejected by the Senate. 3. Amended by the Senate and accepted by the Commons.—*(Senate)*.....*Not printed.*

224. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1913, showing whether a contract was passed by the Post Office Department in the year 1911, for the use of stamp vending machines, the terms of said contract, the date, and by whom signed. Presented 2nd June, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

225. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 2nd June, 1913.....*Not printed.*

226. Names of judges of Superior and Circuit Court in province of Quebec, date of appointment, &c.—*(Senate)*.....*Not printed.*

227. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a return showing the per capita taxation for the year ending 31st March, 1913, and for each of the twelve preceding years. Presented 3rd June, 1913—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*....*Not printed.*

228. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th May, 1913, for a return showing whether a certificate has been issued by the Treasury Board authorizing the transfer of the assets and liabilities of La Banque Internationale du Canada to the Home Bank; the terms of the said transfer, and all documents bearing on this question. Presented 3rd June, 1913.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

229. Report of the Canadian delegates to the International Conference, held at New York for the consideration of the Commemoration of the First Century of Peace between the United States and the British Empire. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, 5th June, 1913.....*Not printed.*

230. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, orders in council, departmental orders and reports from fishery overseers or other officers, during the past two years, relating to weir licenses in the waters of the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Pugsley*.....*Not printed.*

231. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters and papers relating to the issue of half-breed scrip, warrant No. 2155, certificate No. 672, to Albert St. Denis, and the disposition of the said scrip. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

232. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all papers in connection with the withdrawal from settlement of a strip of land one mile in width along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway, and of the order in council, and also of all plans and correspondence in connection with the same, prior and subsequent thereto. Presented 6th June, 1913.—*Mr. Graham.* *Not printed.*

233. A return to an Order of the Senate dated 7th March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions, contracts and other papers relating in any way to the purchase of land at Le Pas for terminus of Hudson Bay road.—*(Senate)*.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1912

[No. 27—1913.]

To His Royal Highness Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor General and Commander-in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT ROGERS,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, September 9, 1912.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, September 9, 1912.

The Honourable Robert Rogers,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1912.

A perusal of the reports and statistical statements appended will show that progress is being made by the Indians of the Dominion towards independence and self-support.

With the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia, where the reports were generally favourable, weather conditions were such that the crops were rather under the average.

Although the winter was a severe one, the cattle came through the year with very small loss.

The suppression of the liquor traffic has continued to receive the earnest attention of the Department and the convictions obtained against those who violated the law by the sale of intoxicants to Indians have doubtless had a deterrent effect upon others desiring to engage in this traffic.

It is to be regretted that there are always those who are ready, for the gain connected with the traffic, to take advantage of the Indians in their desire for strong drink, and it requires the utmost vigilance on the part of agents and others to prevent violations of the law in regard to this matter.

The majority of criminal cases against Indians are due to their having been furnished with intoxicants. When, however, the number of Indians in the Dominion

is considered, as well as the environments of many of them, the number of cases of serious crime reported is small.

As stated in last year's report, one of the objects for which agents were appointed at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, was to ascertain what crops can be raised in the latitude in which these places are located. Owing, however, to the late date of their arrival at the agencies, the agents were able to do little more in regard to this matter during the past season than to prepare the way for making experiments in farming. It is hoped that the work of the present season will enable the Department to secure, in some measure, the information desired.

A communication from the Indian agent at Fort Smith of later date than his annual report conveys the information that his presence at that point has already been of benefit to the Indians. His advice is sought after by them; and they have been ready under his direction to take advantage of the saw-mill erected at Smith's Landing. They have also asked for seeds, especially potatoes, the receipt of which will be of much benefit to them. The Indians can, he also states, be easily induced to raise horses in large numbers, as this can be done without heavy manual labour, as horses winter well without feed of any kind. Many of the Indians already own horses and wagons for which they have paid good prices.

POPULATION.

The Indian population on March 31, 1912, as shown in this report, is as follows:—

Alberta	8,113
British Columbia	24,781
Manitoba	5,919
Nova Scotia	1,969
New Brunswick	1,903
Prince Edward Island	300
Ontario	23,156
Quebec	11,571
Saskatchewan	9,545
Northwest Territories	12,953
Ungava	1,246
Yukon	3,500
	104,956
Add to above, Eskimos	4,600
Total native population	109,556

Since that date, however, the new territory has been assigned to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and this change alters the population of these provinces and correspondingly reduces that of the old Northwest Territories.

The Indian population is now as follows:—

Alberta	8,113
British Columbia	24,781
Manitoba	10,373
Nova Scotia	1,969
New Brunswick	1,903
Prince Edward Island	300
Ontario	26,393
Quebec	12,817
Saskatchewan	9,545
Northwest Territories	5,262
Yukon	3,500
	104,956
Add to the above, Eskimos	4,600
Total native population	109,556

HEALTH.

The reports regarding the health of the Indians have been generally good, although there was an outbreak of measles at Seven Islands in the Lower St. Lawrence, and on three reserves in Manitoba, on two of the reserves in the Pelly agency, Sask., and in the Williams Lage agency, B.C.

Grippe was also somewhat prevalent throughout the country, but, owing to the attention given by the medical officers of the department, the number of fatal cases reported for both diseases was small. Tuberculosis continues to prevail, and no doubt will continue to do so until there is a wider acceptance by the Indians of the information given them on the measures necessary for the prevention of the disease.

DWELLINGS.

Very encouraging reports have been received from Indian agents as regards the building operations carried on by the Indians. The steady improvement in this direction is not confined to any one province, but is general throughout the country. Shanties are in many instances being replaced by comfortable dwellings with modern improvements, while in others old buildings are being renovated and made more habitable.

AGRICULTURE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the efforts of the department to have the Indians engage in agricultural pursuits is meeting with success. This will be seen by the following statement, which shows a very considerable increase in the land brought under cultivation, and of the grain and root crops harvested.

Province.	Population.	Land Under Crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,113	5,980½	103,911	16,384	154,115 40
British Columbia	24,781	8,723¾	361,940	13,195	368,168 00
Manitoba	5,919	6,497	118,789	11,710½	108,377 00
New Brunswick	1,903	538¼	13,149	275	7,700 00
Northwest Territories (part of)	12,953	125	5,500	1,162	4,520 00
Nova Scotia	1,969	240¼	9,703	910	13,706 60
Ontario	23,156	17,579½	455,823½	27,422	452,296 60
Prince Edward Island	300	427¾	2,074	63	1,515 00
Quebec	11,571	4,730¾	100,159½	6,834	116,229 60
Saskatchewan	9,545	16,770⅛	345,972½	44,094	257,719 30
Total, 1912	100,210	61,612⅞	1,517,021	122,049½	1,484,346 30
Total, 1911		58,550	1,494,452	123,198	1,460,462 46
Increase		3,062⅞	22,569		23,883 84
Decrease				1,148½	

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While there has been a falling off in the amount received by the Indians from various industries, this has been more than compensated for by the increased revenue received by them for wages. As was pointed out in last year's report, the services of the Indians are becoming more generally utilized as farm-hands and as workers in other industrial pursuits.

Agriculture	$1,484,347 00
Beef	255,109 32
Wages	1,616,049 27
Fishing	623,972 85
Hunting and trapping	804,517 40
Various industries	748,473 97

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	42,842 00	159,866 35
British Columbia	479,160 60	195,444 00
Manitoba	32,565 00	13,325 45
New Brunswick	51,625 00	15,450 00
Northwest Territories	31,400 00	
Nova Scotia	46,670 00	35,760 00
Ontario	602,367 60	145,001 95
Prince Edward Island	20 00	3,080 00
Quebec	252,260 00	92,965 00
Saskatchewan	77,200 27	87,581 22
Total, 1912	1,616,049 27	748,473 97
Total, 1911	1,540,021 10	852,944 63
Increase	76,028 17	
Decrease		104,470 66

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

There was a falling off during the past year in the receipts from fishing and from hunting and trapping. As regards the former, the decrease was due in a great measure to the failure in that industry in British Columbia on the Fraser river and its tributaries. As regards hunting and trapping, the scarcity of game in certain districts has been to some extent compensated for by increased prices and the ready sale of all kinds of pelts. It is, however, becoming more evident that many of the bands that have obtained a subsistence by these industries will in the near future have to turn their attention to other pursuits, as the game and fur-bearing animals are in many districts becoming scarcer every year.

The revenue received from these industries will be seen from the following statement.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	4,240 40	23,903 60
British Columbia	366,725 00	145,270 00
Manitoba	38,695 00	15,757 00
New Brunswick	9,853 60	1,480 00
Northwest Territories	18,750 00	191,700 00
Nova Scotia	4,790 00	9,445 00
Ontario	98,795 00	135,726 40
Prince Edward Island	880 00	55 00
Quebec	4,283 00	101,647 00
Saskatchewan	76,961 45	179,533 40
Total, 1912	623,972 85	804,517 40
Total, 1911	691,629 60	819,424 25
Decrease	67,656 75	14,906 85

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Education and the reports and statements which accompany it contain full information on the subject of Indian education.

There was a total of 325 schools in operation during the year, an increase of one, as compared with the number in operation last year, a new boarding school having been opened at Kitamaat, in British Columbia.

These schools are conducted under the following auspices:—

Undenominational . . . . . 47 day and 2 industrial schools.
Roman Catholic . . . . . 80 day, 30 boarding and 9 industrial.
Church of England . . . . . 77 day, 13 boarding and 4 industrial.
Methodist . . . . . 38 day, 4 boarding and 4 industrial.
Presbyterian . . . . . 7 day and 8 boarding schools.
Salvation Army . . . . . 2 day schools.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,303 pupils, 5,648 boys and 5,655 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows an increase in the enrolment of 113 pupils, 41 boys and 72 girls.

There was an enrolment of 7,399 in the day schools, 2,335 in the boarding schools and 1,569 in the industrial schools.

SURVEYS.

New Brunswick.

On account of the limits having been obliterated, there was great dissatisfaction and danger of timber being taken in trespass from a number of lots in block A, Tobique reserve, Victoria county. The limits of the said lots were therefore retraced and posted.

Ontario.

The surveys of two Indian reserves at Osnaburg and one at Fort Hope in Treaty No. 9 which were commenced last year were completed, and a survey was made of the reserve at Marten Falls according to the provisions of the said treaty.

On account of the lapse of time and damage by fire, the limits of practically all the Indian reserves in the Kenora and Savanne agencies were obliterated. In order to avoid disputes and timber being taken in trespass, the work of retracing the limits was begun in 1911 and continued during the present year.

On account of timber having been taken in trespass, the boundaries of reserves 16 B and 16 D at Rainy lake were re-established.

A survey, plan and specifications for water-supply for Cape Croker village were made.

The lands in the Garden River Indian reserve occupied by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church were surveyed and posted.

A survey was made of a tract of land at the northwest end of Okickendawt island, Dokis Indian reserve, which was omitted in the previous survey made in connection with the sale and surrender of the timber.

Quebec.

A school lot in the village of Caughnawaga was surveyed and posted and the disputed boundaries between Indian holdings Nos. 344, 222 and 223 were established.

The limits were re-defined of the reserves of the Abenakis of St. Francis No. 1218 and 1219 in concessions 2 and 3, St. Jacques. Pierreville, also No. 482, concessions 3 and 4, St. Jacques, St. François du Lac, for the purpose of placing fencing on the correct lines.

A school lot in the village of St. Regis was surveyed and posted.

Manitoba.

The tract surrendered for the purposes of a town plot at Fairford was subdivided for sale.

Parts of the limits of the Fairford reserve were surveyed, also the Fisher islands were surveyed and connected in with the mainland.

Certain additions requested by the Indians to reserves Nos. 48 and 49 at Lake St. Martin were surveyed.

The remainder of the townplot of The Pas has been subdivided for sale.

The reserve on the Carrot river, being a portion of the lands received in exchange for the surrendered Birch River reserve, was surveyed.

An addition to reserve 28 A was surveyed, and the limits of reserve 29 re-adjusted.

An examination was made of the disputed east boundaries of the Keeseekoose reserve.

Saskatchewan.

An exchange of part of the Kinistino Indian reserve for other land having been arranged, the said portion was surrendered and surveyed, and the lands to be received in exchange selected.

The hay-lands adjoining Piapot and Muscowpetung reserves were resurveyed.

Alberta.

The survey of the surrendered portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve was completed and two portions in the unsurrendered part were subdivided for Indian occupation.

Eight sections of the Wabamun reserve and the townplot of Duffield in the said reserve were subdivided for sale.

A special examination into the claim of the Montana band of the Bobtail reserve, for more land, was made.

The land in the Stony reserve surrendered and sold to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company was surveyed. Part of the outlines of the said reserve were retraced and a revision made of the survey of the part of the reserve exchanged for other land with the Methodist Mission; also a traverse was made to locate a coal mine in the southern part of the reserve.

British Columbia.

A surveyor was sent to the Nass river to survey a number of plots of land to which the Indians made special claim; but on his arrival he was only able to indicate

their positions, owing to the opposition of the Indians, who desired that a claim they had made to the whole territory should be first dealt with.

Twelve small plots of land in the railway belt near Lytton in addition to the twelve surveyed last year were surveyed and posted. The granting of these twenty-four reserves is under the consideration of the Department of the Interior.

Eight small reserves for the Yale band in the railway belt which were allotted some years ago by the late reserve commissioner were surveyed and posted.

At the special request of the Indian agent nine small plots of land in the Babine agency at Pinchie lake, Tatla lake, Bear lake, Bear river, and Chislatta lake were surveyed with a view of having them constituted Indian reserves.

A change was made in the survey of the village of Lak-kalsap, Nass river, to allow better access to the river.

A survey and plan was made of the Metlakatla townplot.

In order to settle disputes with the adjacent owners, the boundaries of reserve No. 1 of the Seshart band and No. 1 of the Opitchesat band, West Coast agency, were re-established.

To settle a dispute with the adjacent white owner, one of the boundaries of Indian reserve No. 9, Okanagan band, was re-established. For a similar reason the boundaries of the Priest Valley Indian reserve, No. 6, of the same band were re-established.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 3 of Part II of this report, and during the past year 83,496.13 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $1,219,473.51.

During the year 284 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act. Returns of patents to the number of 56 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated, and 4 returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

On April 18, 1911, tenders were called for a number of islands and subdivisions of islands in the Georgian bay, and 28 tenders, being equal to or greater than the upset prices, were accepted and the islands and subdivisions disposed of.

The undisposed of, surrendered land on the Cote, Key and Keeseekoose Indian reserves, near Kamsack, in the province of Saskatchewan, were offered for sale by public auction on June 7, 1911, at Kamsack; 1,431 acres on the Cote reserve were sold, realizing $16,229; 47 acres on the Keeseekoose reserve were sold, realizing $282; 1,827.04 acres on the Key reserve were sold, realizing $8,141.60.

The portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve which had been surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit was subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at Gleichen on June 14, 1911; 60,771 acres were sold, realizing $941,872.25.

The unsold surrendered lands on the Mistawasis Indian reserve, west of Prince Albert, were offered for sale by public auction at Shell Brook, in the province of Saskatchewan, on August 2, 1911, and 1,591 acres were sold, realizing $28,180.

The Crespieul Indian reserve situate in the county of Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec, containing 8,374.85 acres, which had been surrendered by the Abenakis Indians to be sold for their benefit, was offered for sale by public auction at the city of Quebec on June 1, 1911, and the reserve was sold for the sum of $15,100, cash.

The unsold surrendered land on the Roseau River Indian reserve, near Dominion City, in the province of Manitoba, was offered for sale by public auction at Dominion City on May 17, 1911, and 800 acres were sold, realizing $14,440.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on the reserve, were issued during the past year to the number of 98, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,594 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 98, and on March 31, last, there were 1,188 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 32.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1912, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $6,592,988.99 had increased to $7,030,426.93.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department was $1,756,567.49.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses was $61,164.84. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $40,711.99, and withdrawals $40,786.57.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 26, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east side of the Kebesquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The land is not valuable. It is very rocky, with little timber and only spots fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 78, many of them living part of the year at Missinaibi and Biscotasing, along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of them are away yet, hunting and trapping, in which they engage during the winter months. Some of them have died during the winter of severe colds and consumption. No epidemics have visited them, and on the whole, they have passed the long cold winter well.

Sanitation.—While the Indians are living on the reserve the sanitation is very fair; but, when away at their hunting grounds it is often the opposite, as generally too many of them are living and sleeping in very small space.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. They are expert hunters, but do not care much for ordinary work, though some of the younger men act as guides, canoemen, and packers in the summer months, and get good wages. The women make a few dollars at fancy-work, and are also expert canoe-makers.

Buildings.—A few of them live in their own homes, but the majority in tents and teepees. These as a rule are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—These Indians make little progress, though they are very law-abiding, but care little for civilization, and have little thought of the future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all very temperate. I very seldom hear of a case of intemperance among them. Their morality has always been fairly good.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 216 acres, as well as two small islets, one containing four acres and the other half an acre, adjoining the reserve, and is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had some sickness, such as colds and lung troubles; but no contagious diseases or accidents have come to them, and on the whole they have stood the long and severe winter well.

Among the majority of the families sanitation is very fair, especially those who live in houses; while others living in tents and teepees, owing to lack of space, are not so good, but improving.

Occupations.—These Indians are much the same as the Chapleau Indians, though inclined to be smarter. They see more of the world, and pick up the English language better. They are excellent canoemen, good guides, knowing every foot of the country, and especially in the summer months are almost constantly employed, and earn good wages. Some of the older heads work for the Hudson's Bay Company as well as a French company, and earn a good deal of money. The women also earn a little by washing and working around the village, and are as a rule good workers.

Buildings.—They have some houses, and these are kept very clean and comfortable, and those that live in tents and teepees are above the average in cleanliness.

Stock.—One cow and a few fowls are the entire stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no implements with the exception of a few gardne tools. These are well looked after.

Progress.—These Indians are like the majority. They look only for to-day, not caring for what cometh in the morning; consequently, do not make much headway, but are on the whole law-abiding, good citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The older men and women are very temperate, though some of the younger men, as well as some of the young women, will drink to excess when they get the opportunity, and Missinaibi has always been a bad place for liquor-sellers. The place being so situated, and liquor so easily smuggled in, it is hard to catch them, though a vast improvement is noticeable during the past year in this respect.

Morality during the past year seems much improved. I have heard of only a very few trifling cases, and, as is usually the case, liquor was the cause.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Cree nation, and were formerly at James bay.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 160 acres fronting on the Kebesquashing river, close to the village of Chapleau.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all these Indians live in the village and are healthy and prosperous; coming under the laws of the town, they are obliged to keep their homes clean and sanitary. This they do fairly well.

Occupations.—These Indians are of a superior class in many respects, having had the advantage of sending their children to the public school in Chapleau, most of them read and write good English, and nearly all the parents speak English and are good citizens; most of them work around the village, while quite a few are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as labourers and bridgemen, and get good wages; but very few do any hunting or trapping of any consequence. The women and girls do the laundry for the village and some few hire out as servants. They also receive good wages and plenty to do.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians live mostly in the village, and have their own homes, generally small log cabins. These are kept clean and comfortable. They have no stock, except a few fowls.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements, with the exception of a few garden tools, such as hoes, rakes, &c.

Progress.—These Indians are improving each year, getting into the ways of the white man, and as a rule are not indolent, especially the women.

Temperance and Morality.—Past records have been bad for both intemperance and morality, as these Indians are in touch with civilization; but during the past two years—especially during the year just closed—a vast improvement is noticeable by every one. Some of the younger men and the young women also will drink to excess if they can get liquor, but they are watched very closely, and it hard for them. Several white men were fined during the past year and are much more careful about what they do than formerly. When the liquor is kept away, morality is generally good.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson Treaty Indians, and contains 160 acres.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Some sickness, such as colds and consumption, has been among them during the winter, and we have been obliged to assist, but no contagious diseases have visited them, and Dr. Sheehan has been able to look after them satisfactorily. Many of them are not back yet from hunting. Those that are here seem to have stood the long cold winter well, and at present all are happy and in fairly good health.

Sanitation is not very good. As a rule too many live together in small tents and teepees; still it is slowly improving.

Occupations.—These Indians live solely by hunting and trapping in the winter months, and are good hunters. Some of the younger men earn good wages in the summer as canoemen and guides. They are very indolent and do not like hard work. The women earn some money by making canoes and fancy-work. At these they are experts, and are very quick, and keep almost altogether to themselves.

Buildings.—They have some very good buildings on the reserve, mostly log. These are kept fairly clean and comfortable. Many, however, live in tents and teepees. These are generally overcrowded, and are not so well kept.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind. They have repeatedly asked for some, but personally I do not think it would be a wise thing to give them. Being away a large portion of the year from the reserve, especially in the winter months, there would be no one to look after any animals they would have, and consequently they would be neglected.

Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own way, are excellent hunters, good canoemen and guides, and are generally successful. They take quite a pride in keeping the reserve in good condition, especially the women, and are always improving it a little. Very few speak English.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, very religious in their ways, and immorality is something very unusual. The chief, a very strict old man, seems to have full control of his band.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Mattagami lake, three quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Among this band there are several aged Indians that we have had to aid. During the past two years no epidemic or serious sickness has been among them, and they are mostly healthy and happy. Mr. Miller, the Hudson's Bay factor at this post, is very good to them. Sanitation needs vast improvement, as they all live in tents and teepees, which are generally overcrowded, especially in the winter months. They live mostly on the Hudson's Bay ground.

Occupations.—These Indians are above the average, are good workers at almost anything, excellent canoemen, great guides, speak very good English, and get good wages. A few are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The women are good canoe-makers and make considerable at fancy-work, selling mostly to prospectors going into the silver country. They also do considerable laundry work for these men passing through.

Buildings.—These Indians do not live on the reserve, they have only one small house on it. They do not take much interest owing to the misunderstanding in regard to the timber. They at first understood it belonged to them; now they seem to have become disheartened.

Stock.—They own no stock, though the Hudson's Bay Company owns several cows that they look after and derive considerable benefit from.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements; what they use belong to the company.

Progress.—They do not look ahead, and consequently progress is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are inclined to be temperate, as they very seldom have the opportunity to get liquor. Some few have been known to get the worse of it at Bisco, but it is a very rare occurrence. Morality on the whole is much improved. I have heard no complaints of any consequence during the past year.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Six Mile rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—In this band also are several aged Indians whom we have had to assist and who are not able to work. No serious diseases have been among them, and, with the exception of colds and lung troubles, they have passed the long and cold winter well. Sanitation at this point is below the average, and always has been so. The Indians all living in tents and teepees, the latter are overcrowded as a rule. These Indians see little of civilization and are stupid, very few being able to speak English. During the past year there seems to be some improvement on account of the Hudson's Bay factor having his daughter with him. She has taught them considerable.

Occupations.—They rely mostly on hunting and trapping, are good hunters, and good canoemen, but do not care much for work. Some few earn quite a sum

bringing in freight from Bisco, which is the post for the company, and the women earn a little by making fancy-work and canoes. The women are also great trappers, and are generally very successful.

Buildings and Stock.—They have never been satisfied with their reserve, as it is very low and swampy, but many of them live on it, mostly in tents and teepees. There are only two small log houses on it. They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—None of them own any; what they use belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians make slow progress, caring little for the future, but are as a rule quiet and peaceable, and are apparently happy.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have always been temperate, but their morality is not so good. I always have more or less trouble with them in this particular. It originates more from ignorance than anything else; it seems hard to educate them or make them understand the evils of immorality. By reports I shall have some more trouble when I reach these Indians this spring, as I usually have had in previous years.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missiniaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and covers an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are of a superior class for inland Indians. They are healthy as a rule, though the dread disease consumption has taken quite a few during the past two years. Outside of this, no sickness of any account has been among them. They dress well and keep themselves clean, and their homes are well kept. Their chief is a very good man and takes pride in teaching the members, and preaching to them each Sunday when he is with them.

Occupations.—These Indians are first-class workers and are not lazy, many being employed around the post. All are excellent guides and canoemen. In the winter months they go to their hunting grounds, and the women as well as the men are generally successful.

Buildings.—These Indians all live on their reserve and take pride in it, though as yet no house of any consequence has been put up, nearly all live in tents and teepees. These are of a superior class and are well kept and decent.

Stock.—They have no stock, and what farm implements they use the Hudson's Bay Company supplies.

Progress.—These Indians are getting more like the white man each year. Most of them can speak English, and a good many of the children have been and are at present attending the Indian school at Chapleau, and are very bright. Some few have a little money saved and laid away.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate, and very religiously inclined, which is no doubt due to the example set them by their chief. Their morality has always been above the average, and we very seldom hear any complaints.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 16, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, on the east side of the Thames river. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—This band has a population of 780.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease; otherwise the health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the men of this band are day labour, wood-cutting among the whites, flax-pulling and general farm work. In the summer a large number of them work at berry-picking and in canning factories. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. Several of the Indians of the band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings in fairly good repair, though during the past few years a number of cement and brick houses have been erected.

Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. The land is mostly inclosed by wire fences. The Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneidas are hard-working and industrious. A few members of the band are progressing very well, but, as a whole, their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, in the county of Middlesex, comprising 8,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 481.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed during the past year, no epidemic having broken out.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and day labour. Considerable money is earned by these Indians from employment in connection with canning factories, from flax-pulling, and wood-cutting among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame and log buildings. There are also several brick houses of fair size. The barns and stables are small, though generally in good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and industrious. There are a few who are making fair progress and getting along well, but the majority of them are contented with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liquor. The marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a tract of 2,098 acres, it being a part of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well observed and the general health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the men of this band are farming and day labour among the whites.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly log and frame houses, and are in fairly good repair. Those who farm are well supplied with implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of average quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate and fairly moral, though there are a few exceptions to this rule.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER,
CAPE CROKER, April 16, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency, situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albermarle, Bruce county. It contains nearly 16,000 acres, 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—There are 381 treaty and about 30 non-treaty Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Premises with few exceptions are kept clean and no contagious diseases prevail.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians are engaged in farming and getting out timber during the winter; sugar-making, basket-making, and fishing are also engaged in by them at different seasons of the year. Some of them find remunerative employment in rafting and working in saw-mills during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—In addition to other buildings, there is a large two-story hall, two splendid stone churches, and three school-houses. The dwellings are fairly good and comfortable, and in general are kept neat and clean; the outbuildings are not so good.

Stock.—They have some good heavy draft horses and a number of good driving horses, a fair number of pigs and poultry, but very few cattle.

Farm Implements.—The implements used by these Indians are up-to-date, and they have an ample supply to meet their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little change to report under this heading, except that there is a slight improvement in agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate. Some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor. Generally speaking, the morals of these Indians will compare favourably with those of the whites.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DUNCAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, April 2, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—This band is also called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having lived formerly on the island of that name.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, and about 20 miles from either place. The village is situated on the south side of the island, gradually sloping to the water's edge.

The reserve contains an area of 9,672.83 acres. There are two small lakes on the island, comprising about 320 acres in all. The land on the border of the island is of a rolling surface, and very sandy, partly covered with wood. The interior of the island is still pretty well covered in places with good hardwood bush. Where cleared the soil is clay loam and very well adapted for cultivating all kinds of grain, hay and roots, and highly suitable for stock-raising.

Population.—The band has a population of 278, including 50 non-treaty Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. They seem to take very good care of their persons in regard to cleanliness, and are warmly clad. Their premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians do a little farming, especially the older men; while the younger men take more to lumbering in winter, and working in saw-mills in summer. Very few do any fishing, although there is a two-mile reserve around the island for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber and whitewashed, with the exception of a few good frame houses, and two churches, one for the Roman Catholics, and one for the Methodists, which are built of brick.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle of the Polled Angus breed, and pigs. Although better stabling accommodation might be provided, the stock winters fairly well.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are farming have nearly all the implements they require; but the lack of buildings is the reason why they are not all kept under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, and law-abiding; but more progress could be reported if they took more to farming, for they are really good men when working at anything that takes their fancy.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many Indians on the reserve who are strictly temperate, while some of them must have liquor if they go to town, and they always find some unscrupulous persons ready to supply them with some. As a rule they are not of a quarrelsome nature.

The morals of the band are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. PICOTTE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
SUTTON WEST, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition of the Indians residing on Georgina and Snake Island reserve during the twelve months ending March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the south shore of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being about 2 miles from the mainland. Snake island, another part of the reserve, is about 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, and about a mile from the mainland. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and has a good clay soil, well adapted for raising any kind of farm produce and stock.

Population.—The Indians belonging to this band number 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The medical attendant on the Indians of this reserve reports that there have been no epidemics, and that the health of the Indians has been exceptionally good for the past year.

Occupations.—Very few of the Indians farm to any extent. Some of them raise vegetables, but most of the young men prefer working at river-driving, lumbering, hunting or acting as guides for hunters and fishermen, while the old men make axe-handles and assist the women in making baskets.

Buildings.—The buildings are fairly good. About one-half the number are frame and the other half log. What few barns and stables there are appear to be in pretty good condition.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is pretty good; but, on account of the shortness of feed caused by the great drought during last summer, the stock is likely to come through in thin condition.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements on this reserve for the use of the Indians, and they are fairly well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are industrious and make progress; but the majority do not care to work on their own land.

Temperance and Morality.—Two or three of the old men and a few of the young men give some trouble by their drinking habits; but the majority do not drink at all, and none of the women.

The morals of the Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BOURCHIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
RATHBURN, April 12, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of Rama reserve belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—Rama reserve is situated in the northwestern part of the county of Ontario, bordering on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching. It has an area of 2,000 acres. The southern section is for the most part cleared and suitable for agriculture. The northern part is rocky and fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 241, being a decrease of 1.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been good. In spite of the severity of last winter and the general hard times, no epidemics prevailed among them. The homes and surroundings are clean. The death-rate this year has been greater than the birth-rate.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have excellent opportunities for earning a livelihood. Well connected by railway and close to the town of Orillia, farm produce can be easily disposed of at a good price. Another and very lucrative employment for the younger men during the summer months is acting as guides to tourists visiting this part of Ontario, in whom the Indians also find an excellent market for basket and bead-work.

To the north are the lumber camps, paying good wages; here the Indians find work for the winter as bushmen and during the spring as river drivers. A limited

number engage in trapping. Some even go as far north as New Ontario. This fur can be disposed of at a good price in Orillia or any of the neighbouring towns. A few engage in fishing, chiefly for home use.

Buildings.—The greater per cent of the buildings are frame. They are fairly good and comfortable, and in general are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good; but it is not necessary that they should be, as the Indians keep very little live stock.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock. They have a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade. The animals are very well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Some new farm implements of good quality have been purchased in the past year. These are not so well cared for as they should be, owing to poor outbuildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The older Indian usages are gradually disappearing, and the members of this band are gradually becoming like the whites in manners and customs. Generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicating liquor, still we always have a few who will drink whenever they have an opportunity.

They live fairly good moral lives.

Your obedient servant.

MURDOCH MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, April 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical returns for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent; although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio, and Pottawattamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belong to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are in all 424 Indians belonging to the band; 267 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 157 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—There is only one band, but it occupies, as shown above, three reserves, which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the east side of the St. Clair river, immediately south of the town of Sarnia. It contains 6,258 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

Some of the land is under excellent cultivation, and the Indians disposed to farm raise good average crops. But far too much of the land, all of which is

rich and would yield good returns to the farmer, especially the Sarnia reserve, is uncultivated and used only as pasture-lands either by the occupants themselves, or is rented for that purpose to the adjoining whites. As a rule the pasture-lands are only poor, being in many parts overrun with undergrowth and shrubbery; consequently comparatively small returns are realized as rents.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the men are healthy and rugged; the same is true of many of the women. Far more deaths occur among the young men, women and children, than among those of mature years. This grows, I think, out of the bad habits of the young men and women, being out at night up town to shows, &c., thus exposing themselves to cold and damp while out, and doubtless conditions are not conducive to health at their homes when they reach them at late hours. The infants and young people do not receive the care they should, and hence many die young.

Occupations.—As a rule the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, working for the farmers, or at the oil refinery, and on the docks and railroads. Some, however, give nearly all their time to farming, and are by far the best off, having comfortable houses and outbuildings and being fairly well supplied with agricultural implements. There are quite a few mowers and binders owned by these Indians. There is one good steam thresher on the Sarnia reserve, owned by a company of nineteen of the Indians, which does all the threshing on the reserve. Many of the women still engage in making baskets, mats and other fancy-work, which they sell principally at the various summer resorts on both sides of the river. Some of the young women are employed by whites as domestic servants, and as a rule give good satisfaction.

At Kettle and Stony Points the land is not nearly as well cleared as on the Sarnia reserve, and but little land is fenced, except what is under actual cultivation. There are a few very good farmers, however, who have comfortable, fairly well furnished dwellings and good barns and other outbuildings, together with a good supply of farm implements. Quite a few of the Indians, however, prefer to work for neighbouring white men on farms, and as guides and boatmen for those who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this agency are, as a rule, quite intelligent, many of the younger men and women being fairly well educated. Some are quite clever and able to enter into discussions on the various subjects engaging public attention with comparative freedom.

Temperance.—There is an organization on the Sarnia reserve known as the United Temperance Society, to which a majority of the Indians belong, and I am sure it has a very salutary influence upon the people; but, notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say quite a few Indians on each of the reserves indulge in the use of strong drink, and it is a regrettable fact that too many white men are quite ready to take advantage of their natural appetite for liquor, and for the sake of a few shillings or a share of the liquor secured for them, join with them in the violation of the law. Several cases have been before the courts during the year, and I am very hopeful that decided improvement will be noticeable. I am resolved on doing all in my power to that end.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there are two churches, Anglican and Methodist, a brick council-house, and a brick school-house. At Kettle Point there are also two churches, Anglican and Methodist, both frame; a frame council-house and school-house. At Stony Point there is a frame Methodist church and school-house. All the buildings mentioned above are comfortable and convenient.

The school grounds and buildings were much improved during the past summer; about $500 was spent upon them and a further sum of about $200 is expected to be spent next summer on the council-house to complete improvements, which will include a cement foundation.

The department has undertaken to encourage the Indians to improve their dwellings by lending them money for this purpose, which they undertake to repay in instalments. Several, about a dozen, took advantage of this privilege during 1911, the result being that they now have fairly comfortable homes, much more sanitary than formerly.

General Remarks.—After a year's experience as agent for these people, I am led to believe that their development from native habits is comparatively slow, especially with a large proportion of them, and assuming those of the white man costs them considerable effort. Still, quite a few of them seem to realize fully the superior advantages accruing from the adoption of habits and customs, in their various forms, of the whites, and show unmistakable evidences of advancement, and I am strongly of opinion that patience and persevering efforts to elevate them to positions of honour and responsibility will be amply rewarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PALMER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of 1,250 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good, and the past year has been free from epidemics. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. The construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some horses and cattle and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality and are being fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious, and law-abiding, and make a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, above the average.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is sandy clay and clay loam, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwood, patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 349.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean and are whitewashed outside and in.

The deaths are due principally to tuberculosis. No fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, at which they are making good progress. Some thirty odd families reside permanently on their farms, and are doing well. Others work in the saw-mills, peel ties and posts, or load vessels in summer. In the winter the resident farmers cut and market timber off the reserve. The others work in the lumber woods; berry-picking, basket-making and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of hewn logs and are neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses during the last few years; sewing-machines are in nearly every house, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Some good buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their horses and cattle are improving in size and breed. The implements purchased are modern and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, take an interest in their reserve, do their statute labour, and are law-abiding generally. They are copying the white settlers and workmen with whom they mingle, and are doing away with their old tribal customs, and are gaining in wealth, are well dressed, drive good horses and vehicles. The postmaster is a member of the band, and is also a general merchant, and is succeeding well. Several papers and periodicals are subscribed for and the younger Indians are fairly well informed of the general topics of the day.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been few complaints for infractions of the law, except for intemperance. The authorities are enforcing the liquor clauses of the Indian Act very strictly; and many arrests are made through the co-operation of the New Ontario police force.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, in Mills and Burpee townships, Manitoulin island, and comprises 800 acres of land with some good timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 6.

Occupations.—They depend on the soil largely for maintenance, and work in the woods, making ties and posts; they also load vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians are poor and have poor buildings, very little stock, and few implements.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is 5,000 acres. It has good arable land, and is fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar, spruce, and soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 181.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor, but is steadily improving. The sanitary regulations are being more thoroughly applied, largely due to the efforts of the teacher. No deaths have resulted from contagious disease.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Sixteen families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the soil, and raising stock; others are employed in the mills, making timber, fishing, loading vessels, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in; they are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines, musical instruments and other luxuries. Some good buildings were erected during the year and the band has in course of erection, a fine concrete school and dwelling combined; part of the upper flat can be utilized as an hospital, if any serious epidemic breaks out, all the labour of which is being done by the Indians, under the supervision of the department.

Stock and Implements.—Their stock is well cared for. Horses, cattle and pigs are numerous. The implements are modern; covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water had always been a drawback until the department drilled wells and secured a good supply. The farmers' children are the healthiest, best educated and more inclined to steady pursuits, and are improving their system of agriculture.

As a whole the band has not increased in wealth; but individually the farmers have made more than ordinary gains. The younger generation is well dressed, able to read and write and converse intelligently on the different topics of the day.

Temperance and Morality.—Outside of the infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, there have been no convictions registered. Intemperance is probably not worse than usual, but a more rigid enforcement of the law, owing to the co-operation of the New Ontario police force calls more attention to the fact.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912:—

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A large portion of this reserve is good arable land; the remainder is rocky and broken. The pine on the reserve is exhausted, and there is not much merchantable timber left.

Population.—The population of this band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good during the past year, no epidemic having broken out; and the sanitary regulations of the department are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, gardening, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket and grass work. Some of them work in the lumber mills, while others engage in loading lumber barges during the season of navigation, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwelling-houses and outbuildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, which receive very good attention from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band who devote their time to farming are well supplied with what farm implements they require, and they have an ample supply of sleighs and cutters for winter driving and working.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve who work their farms are sober and industrious and may be classed as progressing favourably. On the whole the progress of this reserve is slow, which state of affairs is due to the number of these Indians who prefer a nomadic life, working for wages instead of improving their land.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band. counting residents of the reserve and non-residents, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been up to the average, and sanitary arrangements were quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming; they plant potatoes and corn, raise hay for their stock, fish, hunt, pick berries, work at the lumber-mills in the summer season and in the lumber shanties in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not do much general farming, they have very few farm implements. They are possessed of an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes, rakes, scythes and spades.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are sober and industrious. They are progressing slowly, but do not give as much attention as they should to tilling the soil.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians generally are up to the average in temperance, and their morals are good.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 12 miles from the town of Sudbury on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It contains an area of about 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been up to the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from this disease may be considered a healthy and robust lot of people. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening and hunting, plant small gardens of potatoes and corn, fish, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs; some of them are well furnished and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which receive the average attention.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians devote very little of their time to agricultural pursuits, they have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band appear to be up to the average in intelligence, and are fairly industrious. Were they to give more attention to agriculture, good results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—They have a reserve at Wanapitei, on the north shore of the Georgian bay, but nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. The reserve at Wanapitei has an area of about 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—There are 218 persons in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There has been no epidemic among them, and they keep themselves and their premises neat and clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming and raising stock, to which they take readily. Some of them work at the lumber mills in the summer season, and others pick berries and make baskets and mats, for which they find a ready sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part of log construction with shingle roofs. Their dwelling-houses, barns, stables and other buildings are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, very well cared for, and improving from year to year.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements, which they take as good care of as the average white farmer.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exemplary in these respects.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 40. They live mostly on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island and at West Bay. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the supervision of the Parry Sound agency. The general conditions applying to these 40 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they live, with whom they are included in the statistical report.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 382. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden and are generally prosperous and contented. They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their condition generally is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres. A goodly portion consists of good farming land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings. Their outbuildings are quite commodious, and a credit to the reserve.

Stock.—Their live stock is fairly numerous, considering the population of the band, and is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of all kinds of farm implements, which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well behaved people, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island. It contains 1,665 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is composed of splendid land for farming purposes.

Population.—According to the last census, these Indians number 112, which includes both resident and non-resident members of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been exceptionally good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is general farming. Some of them find steady employment during the summer season in loading vessels and working in the large lumber mills at Little Current, which town is situated within four miles of the reserve.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have large comfortable dwellings on their farms, which are a credit to the community. Their houses are well furnished and in every respect will bear good comparison with their white neighbours throughout the township.

Stock.—They have a fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. These are well cared for by the owners.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of up-to-date agricultural implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are as a rule a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the standard of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and up to the standard in morality.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is principally grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been below the average. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them. Chronic troubles seem to be the prevailing ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians farm a little; sugar-making, basket-making, and berry-picking are also engaged in by them at the different seasons of the year. Some of them work at loading lumber barges and in the saw-mills during the summer months.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule well constructed, and in some cases are very well furnished.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and swine, which they take very good care of.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements to meet their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly intelligent and thrifty. They are progressing very favourably and are well behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are both temperate and moral in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 73. They are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of the reserve is splendid land for farming purposes, the remainder is grazing land and woodland.

Population.—This band has a population, according to the last census, of 694 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been up to the average, there have been no epidemics, and all necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning up their premises.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the members of this band are making good improvement from year to year. The majority of them are now located on their farms and have given up the habit of living in the crowded villages. This is very commendable from every standpoint. Some of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on the Manitoulin island and at points on the north shore. During this winter these Indians took out a large quantity of cedar railway ties and fence posts, which were disposed of by the department for them at the highest market prices. The women members of the band engage in the making of fancy bark and grass work, at which they are very skilful; they find a ready sale for their wares at the shops in Manitowaning and Killarney, Ont.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of both log and frame construction, are kept up to the average in so far as the state of repair is concerned, and a few of them have valuable dwellings on their farms, which are very well furnished, and would be a credit to any community.

Stock.—Their stock is improving in both quantity and quality from year to year, and receives the average care and attention.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm implements can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their implements as the average white farmer, some being careful and others more or less careless of their belongings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may, on the whole, be characterized as industrious, law-abiding and steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. Some of them will use intoxicants at every opportunity; but on the whole they may be classed as both temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant.

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, April 3, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains 3,536·38 acres including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are about 1,700 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of $1,671.89 was collected for rents during the past year. The remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. This reserve is well adapted for farming, there being very little low or wet land.

Population.—This band has a population of 271.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band is at present very good. There is only one case of tuberculosis, and the patient has gone to the Muskoka hospital, and, I understand, is improving steadily. Their houses and premises are kept clean and tidy with a few exceptions.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing fairly well, selling what is produced by mixed farming. A number of the Indians earn good wages at farming and on the rivers driving saw-logs, and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. A number of the girls work as domestics for the white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting, or trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept. The Indian women are nearly all clean and keep their houses clean and tidy; in fact some of them are a credit to a community.

Stock.—Their horses, cattle, and hogs are chiefly mixed breeds, and are very well cared for during the year.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm machinery can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their machinery as the average white man.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their lands each year by building good fences and making minor improvements to their buildings.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it; but, I am glad to say that very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all, and they keep advising the young men to refrain from it.

Your obedient servant,

WALTON LEAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Mississaguas of the Credit agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which is situated in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Mississaguas are a band of the Ojibbewa tribe, once so numerous in Canada and the United States.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the year. A young girl, belonging to a large family, had a severe attack of diphtheria, but by prompt action of the medical officer and health committee the disease was prevented from spreading.

The health committee sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of the dwellings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is farming. Nearly one-half of the men cultivate their own locations, and are making considerable progress. One Indian threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 10 acres of land last fall. Nearly twice as much wheat was raised as in the previous year. Other crops were about the same as in the previous year. Quite a number of men and women leave the reserve for the summer and work on fruit farms in the Niagara district, where they earn good wages, and return to the reserve for the winter.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in both buildings and fences on this reserve. Fences are built almost entirely of wire, as their is little, if any, timber for fencing. Many new buildings have been erected by the assistance of loans from band funds, which are repaid from interest money and proceeds of their land.

Stock.—While there is no increase in quantity, there is some improvement in quality. Some splendid horses and other stock are owned by members of this band. Nearly all who keep stock have comfortable stables. Although the winter has been very severe, I have not heard of a single complaint of a scarcity of feed among them.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well equipped with modern farm implements, which, with a few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; those cultivating their locations are making considerable progress and improving their holdings each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate in their habits. There are a few, however, I am sorry to say, who are addicted to liquor, and will get it whenever an opportunity is afforded them. Several convictions have been made during the year and every effort is being made to catch the persons who supply the liquor.

The morality of the band is very good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 855 is cleared, and 130 of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of the said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been exceptionally good.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians work their own locations, while the remainder either hire with farmers for the summer months or act as guides for tourists. In the spring some of them spend all their time trapping.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame with the exception of one brick residence.

Stock.—They have a very good lot of horses, cattle, and hogs.

Farm Implements.—All implements necessary for farming are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress in improving the farms and buildings is being made each year. A very fair supply of hay and grain was retained by the Indians to bring their stock through the winter fairly well.

Temperance.—Some are fond of liquor of any kind, while others are strictly temperate.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the north shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population by the present census is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year and quite a number of deaths. Some of the houses are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Some spend all their time hunting and trapping and acting as guides for tourists in the summer months, but there are a few who are becoming first-class farmers.

Buildings.—The hall, church, and one dwelling are of brick, while the remainder are frame and log.

Stock.—Some of the Indians here have splendid stock, and are making quite a lot of money from their young cattle.

Farm Implements.—Those working their land are well supplied with farm implements, and take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They appear to be more industrious and law-abiding, and are trying to improve their locations and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are strictly temperate, but a number are very fond of strong drink and indulge at every opportunity.

Your obedient servant,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mississagua Indians of Scugog for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It comprises 800 acres, about one-half of which is rented to the whites. The soil is clay loam and considered ideal land for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 34, being an increase of one over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good. Sanitary precautions are strictly adhered to and all premises are kept middling clean. No contagious diseases prevail. Vaccination is not general.

Occupations.—The older members engage in hunting, fishing and trapping; while the young men farm or hire out to the whites.

Buildings.—The homes and outbuildings are modern, comfortable, and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—The live stock is few. It is of fair quality, but not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm machinery is modern, but not well cared for, nor kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is not very industrious, still is fairly progressive. These Indians are good citizens and law-abiding, taking good care and precaution to retain their earthly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered temperate, although occasionally one may indulge in intoxicants if tempted.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 21, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east, to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, sloping southerly to the bay, containing in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land, and in some parts partially covered with second growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which are used for grazing purposes, lying as they do along the shores of the bay where the stock has access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,375, being an increase of 32 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, only 20 deaths having been reported, being a low death-rate taking the population into consideration. The principal diseases were a few cases of measles, grippe, scarlet fever, and other minor diseases, which were quickly overcome by the doctors, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, while the other attends those who require his services in the western part. There were, however, a few cases of virulent type of pneumonia that in some cases resulted in death. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, but the percentage would not appear to be more than those affected with this disease among the white people living adjacent to the reserve. There do not appear to be more than two or three cases now on the reservation. The doctors have endeavoured to give instructions to the Indians when called upon to visit tuberculous patients, to use every precaution possible, which the Indians appear to be willing and anxious to carry out, being desirous of keeping their houses, outhouses and surroundings clean, and in a sanitary condition, and I am sure they will compare favourably with any community of white people. They cultivate flowers and have gardens and grow vegetables, and in many instances have lawns, which they keep very clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, and other fruits and vegetables, which they find a ready market for in Deseronto and other towns. A number intend going largely into growing tomatoes for a canning factory now being erected in Deseronto, which will be a source of revenue and will help those out who have small holdings. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, others in saw-mills, car shops, box factories and machine shops, where they receive good wages, and I am informed by the managers of these works that they are among their best men, being temperate, reliable, punctual at their work, good workmen, and to whom they pay the highest wages. There are 74 engaged in farming, most of whom are very successful. The land when properly tilled is very productive, thereby paying them well for their labour and expenditures, and it is an incentive to greater endeavours to make farming operations successful. There are a few, however, who neglect their farms, thereby sustaining loss. The land when neglected has a tendency to grow up with foul weeds, becoming non-productive. A portion of the land is flat and needs draining badly. There are, however, some of the able farmers who have commenced draining operations, which will pay them well for the expenditure when completed. There are some instances where fences are in bad repair and they should be replaced by new fences, as some are wholly gone. Some of the Indians, however, are anxious to have their farms well fenced, and build a portion of new wire fence each year, which is a noticeable improvement, thereby providing protection for their crops, while those who have their farms leased to white tenants nearly in every case insist on having a portion of fence built each year and take pride in having their farms well fenced and in good condition, endeavouring to provide buildings to properly house the stock and farm implements. The crops were hardly as good as last year. The seeding-time could not have been better, the grain germinated splendidly and appeared to be healthy and

was growing nicely when a drought set in that stunted the growth, causing the straw to be short and not properly filled, the grain light in weight. The buckwheat crop was almost a failure, the proper time for sowing being late in the season, and owing to the continued drought the land was very dry and parched, and seed did not germinate properly. It was very thin on the ground, in fact so much so that some fields were not harvested. However, farm produce being very high in price, brought results of farming operations to about the same as the previous year. There was, however, a fairly good crop of hay, which with the straw provided ample fodder for the stock during the winter months. Some farmers had hay for sale, for which they received a very high figure. Owing to the continued drought the root crop was almost a total failure, consequently it will be necessary for the farmers to procure potatoes for planting from some outside point, as very few farmers have potatoes for seed, which will be somewhat of a hardship. The corn crop owing to the dry weather was also badly damaged, the stock having dried up before the ear had properly filled, consequently it was scarcely half a crop. Owing to the scarcity of corn, it was difficult to fatten pork properly, thereby causing dissatisfaction. However, owing to the high price of pork it would appear that no great loss was sustained, if any. The agricultural society which was organized by the Indians some years ago still maintains its popularity. The membership is gradually increasing. They have held very successful fairs each year for a number of years in their grounds at the council-house, and the interest is well maintained. A large amount of stock and other farm produce was exhibited, and a very noticeable improvement in their cattle and horses is observed. Their milch cows and horses were in fine condition and well cared for, the large portion of cattle and milch cows being Jerseys, Holsteins and grade Durhams, some of which appeared to be fairly well bred. There was a large show of horses and colts, which were bred and compared very favourably with that of the whites in the adjoining townships and small fairs, which the Indians are proud of. Interest is also manifested in the show of poultry, there being some fine specimens.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reservation, carpeted, and comfortably provided with seats, heated by furnaces, having organs, one of which is a pipe organ, the organist being a female member of the band. The churches and grounds are kept in a very clean and sanitary condition. Several buildings have been erected during the year which are up-to-date, very comfortable, and well and substantially built on stone or concrete foundations. Two barns have been built on concrete foundations sufficiently high for stables underneath, the partitions of which are concrete, with concrete floors, the roof is steel, the latest improved doors, and painted; these are considered to be the best barns in the township of Tyendinaga. Considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, and several houses have been painted, which would go to show that the Indians are progressing and more prosperous, making their houses and surroundings more homelike and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are chiefly a mixed breed and are being gradually improved. In many instances better stock has been purchased for breeding purposes, which yearly brings their stock to a higher grade. A desire has also been manifested still further to improve their horses, being careful to use very fine horses for breeding purposes, the result being that they have some very fine horses, which when sold command very large prices.

Dairying.—The Indians have gone largely into dairying, having a large number of cows and sending their milk to the cheese factories, two of which are located near the reserve, one being near the eastern part and the other located at the western part, being very convenient for this industry. A number, however, have milk-separators and are making butter, for which they find a ready sale in the surrounding towns and for which they receive a good revenue. The cows are well cared for and in good

condition. The factories are in operation early in the spring; therefore, as the season is long, the Indians receive a good profit from their cows.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with the latest improved farm implements, some of which are improperly housed. In many instances, however, efforts have been made to erect proper buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are steadily progressing, being largely sober and industrious, thereby each year bettering their condition, taking pride in their stock, and keeping their fences, buildings and outhouses in good repair. A number of the younger members of the band see the prosperity of their fathers and have commenced farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable. There are those who are indolent and are becoming destitute and miserable as they advance in years. Very few, however, are in this condition, the band being as a whole prosperous, comfortable and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, wasting their means for liquor, and paying fines and costs when not sent to prison. The majority are temperate and look with contempt upon those who waste their means on liquor; others are teetotalers. The majority of the younger members look upon those addicted to liquor with contempt. Intemperance is a curse, and there appears to be no possible way to convict those who supply liquor to the Indians.

The morals of the band are very good and compare favourably with any community of white people. These Indians are law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, and willing to help any member in sickness or distress.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. R. STAINTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
HIGHGATE, April 20, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1912.

This band is known usually as the Moravians, this name being given it principally because the Moravian missionaries were so long associated with this band.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, and comprises 3,010 acres. The River Thames winds along its northern boundary. The land is rolling and well drained. The soil is a sandy loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this reserve is very good. There have been no epidemics. The Indians are repeatedly warned by their chiefs to keep their premises clean, in order to prevent disease. Vaccination is performed as occasion demands. There have been no contagious diseases excepting a few cases of measles.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are farmers. A number work for the white people. Several are very good carpenters. A considerable number of the girls go out to domestic service.

Buildings.—They are steadily improving in the kind of buildings they are erecting.

Stock.—Some stock is kept, and the Indians take very good care of the same.

Farm Implements.—The Indians like to have farm implements. They are fairly supplied with them, and take good care of the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are usually law-abiding, are fairly industrious, and considering their small holdings and difficulties, are as well-to-do as could be expected, and they are bright and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—These people have a few failings in these matters, but they hope to improve still more in these respects.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE ONTARIO, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 22, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912, on this agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary river, and contains about 29,000 acres of land. The western boundary is about 4 miles east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Garden Station on the Canadian Pacific railway is situated about midway on the reserve from east to west. Echo river, Garden river, and Root river flow through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—The population of this band in October, 1911, was 428.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic has visited this band, but there are several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—During the winter months many of these Indians are engaged in taking out pulp-wood and working in the lumber camps; in the spring in driving on the rivers; and in the summer in cultivating small plots of land on the reserve.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses, many of which are well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Horses, cattle and swine are kept by this band. A few ordinary farm implements are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of the band are industrious and progressing; but many of them are not making much advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the band are temperate, but the majority use intoxicants when they can get them. The morality in general is fair.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns a small reserve on the west shore of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, embracing about 1,600 acres, occupied by about 70 members of the band. Between 50 and 60 live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they have squatted on private lands. There are a small number residing at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. The greater portion of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—In October, 1911, this band numbered 406 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been free from any serious epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, cultivating small plots of land and picking berries.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly log with some frame houses. Many are well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—A few cattle and horses are kept by the members of the band residing on the Garden River reserve. Very little stock is owned by any of the others. Only a few of the ordinary farm implements are owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are generally quiet and law-abiding, but their progress has not been very marked.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has been, generally speaking, temperate; but some of them indulge in intoxicating liquor. Their morality has been fair.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A reserve of about 9,000 acres, situated to the west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is owned by this band.

Population.—The members of this band number 143. A few of them reside on the reserve, others reside at Michipicoten and Batchawana, while several families are at Sault Ste. Marie and Garden River.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic has visited the members of this band during the past year, but there are several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—In winter these Indians hunt and trap, and in summer they fish and act as canoemen and guides for prospectors.

Buildings.—At the reserve, at Little Gros Cap, there are only five dwelling-houses and the Roman Catholic church.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

MURDOCH MacLENNAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912:—

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres; the land is sandy loam and is well timbered.

Population.—This band has a population of 281.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is hunting. Some fishing is done, largely for their own use, as they have not much chance to dispose of their catch. A great many of the young men are employed as packers for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., who have posts at the head of Long lake. They also find employment as packers and canoemen into the line of Transcontinental railway and also on the line of the Canadian Northern railway now under construction.

Buildings.—They have few houses, and these are used during the summer months only. The majority live in tents and teepees.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not cultivate their land to any extent, and support themselves by hunting and as packers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding and do not come in contact with the outer world to any extent, and have little, if any, opportunity to get liquor. There is a Jesuit mission church at Long Lake, and the missionary exercises a helpful influence over them.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into 25 farms, facing the river. The land is sandy loam, suitable for growing vegetables and coarse grains. The Indians cultivate considerable of the land and have a number of lots well fenced.

Population.—This band has a population of 222.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the past year and their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. They derive a good revenue from these sources. A number find employment as packers and canoemen for the Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company and for railway survey parties.

Buildings.—Their houses are principally built of lumber and logs, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals and general conduct are good. They have a church on the reserve, and the Jesuit missionary has a wholesome influence over them. They are temperate.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserves.—The main reserve is at the mouth of Gull river, and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, and is well timbered with spruce, poplar and jack-pine.

There are two other divisions of this band: one at Grand Bay, containing 585 acres, and the other at Jackfish Island containing 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 437.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good, despite the severe winter just passed. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their chief occupations. A large number find employment as packers and canoemen for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., who have posts around the lake. Some find work as canoemen and packers in connection with the Transcontinental railway construction. A little gardening is done by the older Indians during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are chiefly made of logs and hewn timber, and are clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are good hunters, packers and canoemen.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding and are removed from places where liquor can be obtained. Their morals are good.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river and contains 486 acres, well timbered. The land is clay loam and well suited for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very satisfactory during the past year.

Occupations.—They are good packers, guides and canoemen and earn good wages at this work. They are also good hunters and trappers and carry on considerable fishing, and manage to live very well from the revenue received from these sources. Many of these Indians act as guides and canoemen for tourists during the summer months on the Nipigon river, and as packers for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies for these companies.

Buildings.—Their houses are made of timber, logs and lumber, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not farm their lands as they should. They can find a ready sale for all vegetables and coarse grains owing to the railway construction work going on all around them. They are law-abiding, generally speaking.

Temperance and Morality.—They are too close to Nipigon village, where liquor is sold. A constable is employed by the department and his watchfulness prevents liquor being taken on the reserve to any great extent. The Jesuit mission and day school on the reserve exercises a good influence on these Indians.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered with spruce, tamarack and poplar. Most of the land is good.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians are employed as guides for tourists and explorers. Many of the band make good revenue by picking blueberries in season. A little gardening is done by the older Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are made of timber and logs, and are well kept and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers and make considerable revenue at fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and very little complaint is made against them with regard to the use of liquor.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres. A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a very large portion is rocky; but there is a large tract of good arable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 298.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been good.

Their houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians do some gardening during the summer season, others are engaged in fishing, as they obtain a ready sale for their catch of fish. Some of the young Indians engage in hunting and trapping during the winter, others are employed in the bush, taking out timber. Some have learned trades and are good workmen. A number go out working as packers and canoemen and earn good wages at this work.

Buildings.—The buildings are made of lumber and logs, and are comfortable, and as a rule well kept.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are temperate and moral. Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor, as they seem to be able to get it, regardless of the precautions taken to prevent it by the constables on the reserve. The Jesuit missionaries exercise a good, healthy influence over this band and their example is noticeably good.

Your obedient servant,

R. McKNIGHT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended March 31, 1912:—

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Parry island is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, containing an area of about 19,000 acres, or 27 square miles. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians find steady employment here during the season of navigation.

Population.—This band has a population of 110. There are also 138 non-members residing on this reserve, some of whom are Indians belonging to other bands, while others are whites, half-breeds and nondescripts.

Health.—The health of the members of this band has been indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but there has been considerable illness, coughs, colds, bronchial and rheumatic troubles, with more or less lingering tubercular dregs.

Occupations.—There are but a few who work at farming, and, as a rule, they have the most comfortable dwellings and the best furnished houses, they have better outbuildings for their stock, and they save their crops with thrift. Many of the young men earn good wages by loading and unloading vessels. Others hang around the summer resorts to pick up a few hours with some tourist.

Crops.—The crops were a failure, owing to the drought and excessive heat.

Characteristics.—The old people invariably are sober and law-abiding. Others are the very reverse, lazy and untruthful, and addicted to strong drink and immorality. I was forced to dismiss a constable on account of his misconduct and neglect of duty. The chief, who is a relative of the constable, felt very much offended at the suspension of the constable. The chief came to my office and reported that his favourite constable was living in a tent with an immoral woman from some other reserve. I had the woman sent to her home. The favourite ex-constable is anxiously waiting for his restoration to office, and the chief is ready to endorse his application.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Maganatawan and French rivers. The Indian village known as 'Kabekahnong,' is beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep dark waters of the inlet. The neat whitewashed log houses, the residential homes of the few members residing on the reserve, dot the hill-tops on both sides of the inlet.

The reserve contains an area of about 30 square miles. The greater portion of this reserve is flat rock, broken with ravines and marshes. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast portion of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Ontario railway has a branch line running through the reserve to Key Harbour, where docks and iron ore chutes have been constructed for loading vessels with iron ore from the neighbourhood of Sellwood.

Population.—This band has a population of 174. There are 60 members absent from their reserve, scattered from French River to Sault Ste. Marie; the absentees are principally engaged in the saw-mills and fishing for several fishing companies operating on the great lakes.

Health.—The health of the band has been very indifferent during the year. The school was closed about the middle of the month of February owing to an outbreak of measles, which was introduced from the Maganatawan reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are neat, warm and comfortable. In addition to other buildings there are two churches and a commodious schoolhouse, the teacher's residence, and the council-house.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses and cattle, is a fairly good grade stock. The Indians do not winter their animals with any care or interest in their comfort.

Characteristics.—The old people residing on the reserve are temperate and law-abiding. The younger members are more or less addicted to intoxicants. They are of a wandering disposition, travelling on the railway lines and coasting along the steamboat routes from one saw-mill to the next where they get work in loading vessels, after which they move on to the next place.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. Its area is about 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren, fire-swept rocks, excepting some small narrow patches along the river. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through this reserve, with a spur line crossing the reserve to the village of Byng Inlet. The Ontario government built a wagon road from Bigwood and Graves Mill to the railway station.

Population.—There are residing on the reserve 29 actual members. The remainder are residing on the Great Manitoulin island. I have no knowledge how the absentees are conducting themselves; they are in the Manitowaning agency.

Health.—The health of the resident members has been fairly good, excepting during the months of February and March, when they had the measles. There were no serious results from the epidemic.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate their gardens and potato plots with thrift and labour. They find a ready market at their doors for the stuff they can raise. The women and children do a good business in berry-picking in their season.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when out of reach of intoxicants, for which they are always on the look-out to get a supply from the many unscrupulous persons that are in that line, notwithstanding the heavy fines inflicted. The extortionate prices paid by the Indians for a bottle of liquor constitute an inducement for unscrupulous persons to keep in the business. The children attend the public school. They have no school-house or church on the reserve. They keep their residences warm, clean and comfortable, imitating their French Canadian neighbours.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of the Shawanaga river, 3 miles from the Georgian bay—and about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the stage route. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a passenger station close to the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light sandy loam. About 65 per cent of this reserve consists of rock, swamp, and marsh. The residue is well adapted for agriculture and grazing. The unburned portion of the reserve is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, with small clumps of pine, which is a valuable asset for the band if protected from fire and reckless cutting and slashing, which has been going on.

Population.—The population of this band is 117. There are 21 non-members residing on the reserve.

Health.—The health of this band has been poorly. There have been chronic bronchial and stomach troubles, rheumatism and other ailments.

Houses.—The houses are neat, warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of a very fair grade of cattle, which they stable with a degree of interest and comfort.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are in keeping with the farming; there are but two Indians on the reserve who make a pretense at farming.

Characteristics.—There are a few of the older members of the band that are abstainers from principle; but the rising young men are sure to be intoxicated every opportunity they get. Their frequent visits to the police court show how little temperance, truth, and honesty, are found among them.

WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE).

Tribe.—The members of this band are Iroquois, having formerly resided at Oka, Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec.

Reserve.—The Watha reserve is situated in the township of Gibson, about 6 miles from Bala falls, the outlet of the Muskoka lakes. It contains an area of 25,582 acres, about 50 per cent is arable land, the residue rocks, swamps and marshes.

The prevailing timber is black birch, maple and hemlock.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year, excepting cases of rheumatism, coughs, colds, &c.

Occupations.—The members of this band confine themselves chiefly to farming. They do a good deal of lumbering in the winter. Many of the young men follow river-driving and guiding tourists in the summer months.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantial and comfortable and most of them built in the Quebec habitant style. Their stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than those of their white neighbours. Their church and school are fine modern structures.

Characteristics.—The majority of the heads of families are industrious and progressive. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-machine on the reserve. Their tilled fields, inclosed with wire fencing, and fairly good driving roads, are good indications of progress and prosperity. There are good law-abiding persons among them. While there are others of quarrelling, dissatisfied disposition, nursing imaginary wrongs that they would loathe to part with.

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Saugeen agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the east shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light sandy character. About one-half of the total area is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 430.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, the most prevalent disease being pneumonia. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They work for white men as hired help in the surrounding towns and country, and engage in basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, and taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. Private buildings are fair and in most cases comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is small and does not vary much from year to year. The animals are fairly well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. They take fairly good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent and with few exceptions lack thrift. The Indians of this reserve are fairly law-abiding. Their progress is slow, but in most cases each year adds to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to using intoxicants to excess, but many of them are otherwise immoral. I am of the opinion that the principle of temperance and morality is gaining ground among the Indians from year to year on this reserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 16, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,892
Oneidas	374
Onondagas	363
Tuscaroras	423
Cayugas	1,065
Senecas	218
Delawares	170
	4,510

making a total population of 4,510, being an increase of 44 during the year.

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good; no epidemic occurred. There was one case of diphtheria. During the year 30 patients were treated at the Six Nation hospital, of whom 11 were tubercular.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity of urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were slightly below the average, but better prices compensated for loss in quantity. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help. All the building on the reserve during the year, including public and private works and cement work, was done by the Indians. The growing of raspberries and strawberries is increasing, as is also market gardening for sale on the Brantford market.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns, and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Many Indians have also rebuilt or repaired their buildings without loans.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep are raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with all the most modern implements and labour-saving devices in their barns.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock or implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built, 7 barns, 14 frame houses, besides fencing, ditching and repairs, 3 concrete culverts were built, and a cement sidewalk laid in the village of Ohsweken during the year.

The Farmers Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in February, last, both of which were well attended. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair and was almost as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors, although rain interfered very much with the attendance during the second day. The quality of horses and stock is improving. None but Indians are permitted to compete. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural papers have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 46 path-masters who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Supt.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all their land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, viz., Pedley, Beaucage and Commando, and which has not yet been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve and the Canadian Northern railway is at present constructing a new line. These with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchene and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has now a population of 295.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life: hunting and fishing, and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. During the winter a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway ties and pulp wood, which is readily disposed of at good prices during the summer. The women gather berries, and make moccasins and fancy beadwork, which they sell readily in the adjacent towns and villages. At present a number of the men are employed on survey work in connection with the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings and Stock—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings. This is very noticeable in regard to their dwellings, which are now more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, having proper ventilation. This is apparent in regard to their health. In former years they lived in small unventilated cabins, but they now have adopted more sanitary measures. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished, and in this respect compare favourably with those of the white settlers in the district.

They have few barns, as they do not farm to any extent. Their stables for live stock are kept warm and in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have a number of ploughs and harrows. They are well supplied with garden tools, such as shovels, spades, hoes and rakes. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and show desire to improve their condition. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage

of in their business dealings with the various traders with whom they come in contact. A number follow hunting and work in the lumber camps and spend their income as they go along and have not any desire to become farmers, preferring their usual mode of life. The women of the band are more industrious than the men. The members of this band can always get outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them away from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a number who will get liquor whenever an opportunity is offered; but, on the whole, there is a marked improvement, which is quite noticeable in regard to their living. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages, where liquor is sold, makes it more convenient for the Indians to secure it if they can find some person to purchase for them. During the past year a number of penalties have been imposed upon persons supplying them with intoxicants. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians.

The morality of this band is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of French river, where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okiekindawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber, which was sold by the department for them at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and, as the timber is cut, this amount is increased by the addition of Crown dues. They have already received a large amount of money resulting from this sale. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while the majority have erected substantial dwellings and other buildings, and purchased a number of horses, cattle and other live stock.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been exceptionally good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own supply, acting as guides to tourists who frequent the French river each season during the summer months; while a few work in the lumber camps during the winter and on the drives in the summer; those who live upon the reserve cultivate small gardens for their own use. On the whole they do not take to farming, but prefer their former mode of living, namely, by hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have recently built several new houses upon their reserve that compare favourably with many found in the adjoining towns in this section, some of which are of good size and well finished. Their stock consists chiefly of horses and cattle; a number of each has also been purchased during the past year.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not as industrious as they might be, considering their financial resources from the sale of their timber, but appear to be contented in their present way of living. They do not take to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the members of this band are not addicted to liquor: and morally they are all that could be desired.

TIMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve has as yet been allotted to this band. The members live around the shores of Timagami lake, and a number live upon Bear island near the

Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay and is now reached by the Timagami and New Ontario railway, operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 94.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been much better than formerly.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is hunting during the winter months; in summer they return to Timagami and secure employment acting as guides to tourists, who frequent this place in large numbers each season. The Indians receive remunerative wages for this work and there is abundance of employment for all.

They do not farm, as they have no land or reserve yet selected for them. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited. A few of the Indians have houses on Bear island and at Austin Bay, but the majority live in teepees and tents.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright and intelligent body and take readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted canoemen, and find ready employment for this work from the Hudson Bay Company and others visiting this vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when employed, and appear to put their savings to good use.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are improving in this respect, which is quite noticeable in their manner of living; but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity is open for them. They are very reticent in giving the necessary information to secure convictions against persons supplying intoxicants, as they know it affects a further supply. During the past a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, and this has had a beneficial result. With a few exceptions these Indians are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matatchawan on the Montreal river and contains an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under the new treaty, No. 9.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population of 88.

Health.—The health of this band has not been good, owing to typhoid in this section.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are confined entirely to hunting and fishing for their own supply. Their hunting grounds are not so remunerative as formerly, owing to a large number of prospectors in that portion of the district.

Buildings.—A few members of this band have houses upon the reserve; but the majority live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a happy, contented people, and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. The department supplied them with a small amount of seed-grain and vegetables, which has been made good use of and was the means of enabling them to make a start upon their new reserve. They devote their time to hunting and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Matatchawan.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the several bands of Indians in the Thessalon agency for the year ending March 31, 1912.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Objibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains about 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy. I have not heard of any disease among them.

Occupations.—They work in summer on drives and about saw-mills, and in winter in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly good and are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—Their stock is not numerous; but what they have is well kept.

Farm Implements.—A few hoes, rakes and axes are all they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are just about as smart as their white neighbours. They dress as well, and there seems to be no difference except in colour.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are temperate, but others will take liquor when they can get it. The majority of them are fairly moral.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Objibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises about 3,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. There were no epidemics among them last year.

Occupations.—They work in the lumber woods and on the drives, and load vessels with lumber at saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good and most of them are kept very clean.

Stock.—They do not appear to value stock as much as they should. They keep a few pigs, and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements, only some hoes, rakes and axes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a little more progressive than formerly, some of the younger people are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been less drinking among them this year than any other year since I have had charge of them.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river, and has an area of 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had excellent health during the past year. Sanitary measures have been strictly enforced.

Occupations.—Some of them work at saw-mills, and load vessels, and in the lumber woods. The older people who stay at home gather a green vine that grows in the woods here which they find ready sale for in eastern cities.

Buildings.—They have good buildings and keep them clean.

Stock.—They have very little stock, some pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements; just what are required to make gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are improving very nicely and getting better every year, especially the young people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to drink, and are fairly moral and law-abiding.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and is bounded on the north by the Spanish river, and on the south and west by Lake Huron. It contains about 28,000 acres. The band is divided into three divisions. The first and second are living on the reserve; the third is on the Manitoulin island in charge of the agent for that district.

Population.—There are 261 Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been very healthy during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following pursuits: lumbering in the woods in the winter, at saw-mills, and loading vessels in summer, and the old people do some gardening.

Buildings.—Their buildings on the point, which they use in summer, are very good and are kept clean and tidy. Some are occupied all the time. The Indians are draining the low land where they live in winter, and it is much better.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good stock, and some farm implements. They do a good deal of gardening and grow their own potatoes, corn, and other things that are required by a family.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not much addicted to drink, and are rather above the average Indian.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, May 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole Island reserve. The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair river, on the north side and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is first-class farm and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 566, and the Pottawattamie band has a population of 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease amongst them. The sanitary conditions are improving each year.

Occupations.—A number farm and make a good living, but the majority of the younger people work away from the reserve amongst the farmers and in factories. The women do a large business amongst the tourists, selling fancy baskets and souvenirs, for which they receive good prices.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in their houses and a number are building wire fences, which make an improvement in the looks of their farms.

Stock.—The stock is of a good grade and the cattle have good pasturage and do well and command good prices. They have a market for all stock at home. The ponies are a good size and answer the purpose of larger horses, and are easier to keep.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep all the implements that they require to work their land with.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious. The majority work away from the reserve, and make good wages among the farmers and factories, but those that stay on the reserve and till their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are temperate. There are a number of the younger people that use liquor, and it is almost impossible to stop them as long as they can get it across the border. Generally speaking, the morals of the Indians are good.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band, which numbers 28, are Abenakis, 2 are Hurons or Algonquins.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. Its area is exactly 135¾ acres.

Population.—This band numbers 28, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, and the laws of hygiene are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, log-driving and working in the shanties are the occupations of these Indians. The women make baskets.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but comfortable. No new buildings were erected this year, but some were repaired.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, a few pigs and some hens. They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have some implements and they keep them in good order.

Characteristics.—They are good workers. They are economical and a few are becoming rich.

Temperance.—This band is very temperate.

Your obedient servant,

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
PIERREVILLE, April 4, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistics for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. Francis and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The portion occupied by the band is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierre-

ville, and contains 1,228 acres. This village lies on the bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its mouth, where it discharges into Lake St. Peter.

Population.—The population of this band is 333. From this number 10 should be deducted, being persons who are temporarily absent.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic disease during the year. Tuberculosis appears to be the trouble that threatens the health of this band.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is basket-making. Some of them deposit these baskets with the merchants, and they take them back again when they leave for the United States, where they spend the summer in selling these baskets. Other families, more comfortably off, make and get others to make baskets as they can, and they also go and sell these in the United States. In spring and fall the young Abenakis act as guides to wealthy persons who come and spend these two seasons at the hunting and fishing clubs. These young Abenakis are very skilful and much liked for this kind of sport; also they are paid generously. The absence of the Abenakis during the summer season is the chief cause of the lack of progress in cultivation of the soil.

Houses.—The Abenakis are very proud of their new buildings; a good number occupy first-class houses; they are large and well lighted. The old dwellings are becoming more and more rare.

Stock.—The Abenakis who engage in agriculture generally own a horse, one or two cows, and some poultry, sufficient for the needs of their families.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements that the Abenakis own are of little value.

Morality.—After having consulted the principal Abenakis citizens, I may say that morality among them is improving very much, and drunkenness is diminishing; there are only a few persons that are victims of these two vices.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people, with whom they get on well. Education is making great progress among the young members of the band; those who have attended the schools of their village for seven or eight years speak and write French and English very well. A good number of these young people are true musicians, their manners are good, so that it is very difficult for a stranger to recognize and say that they are Indians.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COTE.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 18, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright, on the banks of the River Desert, at its confluence with the Gatineau river. It is about 86 miles from Ottawa by rail, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population.—The population of this band is 422.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good during the past year with the exception of a few young people who died of tuberculosis. Small-pox visited a few white families on the reserve, but, through strict quarantine and vaccination, the Indians were prevented from contracting the disease, which has altogether disappeared in Maniwaki. All the Indians residing on the reserve were vaccinated during the year with the exception of those who had previously been vaccinated or had had small-pox. All precautions have been taken in regard to keeping premises clean, and sanitary regulations are strictly adhered to by the greater number of the Indians. A liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department for sanitary purposes.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this band are farming, hunting, working in the lumber woods, and river-driving. Those who do not go to the lumber woods make canoes, axe-handles, snow-shoes and paddles. The women make baskets, moccasins, mittens, and fancy-work. The making of moccasins is a very remunerative work, and many of the women make considerable at this occupation.

Buildings.—The Indians are getting more ambitious about buildings and are adding new houses each year to the number already built.

Stock.—There has been some gain in the stock during the past year. Those who keep cattle take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in general are industrious at the work in which they engage, such as hunting and working in the lumber woods, and quite a number of those engaged in farming are industrious, doing fairly well, and compare favourably with any white settler under the same conditions.

The Indians of this band are certainly law-abiding citizens and generally dress well and live well; but, with the exception of a few, they put nothing by for a rainy day. The farmer in this respect has the advantage over the others, as he is always making improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the Indians have been very temperate during the year, Maniwaki having recently secured local option, which has done much to diminish the use of intoxicants among the Indians of this band. The morals of the Indians in general have been good throughout the year, with the exception of one case in which the culprits were sent to stand trial before the Superior Court.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by a tabular statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna; but most of the Indians are scattered over several counties. That is why it is so difficult to take a census of them.

Population.—There are 107 Indians on the reserve. There was one death during the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians is not very good, especially among the old; but sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares. The last named are made by the women and sold to tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting. They also make snow-shoes in winter. Most of them are very poor. Some of them go to the shanties for a few months in winter. The government gives assistance to the most destitute of them, especially the widows; and they are certainly very thankful because it is a great act of charity to give some relief to these unfortunates.

These Indians do not engage in cultivation of the soil; that is why they are always poor; it is true there are several widows and also some old men unable to work.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is very good.

Your obedient servant,

ED. BEAULIEU.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, June 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the Huron band of Lorette. It also concerns the Indians, other than Hurons, settled in my agency; also the statistics for the year ended March 31, 1912, which I have compiled with care, in order that one might observe the greater or less progress of the band and its actual condition.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band now owns. It contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette reside all the time near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families owners of lots who reside on the former Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

Population.—The population is at a distressing standstill. Thus in my last report I remarked that there had been an increase of only two persons in the year 1910. Now this year I observe that there is an increase of only one person. Thus while last year the population was 488, this year it is 489. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus there is a family of Amalecite Indians residing at Laval, and another at Charlesbourg, in Quebec county. At St. Urbain, Charlevoix county, there is a group of Abenakis and Montagnais that again this year amounts to 38.

Resources and Occupations.—I observe that the principal business of making snowshoes and moccasins is again a little improved. This industry is in a more prosperous condition than it was last year. All the same, appearances for next year are still more favourable. Fishing amounts to nothing; but the hunt is fairly remunerative for the five or six Indians who engage in it habitually.

Health.—I rejoice with all the members of the band at the excellent state of health of all the people on the reserve. We have not had any contagious disease, and, in spite of the unusual cold, which made itself felt in a persistent manner, the public health was not affected at all. All the measures suggested by hygiene as well as the regulations prescribed are strictly observed. I observe that cleanliness, which, is a preventive measure against disease, is apparent among the members of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The behavious of the people on the reserve is very good. They are religious and moral; we have no complaint to make in these respects. It is the same in regard to temperance.

The pursuits that have been followed during the course of the year have had excellent effects. There certainly has been progress, and I am happy to say that temperance has been scrupulously observed, and I have no complaints to make of any disorders whatsoever caused by the abuse of liquor or otherwise. This is certainly something in favour of the members of the band, who are constantly in contact with white people and exposed to intemperance. Happily the work of the anti-alcoholic league, assisted by governmental authority, produces excellent results.

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
ST. CONSTANT, April 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, distant about 9 miles from Montreal, and contains an area of 12,625 acres. There is considerable good agricultural land, but the greater portion is under a second-growth timber. It can easily be brought under cultivation.

Population.—The native population is 2,185.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes very clean and comfortable. There have been no epidemics prevalent during the year. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths; and I may say that as far as I can learn there is only one case of tuberculosis on the reserve. Dr. Patton has been successful in getting the Indians of the reserve to submit to vaccination. Those who were sick were looked after at the Caugnawaga hospital under the management of Mrs. A. Peronno.

Occupations.—The farming operations, with but few exceptions, are not what could be desired from the Indians, it seems impossible to induce them to farm as they might. They make a good living by working for wages at the erection of structural steel works, driving logs, quarrying, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and snow-shoes. The young men work away from the reserve; they make good wages, but live up to them. The female portion make bead-work.

Buildings.—There have been quite a lot of new buildings erected during last year, which have been well built, being very comfortable; also considerable repairs have been made to old buildings; they are of good size and fairly well finished.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are well cared for by the owners. Both cattle and horses are of mixed breed, but the Indians have a desire to improve their horses.

Farm Implements.—Those working their farms are well supplied with modern implements, but do not take proper care of them in some cases. The vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality and are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the reserve are industrious, many of the young men and women are very well educated; they are quite clever and able to enter into discussion on the various subjects engaging public attention. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicating liquor, still we always have a few who will drink whenever they get an opportunity, and this on account of the easy access to the adjoining cities, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men always ready to find means to supply them with liquor.

The morality of the band is very good.

Your obedient servant,

LORENZO LETOURNEAU,
Assistant Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, March 30, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Iroquois tribe.

Reserve.—The St. Regis reserve is located in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, and includes the islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont. It comprises an area of 6,938 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,549 including the absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and no epidemic has occurred. A number of the Indians have been vaccinated. The sanitary conditions are good and the Indians are beginning to see the necessity of cleanliness.

Occupations.—Many are turning to farming and are meeting with good success, while others are engaged in hunting, fishing, manufacturing lacrosse-sticks, and making baskets and snow-shoes. Many also are employed by white people doing daily and monthly labour at various works.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in many cases small, but all those recently erected are of good size, comfortable and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious, but some want to get along with as little exertion as possible. There is no reason why both men and women cannot make an excellent living. However, they are progressing and those who have taken up farming are well equipped with farm implements, and the majority take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of the Indians are teetotallers, although some of the younger men are fond of strong drink.

The laws of morality are fairly well observed.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. TAILLON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 28, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of the Indians of Oka for the year ending the 31st inst.

Reserve.—The land occupied by these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, in the province of Quebec; but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population of this band is 498.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have all enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There has not been any serious epidemic. Consumption is the disease that carries off most of the Indians.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians cultivate the soil and make staves and work in ice-houses for a company.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians can do rough kinds of work and are skilful. There manner of living is fairly good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, especially the young generation, like liquor; and without improvement morality this year has been more strictly observed. Liquor is the only cause of the poverty of these Indians combined with their efforts to return to ancient customs.

I have, etc.,

JOS. PERILLARD.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Grand Casapedia, and of Chaleur bay. It has a beautiful aspect, and contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivatable and has a fairly fertile soil.

Population.—This year the population is 113. In 1905 the population was 98.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers, or work at home, making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins from which they make a great number of shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable and clean. Five or six houses are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—The Indians of Maria are generally skilful and industrious, but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance.—Like other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but generally they do not make fools of themselves.

Their morality is good and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
RESTIGOUCHE, April 25, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, in the county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—The Indians of Restigouche are all of the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population is now 516, an increase of 3 since last year. There have been 28 births and 21 deaths; 4 have left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of earning their living, some do fairly good farming, others work with the tourists, load vessels, and work in the lumber woods. Some of the women make snow-shoes and moccasins, baskets, &c.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly good in general. Some of them are well furnished. They have also some good barns and other outbuildings.

Stock.—They have some good horses and some good cows and other animals. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the farm implements they need; they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, in general, industrious, good workers, though a small minority of them are still improvident. However, I am pleased to observe that they are getting ahead every year.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a good many of these Indians have still a very pronounced taste for strong drinks, which they procure too easily from neighbouring places. However, I am glad to say that there is an improvement in this respect. The suppliers are well watched.

The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are all Montagnais.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, 5 miles from the town of Roberval. This reserve comprises the whole of Ouiatchouan township, say 22,423 acres; but the Indians have surrendered 19,525 acres, which have been sold for their benefit. What remains is admirably situated. It is one of the finest pieces of land in the district, surrounded on all sides by young and flourishing parishes. The soil is first-class for the cultivation of grains and vegetables.

Population.—The population is 598.

Health and Sanitation.—The band in general this year enjoyed excellent health. There were again several cases of small-pox in the parishes bordering upon the reserve, but the Indians were preserved from it. Dr. Constantin, physician to the band, always discharges his duty conscientiously. The houses are well kept inside as well as outside, and sanitary regulations are followed to the satisfaction of the physician.

Occupations.—Hunting and the cultivation of the soil are the two chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunters go away in the fall far into the northern forests, whence they do not return until the following spring. Most of them succeeded very well this year and sold their furs at good prices. The making of canoes, snowshoes, and moccasins, which occupies the time of a good number of hunters during the summer, is quite a source of revenue to them. Those who engage in agriculture follow the methods of their neighbours, the white people, and like them achieve fairly satisfactory results. There are still others who spend the winter in the shanties, who engage in floating the logs in spring, and when the season for hunting and fishing comes round, they act as guides to the sportsmen who visit our district.

Buildings.—Every year one observes improvements to the houses and outbuildings, which are generally kept with care and cleanliness.

Stock.—They try very much to improve and increase the herd, and take great care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—One observes with satisfaction that this band is moving forward in the direction of progress and civilization, and more than one Montagnais astonishes a visiting stranger by his good appearance, his ability in business, and his practical mind. Last year much admiration was evoked by a military company at Levi composed in large part of Montagnais recruits. Our people received the praises of their superior officers for their smart appearance, their conduct, and their skill in military exercises.

Temperance and Morality.—There is again great improvement in respect to temperance. No serious offence was committed this year, and I can only congratulate myself on their conduct in general.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

Tribe.—This group belongs to the Nascapee tribe, a branch of the Cree nation (Swampy Crees).

Population.—The population is about 172.

Reserve.—These Indians, having no reserve, properly speaking, group themselves near the Hudson's Bay Company's post to the southeast of Great Lake Mistassini, about 300 miles from Lake St. John.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians as a rule enjoy good health, and I have not been informed of any epidemic or contagious disease in this district.

Occupations.—These people live by hunting and fishing and exchange their furs for provisions at the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Buildings.—They have no other dwellings than cotton tents and bark huts.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although fairly well endowed intellectually, nevertheless they live from day to day, pay their debts as much as possible, but do not seem to try to improve their mode of living, which is a monotonous nomadic life, almost without object.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians enjoy an excellent reputation in respect to temperance and morality.

KISKISINK GROUP.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskisink are a detachment from the Montagnais tribe of Pointe Bleue.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place, and the Indians occupy vacant Crown lands.

Population.—The population is about 45.

Health and Sanitation.—I am informed that this group has enjoyed good health during the course of the year, and that as a rule the laws of health are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—They are, turn about, hunters or guides, and these two occupations provide them with an easy life.

Buildings.—Some live in comfortable wooden camps and others in tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—With rare exceptions, these people are industrious and their condition seems to improve from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing serious has been reported to me, and one can say that there has been progress in these respects.

STE. ANNE GROUP.

Tribe.—Montagnais from Pointe Bleue and Bersimis form this group.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at Ste. Anne. The Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from white men, in the midst of the village, on the banks of the Saguenay river, 75 miles from Pointe Bleue.

Population.—The number of this nomadic people varies frequently, but the average is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has generally been good, in spite of the neglect of hygiene and cleanliness. On this subject Dr. Claveau, their physician, gives them good advice.

Buildings.—They reside in houses of fairly good external appearance, but badly ventilated and often too small for the number of persons occupying them.

Occupations.—They live to a great extent by hunting, and also engage in the making of canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins and other fancy articles, which adds a little to their revenue.

Characteristics and Progress.—There seems to have been last year a slight change for the better; but, if the people were more industrious and more provident, they would live comfortably. However, there does not appear to be any case of great poverty among them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am happy to be able to say that progress has been made in these two respects. This is due, no doubt, to the vigilance of the police of Chicoutimi, who do not tolerate a single Indian under the influence of liquor within the limits of the town. There have again been abuses; but it is to be hoped that this state of things is changing for the greatest moral good of the group.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 8, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, Mingan and Chaloupe River. The area of Mingan reserve is about 5 square arpents; timbered in spruce and the land sandy. Chaloupe River reserve contains 1 arpent, is not timbered; and the soil is stony.

Population.—The population at Mingan is 155; and at Chaloupe River, 12.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good. During the months of June and July an epidemic of grippe broke out amongst them, and four adults and five children died from it. The houses of the Indians were disinfected after the epidemic had passed away. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed, and there is very good drinking water.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter and seals during the summer. Some of the Indians at Chaloupe River fish for cod in summer.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians at Mingan have little wooden houses, which are fairly comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fairly good. Some of them become intoxicated when they have the opportunity.

General Remarks.—These Indians as a rule are very poor. They observe the laws of the country fairly well.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DOYLE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
SAGUENAY DISTRICT, SEVEN ISLANDS AGENCY,

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq., SEVEN ISLANDS, April 15, 1912.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

SEVEN ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, situated at Seven Islands.

Population.—The population at Moisie is 240, and at Seven Islands 480, making the total population of this agency 720.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians as a whole is very bad. Many are afflicted with tuberculosis and phthisis. An epidemic of measles prevailed in the band last fall. This caused only three deaths, tuberculosis claimed seven, and infantile diseases six, making a total death list of sixteen.

Sanitation on the whole is fairly good.

Occupations.—The only occupation is fur and game hunting. A small number of Indians trapped and hunted within 50 to 100 miles from Seven Islands and Moisie. Some of these Indians have returned and report a very poor catch of furs; and barely enough game was killed to support them.

The majority of the Indians commence returning from their more distant hunting grounds towards the end of June in each year. There are no other resources of which they could avail themselves.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians in Seven Islands and Moisie live in fairly comfortable houses.

Characteristics.—The Indians are generally industrious and good hunters. They are also law-abiding. As the hunt is decreasing yearly, they are not becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the younger Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which habit appears to be increasing. On the whole, the morals of the Indians are very good.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MACDOUGAL, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,710 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 246, being an increase of 5 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are 3 or 4 cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to decrease.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of the band take out firewood, which they sell in town. Others hire out to work in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—One shanty has been erected during the past year, and so no improvements have been done to the buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians care to keep a large stock, although they have always plenty of feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year. The majority have land easy to work, and do nothing that they do not take any interest in and receive any immediate benefit from, and in general they are lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are 4 or 5 young men who occasionally succeed in getting liquor; but they are watched very closely by the authorities. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RENAUD,
Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Northern Division,
Andover, May, 22, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

The Andover agency consists of two reserves: Edmundston reserve, in the county of Madawaska, and Tobique reserve, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Amalecite tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoining the town of Edmundston. Some 500 acres of this reserve is woodland, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir, which is increasing in value. The highway road leading to the town of Edmundston and also the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway pass through this reserve.

Population.—The population is 43. During the year there have been 2 births and 3 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band may be considered fairly good, although many have suffered from grippe during the past winter, and consumption claimed two, the third death was that of an infant. Sanitation is well maintained, hygiene being taught in the Indian school.

Occupations.—The members of this band support themselves largely from the land. Owing to the dry season the returns from crops were somewhat smaller than was expected from the seed used, the crop of oats and buckwheat being very light. The crop of hay was also light, but of good quality. Potatoes were a fair yield and of good quality. This band is asking for a larger appropriation for seed for the coming season. As the price of seed-grain and potatoes is extremely high, it is hoped that the department will be liberal in granting money for seed purposes. The young men are inclined to get work in the lumber woods and at stream driving, in mills or as farm help for their white neighbours, the getting of quick returns suiting them better than the slower returns from farming. The older Indians make baskets and moccasins to help in making a living.

Temperance.—There has been less complaint in regard to heavy drinking of liquor than in past years, but drinking is quite general. With the teaching of temperance in the Indian school, we hope that the young may not acquire the habit.

Stock.—The stock is well looked after and came through the winter in good condition.

Buildings.—One new frame house and one barn were built during the past year. Quite an interest is taken in farming, and with fair encouragement and help in obtaining seed, they will no doubt make a good showing, as the land is well adapted to tillage. They need some help in getting better houses. No income is derived from fishing, hunting and trapping, and they must farm to live.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a peaceful and law-fearing band.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The unsurrendered portion of this reserve contains about 5,810 acres, about 4,000 of which is on the north side of the Tobique river. There is nearly 2,000 acres of forest land covered with spruce, fir, hemlock, poplar, birch and maple. The band has some 240 acres in pasture and under cultivation. The village of Maliseet, named after the tribe, is located on a point of level land on the west side of the Tobique river, at the junction of the Tobique with the St. John river. The site is a pretty one, and with the St. John river on the front and the Tobique river to the southeast, with high hills in the background, the village with its nice church, commodious schoolhouse, council hall, priest's house and a few neat dwellings presents a pleasing view.

Population.—The population is 179, the same as last year, there being 8 births and 8 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Colds and grippe have caused a lot of sickness, and consumption is quite common owing to many houses being small, old and poorly ventilated. There has been no epidemic disease except grippe, which has been of a very severe type. The extent of sickness has caused an unusually large call for relief, to which the department has generously responded. Sanitation and hygiene is taught in the school and is receiving more attention than in former years.

Occupations.—The members of this band, both men and women, are industrious, the older men working on the farms, while the young men work in the lumber woods during the winter and at stream driving in the spring and early summer, and for the remainder of the summer and autumn hire out at farm work. The women assist the men in making baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes, for which they find a ready sale, chiefly at the American market.

Farm Implements.—A few of the band own farm implements, and they are well taken care of.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance.—The law against being intoxicated on the reserve has been rigidly enforced and fewer noisy Indians are in evidence.

General Remarks.—The weather was very wet in early May, delaying seeding. Then it became very dry and continued so during the summer, resulting in light crops of hay and grain. As the Indians of both reserves had given more attention to farming, the return was rather a disappointment; but an effort will be made to have them try again, as they must depend on the land largely in the future, as fur animals are scarce and little or no trapping is done and fishing is a thing of the past. Crops were secured in nice condition. A few horses have been purchased for the purpose of doing the necessary farm work; also a few cows are kept and some young stock, which came through the winter in good condition. The keeping of pigs is on the increase. There have been three new houses built during the year and some improvements made in others, but most of the dwellings are old and out of repair. It is to be hoped some help may be given to improve the homes. Quite a few of the young Indians are musically inclined and several families have organs in their homes, while we find a few violins in others, and in one a piano.

They have a large council-hall in which social dances are held once a month. The lock-up is of use as a warning to wrong-doers and we regret to state is sometimes used in locking up evil-doers.

Some progress is being made in agriculture, which is the chief industry.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. WAITE,

Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,

Northeastern Division,

Buctouche, April 17, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 94, a decrease of 2. There has been 1 birth and 3 deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county; and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Most of the Indians during the summer season are settled on the island, but in the winter season they generally move to the Pabineau reserve.

Population.—The population is 27, a decrease of 1. There has been 1 death and no births during the year.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side overlooking the beautiful Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 223, an increase of 1. There have been 8 births and 7 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 163, an increase of 8. There have been 5 births, 2 deaths, and 5 Indians left the band during the year.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 58, the same as last year. There have been 2 births and 2 deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 329, an increase of 1. There have been 8 births, 2 deaths and 5 Indians left the agency during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent, county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 32, an increase of 1. There has been 1 birth during the year.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high, and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 20, the same as last year. There has been 1 birth and 1 death during the year.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside, Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timberland, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band, and contains 100 acres of woodland. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres; only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves, who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county, there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, on the Intercolonial railway. They number in all 56 including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 1,002, an increase of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases; and a few deaths have been caused by pneumonia. Lemey Reneau one of the oldest and most respected Indians of the Eel Ground band, was a victim of pneumonia. There have been no epidemics of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians lime-wash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea, engage in fishing; those further inland, work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs, and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserves, live by begging and selling their wares. They are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves, generally occupy small frame houses. Many of them are comfortable, but others are badly built and afford poor protection against the cold. The Indians living off the reserves generally occupy small shanties badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock, have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house built in a modern style and up-to-date in every respect. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve, and this year it is the intention to complete the new church which is already well under way. The Eel Ground band has a new school-house, nicely located, a church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The church is not in a very good condition and is not large enough to accommodate the people. It is the expectation of the band, however, to commence the erection of a new one this year. The Big Cove band has a church, school-house, hall, lock-up and other buildings in connection, and last year appartments for the teacher were erected in the upper flat of the addition built to the new hall. These appartments have been nicely furnished and the same are now quite comfortable. The Indian Island band has a church as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Indians of the Burnt Church, Red Bank, Eel Ground, and Big Cove reserves keep some stock, and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel Ground the Indians have a disc harrow and a sulky plough for the use of the band. As a rule they do not take extra care of their stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are improving their position financially; but the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a

saving people as a rule, and sickness generally finds them without any reserves to draw from; then they need assistance from the department. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate; but there are many who get drunk whenever they can get liquor. They are, however, improving in this respect. Their morals generally are good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, April 22, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of affairs in connection with this agency. My report of the several bands may not be as thorough as should be given. This will be due to the fact that I have only recently been appointed Indian Superintendent of the southwestern division.

Since my appointment, February 17, I have visited all bands under my charge, and report as follows:—

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Situated opposite Fredericton. This reserve contains two acres. It fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 118.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, and loading wood boats. No farming is done, as the reserve is so small.

Health and Sanitation.—As far as I can judge the health of these Indians has been fairly good, and the reserve has been free from contagious diseases during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The situation of the reserve offers many temptations. The majority are a sober lot of people. Once in a while an odd one of them will indulge in the use of intoxicants, necessitating the attention of the agent to the reserve, more frequently than otherwise.

OROMOCTO RESERVE.

This reserve is about about 10 miles from Fredericton, on the St. John river, and contains 125 acres. As near as I can judge, 30 acres are used for farming and pasture-land, the remainder is forest-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Occupations.—These Indians work in mills, on farms, and act as guides.

Health and Sanitation.—In consequence of being so well situated, the health of the Indians is fairly good, and the reserve has been clear of contagious diseases during the past year.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

This is 11 miles from Fredericton, fronts on the St. John river, and contains 460 acres, 360 of which is forest, principally soft wood. The remainder is used by the Indians for farm and pasture land.

Population.—The population is 78.

Occupations.—The members of this band devote considerable time to the manufacture of Indian wares. They are also occupied in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting, and working for farmers near home. Notwithstanding the fact that this band has more farm-land than any other band in this agency, I learn that they do not give much attention to farming.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitation of this band has been very good.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame and in very good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band temperance and morality are much better observed than on any other reserve. These Indians do not indulge in liquor.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

This reserve is 3 miles below Woodstock, and contains 200 acres, 30 of which are cleared, and the remainder forest-lands.

Population.—The population is 62.

Occupations.—These Indians work in lumber woods, at stream-driving, and on farms. Farming by this band is very limited.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, I am told, has been very good.

Temperance and Morality.—I am told that temperance and morality have also been well observed.

KINGS, ST. JOHN AND QUEENS COUNTY INDIANS.

There are Indians in the above named places. The greater number are in Queens county.

Your obedient servant,

N. J. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 30, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs, particularly in Nova Scotia, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Population.—I refrained last year from making any observations relative to the probable number of Indians inhabiting this province, and from discussing whether the tendency of events indicated the ultimate extinction of these people or gave evidence of a recovering vitality which would justify the hope of their gradual increase with the passing of time. The reason for my silence was due to the suspicion that information at hand under this head was hardly reliable, and I felt that the decennial census, soon to be taken, would likely confirm my suspicion, as it did. The inference to be

deduced from the information referred to was that our Indian population numbered about 2,000 souls, and that there had been a decrease of nearly 150 within a period of five years, a condition which I believed did not exist, and I am pleased to state that last year's census shows, instead of such decrease, the reverse to a very gratifying extent. It demonstrates that Nova Scotia contained not only as many Micmacs in 1911 as it did in 1906, but that in the meantime the number had been considerably augmented. Therefore, the view held by some people that the Indians of this province are doomed to extinction in the not distant future is not sustained by the evidence which the census affords. On the contrary, the facts point pretty clearly to the likelihood of a considerably increased Indian population within the next decade.

Health.—No disease of an epidemic character made its appearance among the Indians during the year under review. I may state also that some of their settlements are remarkably free from sickness of any kind, but in others, tuberculosis, the poor Indian's natural enemy, is almost constantly exacting its toll of human victims, slowly in some cases where the disease seems to be of a chronic type, but often rapidly where it assumes very acute forms. In that respect the Indians living at Millbrook, Colchester county, seem to be particularly marked, which is much to be regretted, as the community is one of the most advanced, if not the most advanced, in point of civilization among the Indian settlements in the Maritime provinces, a fact due to the interest taken in its general welfare by Miss Jessie Scott, who, since her incumbency as teacher of Millbrook Indian school, besides educating the growing generation, has been doing effective missionary work among its adult population, a work which is the one thing necessary to establish any of our Indian settlements on an intelligent, self-supporting, independent basis.

As time passes, new evidence is produced tending to confirm the opinion, which I have already expressed in a former report, that Indians are becoming more convinced not only of the importance of cleanliness and good ventilation as essential factors in the preservation of health, but also of the great danger in contracting certain forms of disease, such as tuberculosis, from being in contact with people affected, or with places and things likely to be so. Here is a case:—

An Indian who was a resident of Chapel Island reserve died last February of consumption. He had been ailing upwards of two years, and was bed-ridden several months before his death. With his wife, two children, and a sister, he lived in a mean shack, which, having no ceiling overhead, but many chinks in the walls and roof, was unintentionally perhaps, well ventilated. While able to work, he was very industrious and ambitious, and, before he fell sick, had a house of creditable dimensions under construction, which, if completed, would make a comfortable dwelling. The man's condition and circumstances were duly brought to the notice of the department, which decided forthwith to have the building completed so far as would be necessary to provide the family with comfortable winter quarters.

When the house was ready for occupancy, it was quite apparent that the poor Indian had but a short time to live; and with his approval the family came to the conclusion, and acted accordingly, that it would be advisable to endure the inconveniences and hardships of their situation a little longer, rather than take any risk of contaminating their new house with the germs of the dread disease, of which the man was a victim, by conveying him thither with such necessaries as his bedding and concomitants. In the course of a few days the end came, and after the man's obsequies, which took place from the old shack, were concluded, every item of bedding and clothing with which he had been in contact was burnt and completely destroyed. This was done in the face of the fact that the family's household and personal effects were of the very scantiest description. But the poor people took possession of their new dwelling, feeling that they had done all in their power to free their home from the presence of a most deadly foe.

Occupations.—Our Nova Scotia Indians are employed in various occupations. A majority cultivate the land to some extent, and a few may be regarded as farmers on a small scale. In many cases, however, they raise fair crops of hay and potatoes, which enables them to supply their home wants and also to dispose of quantities in the nearby markets. Those living close to centres of population are mostly employed as day-labourers. During winter many are engaged in the woods lumbering; and in early spring quite a few of the younger men find employment as stream-drivers, their services in that respect being in demand among lumber operators. Those who engage chiefly in farming operations often occupy their spare time in making large baskets, axe-handles, butter firkins, wash-tubs, &c.

Besides attending to their ordinary household duties, which, I regret to say, are apt to be very indifferently performed, as a rule, the women, almost without exception, devote much of their time to making what is termed fancy-work, including moccasins, baskets and quill boxes. As the name indicates, the boxes are ornamented with porcupine quills, dyed in various colours, which are surprisingly well blended in their arrangement. These boxes are in much demand by curiosity seekers, and command high prices.

Race and Morality.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are Micmacs, as are those of Prince Edward Island, and northeastern New Brunswick. They belong to the great Algonquin family once so powerful in eastern Canada. Their moral character, although not above reproach, compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They are, without doubt, peaceful and law-abiding. In my experience among them, extending over a period of some six years, only one case of serious crime has come under my notice. They seem not to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, a drunken Indian being a rare sight indeed, one, I have much satisfaction in stating, that I have never witnessed.

For more detailed information about Indian affairs permit me to refer you to the statistical returns and reports furnished the department by the different Indian agents.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,
Indian Superintendent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency during the year ending March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, one situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not valuable for agricultural purposes, and no Indians live on it, nor do they derive any benefit from it. Most of it is covered by a growth of small timber, which in time may become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between

Annapolis and Queens counties, containing 400 acres, has been leased for a term of years, and there have been extensive improvements made on it without detracting from its natural advantages. No Indians live on it, but some find employment under the terms of the lease.

Population.—The population of the agency is 69, an increase of 2 over last year. They are scattered more or less over the county; most of them live at Lequille, Middleton and Lawrencetown, where they own their own homes and where they are likely to remain.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. Sanitary regulations are well observed and all make an effort to comply with instructions.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and live more comfortably than formerly; but there are a number who are lazy and make very little effort to improve their condition. They are the class that clamour for government assistance, which, if given indiscriminately, does more harm than good. There are frequently cases that require assistance, but to encourage the general idea that all have a right to participate is a grave mistake. Self-reliance should be strongly impressed.

Occupations.—Some make an effort to grow farm products, with good results, and should be encouraged in it; while others have no inclination to do so, and should be treated differently. Their mode of earning a living is varied: chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, as guides to sportsmen, basket-making, coopering, and hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and law-abiding, and are improving in temperance.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency all in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton, and one at Heatherton. There is no reserve in Guysborough county, the Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves.

Population.—The population of this agency is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general was not good during the past year. There are a number of cases of consumption and grippe amongst them. One house on the Summerside reserve was infected with scarlet fever, but due precautions were taken at once to prevent the disease from spreading. Sanitary measures recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in coopering, basket-making, making pick-handles for the mines, and hunting, and quite a number of them do a little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious, but it is not their nature to save, and when sickness or accidents come, there is no reserve to fall back upon, then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are very temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cape Breton County, Eskasoni Reserve,
Christmas Island, March 31, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—The Eskasoni reserve, comprising about 2,800 acres, 400 of which is under actual cultivation, 400 cleared, but not cultivated, and the remaining 2,000 acres under forest, is situated on an arm of the Bras d'Or lake.

Population.—The number in this band is 134.

Health.—The general health throughout the reserve during the year has been good. No epidemic of any kind broke out. Five died from tuberculosis and others are affected. Tuberculosis is the prevailing disease and is on the increase in this reserve. Precautions are taken to prevent its spread, but it is difficult to teach the Indians the recognized methods of to-day, in combating the white plague.

Occupations.—They follow mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing lumbering, making axe-handles and baskets. Some of the young men are employed during the summer months at the industrial centres.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all frame and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock, consisting largely of cattle, horses and sheep, is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and make a fairly comfortable living.

Temperance.—They are very temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

A. R McDONALD, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cape Breton County,
Sydney Agency,
Sydney, April 20, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—All the Indians of this band live on a reserve containing 2¾ acres of land situated in the city of Sydney on a beautiful dry spot between King's road and the harbour. Besides this they have a reserve on Caribou Marsh road, 6 miles from the city, containing 640 acres, most of which is covered with excellent timber. Although none of the Indians live on this reserve, they make use of some of the timber for fire-wood and such wooderaft as they occasionally carry on.

Population.—The population is 104. There were 10 births during the year, but 5 of the young people moved away. This makes an actual increase of 5 to the population of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. Not a single death took place on the reserve during the year, nor were there any infectious or contagious diseases among the Indians. This satisfactory state of things is largely due to their improved modes of living and their better understanding of the utility of sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—They are industrious and find employment around town as labourers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and tram-track men. The women find employment at washing and scrubbing.

Buildings.—Five new houses were built on the reserve during the year, and several old ones underwent repairs. These new houses are of a much better class than the houses heretofore occupied by their owners; substantially and comfortably finished and with due regard to separate apartments and good ventilation. There is one new house in course of construction which, when finished, will rank as one of the best on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, like many of their white brothers, sometimes find it hard to stand prosperity, and as a result, a few of them, when they get more money than they know what to do with, indulge occasionally in strong drink, but all in all, they are a temperate community, the majority being total abstainers. Their morals are very good.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians at North Sydney are squatters, there being no Indian reserve in that vicinity. They come from different reserves and are nomadic in their habits.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very poor and unsanitary, consisting of small frame shacks and camps.

Tribe.—All the Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 34, a decrease of 10 since last year, due to migration, as there were no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—They are nearly all in poor health, constantly suffering from rheumatism and diseases incident to unsanitary conditions and want of proper nourishment.

Occupations.—Those who are able to work find employment around the mines and the town of North Sydney. Some engage in coopering, and make pick-handles and baskets.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve, the only reserve in this county, is located on Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres. One-half mile from the reserve there is a wood lot of 120 acres.

Population.—The population is 103. There have been 4 deaths and 4 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health for the most part during the past year. Their houses are kept clean and the surroundings free from litter.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve follow a mixed occupation, such as farming, lumbering, coopering, making axe-handles, hockey-sticks and baskets. They are employed as labourers in the town of Truro, on the railway, and act as guides to sportsmen.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of frame construction, and are quite neat in appearance, most of them being painted. One new house is plastered throughout and fitted with a hot-air furnace.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are with few exceptions, temperate. They may be considered on the whole a religious and moral community.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cumberland County,
Parrsboro', May 1, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians living in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as the Franklin Manor reserve, is situated near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this agency is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, the health of these Indians during the past year has been good. Sanitary measures have as far as possible been carefully observed. Nearly all have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency do more or less farming. Most of them have gardens near their houses, in which beans, peas, beets, carrots, and turnips are planted. Many of them have large patches of potatoes and more or less oats and hay is cultivated. In winter the lumbermen in the vicinity give employment at good wages to all who are willing to work.

Some in preference to farming or lumbering make baskets, tubs, mast-hoops, pick-handles, &c. Some are hunters or guides for hunting parties, and in this way make a fairly good living. In summer and autumn the women and children pick and sell berries, mayflowers and water lilies.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of these Indians drink intoxicants, and for the most part they lead moral lives.

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Digby County,
Bear River, March 31, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture, the remainder is forest, second growth.

Population.—The population is 92, of which 12 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 6 births and 11 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness this year. There were three cases of diphtheria. Nearly all have had grippe. The sanitary regulations recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible. Tuberculosis is not on the increase.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as guides to sportsmen, working in the lumber woods, river-driving, and making axe-handles, peavy-stocks, canoes, baskets and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—All their buildings are frame and in good repair.

Characteristics.—Some are industrious and make a good living. Others are poor and indolent and think the government is bound to support them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with a few exceptions, and attentive to their church services held on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 20, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 219.

Reserves.—There are six reserves, comprising 2,269 acres, none of which are occupied by the Indians. The Indians are mostly squatters or residing at different points, viz., Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Windsor Junction, Sheet Harbour and Upper Musquodoboit.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming, lumbering, hunting, &c., are the chief sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government aid.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians are law-abiding, and those given an opportunity to work, pride themselves on their progress and independence.

Temperance.—Although some will drink liquor, it is a rare occurrence to see an Indian under the influence of strong drink.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 6, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and agricultural statistics of the band under my care.

Tribe or Nation.—The band in this county is a part of the Micmac tribe which formerly occupied Nova Scotia as well as part of New Brunswick.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population during the year owing to part of the band settling on a reservation in Kings county and partly owing to the death-rate exceeding the birth-rate. They now number 76.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of certain cases of tuberculosis and several accidents to those working in the lumbering camps, the health of the band has been good. Prominence is given at all times to sanitation.

Occupations.—The members of the band engage in such work as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, working in lumber camps, saw-mills, and loading lumber on cars.

Buildings.—Their buildings are with a few exceptions very comfortable.

Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—The implements they use on their little farms are not very modern, but sufficient for the purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian is a law-abiding person, with a few exceptions, and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which he lives or trades.

Temperance.—Only slight disturbances have been reported on account of drink, and on investigation I learned that in every case when liquor was blamed for the same, it was brought on the reserve by Indians who were visiting friends.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, April 4, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserves.—This agency includes two reserves, Whycocomagh, area 1,555 acres, Malagawatch, area 1,200 acres.

Vital Statistics.—At Whycocomagh the population is now 123. During the year there were 11 births and 3 deaths, 14 moved away and 1 moved to the reserve. At Malagawatch there are 35. There were 3 births and 3 deaths during the year, 13 emigrated.

Health and Sanitation.—Special steps taken by the department in destroying houses in which consumptives died and building new ones in their stead have done much to awaken in these poor people a still greater horror of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The men often hire out and so do some of the women. Farming, a little fishing and trapping, making axe-handles, baskets and pit props and begging are the usual avocations.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of these two reserves are pretty good and few of them indeed taste intoxicants.

Your obedient servant,

DONALD MacPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, May 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves, one at Cambridge, called the Cambridge reserve, consisting of 9½ acres of a light sandy soil, no wood, soil not much good for tillage, the other is called the Horton reserve and consists of 420 acres, is well wooded with second growth and is quite valuable.

Population.—The population of this band is 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good: where there used to be tubercular trouble of the lungs, I do not know of a case at the present time among them.

Occupations.—Their occupations are coopering, basket-making, trapping, acting as labourers and guides, and stream-driving; only one Indian is farming.

Buildings.—They have good frame houses.

Stock.—They have good stock, owned by members of the band individually.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming more comfortable and more respected each year.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate; there are some among them that are given to drinking when they can get liquor, but owing to the law, it is difficult for them to get liquor. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Pictou County,
New Glasgow, April 25, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve is at Fisher Grant, near the entrance of Pictou harbour. It has an area of 200 acres. About one-fifth of it has been cultivated. It is stony and requires much fertilizing. The other reserve is near Merigomish harbour, and consists of two island,—Island A, or Chapel island, and Island B, or Morley's island. The land here is not cultivated now and a few families live on Chapel island during the summer months only.

Population.—The present population of this agency is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general was good. The deaths during the year in the case of adults were caused by consumption.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in making pit-timber, baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles and moccasins, in farming, fishing, and occasionally, as opportunity offers, hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians have a neat church on Chapel island, and a school at Fisher Grant reserve. Most of the dwellings are frame buildings, but of small proportions.

Stock.—A few horses only are owned on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, sleighs and wagons are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the county, with few exceptions, are temperate, and are of good moral character.

Your obedient servant.

J. D. MacLEOD,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
icmacs of Queens and Cunenburg Counties, M
Caledonia, June 1, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, of 1,000 acres each; two in Lunenburg county, and one ine Queens county.

Population.—The population of this agency is 149.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on these reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not living on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
CHAPEL ISLAND RESERVE,
ST. PETERS, April 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912. The statistical statement I have already forwarded.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or, ten miles distant from St. Peters, and comprises about 1,200 acres of land, besides a few small islands.

Population.—The population of this band is at present 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve has been up to the average. There was one death from tuberculosis. More care is being taken by the Indians in keeping their premises and their persons clean, but it is difficult to teach them the necessity of isolation in the case of those suffering from diseases either contagious or infectious, and particularly it is difficult in the case of those in incipient tuberculosis, as the Indian seems to dread that plague but little.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering (cutting pit timber and railroad ties) making axe-handles, hockey-sticks, baskets and various forms of beaded and fancy work. In the summer a number of them go to the industrial centres where they engage mostly in clay work, such as digging drains, sewer work, or waterworks, &c. As a rule they give general satisfaction, but I believe the Indian would do better if he stuck to the farm. Almost all those who do I find make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—Sixty per cent of the houses are frame, are comfortable, and fairly well furnished. In quite a number of them are to be found sewing-machines of the best makes.

Stock.—Over one-half of the Indians own stock of some kind, of which they take good care. This year, notwithstanding the long and severe winter, the stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—There has been a fair increase in the number of those bought during the year. They are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have taken advantage of, and have benefited by, the 'wave of prosperity.' They are industrious, most law-abiding, and are without doubt improving in their temporal condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are very temperate and their morals are excellent. They are practically all total abstainers from alcoholic liquor.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. McDONALD, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 9, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—There is no reserve in this county, the Indians are at present located at Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe the sanitary regulations and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, April 9, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza, on St. Patrick's channel. It comprises 650 acres, 60 of which is in a fair state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of spruce and hardwood. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for the raising of hay, potatoes, vegetables and grain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, coopering, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame, and are kept tidy and in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are not many farm implements on the reserve, but they are well looked after and cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding class, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some of the members of one family, they are temperate and moral in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, April 9, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this county, it is situated on the north side of Starrs road, 2 miles from the city. It contains 22¼ acres, about 5 of which is cleared, 1½ is cultivated, and the rest is forest second growth, all soft wood.

Population.—The population of this agency is 65. There were no births or deaths this year.

Health.—The health of the Indians is very poor.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, fishing; some go as guides, and some at log-driving.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making little progress, but I think are improving, as they are becoming more inclined to settle, which will give them a better chance for education.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions these Indians are temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 22, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains an area of 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39, in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 298 souls. There has been a natural increase of 6 during the year, for there have been 14 births, and only 8 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good for the past year, with the exception of a few cases of consumption. Sanitary measures have been observed.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, fishing, and making baskets, axe-handles, lobster-traps and hoops. Some of the Indians of Lennox Island, during the month of March, hauled mussel mud on their farms. This shows an improvement in farming; this mussel mud is an excellent fertilizer.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding; there is a marked improvement in their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians living on Lennox Island reserve are temperate with a few exceptions. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with the agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—There are five reserves in this agency; four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, 1862-3, and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, and some cattle and farm implements to enable them to earn their own living by farming and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile, and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay, in the rainy seasons. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple, and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded principally with poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest village to the reserve, being 5 miles east, and Uno on the Grand Trunk Pacific, is now the post office, 2 miles distant. Birtle is 12 miles north.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,600 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19, west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Man. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO' BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Man. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables and the remainder makes good firewood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnish sufficient hay for stock, and for sale. The soil is a rich, heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south, open prairie, with numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Man., a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, and scrub oak. The soil is black, sandy loam, and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch), runs north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building purposes. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles from the reserve.

CLEARWATER LAKE FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Ephinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony, and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. Five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee, and some jackfish. There are about 900 acres in wood, principally small spruce, tamarack, poplar and willow.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57	77
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	96
Clearwater Lake band, No. 61	25
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	194
Gambler's band, No. 63	15
Rolling River band, No. 67	74
Total population	481

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good. There have been 22 births, and 20 deaths, 7 adults, 13 minors. Colds were prevalent during the fall and winter, but no deaths resulted from this cause. Measles were also prevalent on the Waywayseecappo's and Keeseekoowenin's reserves, amongst the young children, and a few deaths resulted from this disease. Pneumonia and tuberculosis were the chief cause of the deaths of the adults, one having been due to old age. The chief cause of death amongst the in-

fants is owing to want of proper attention being given to the mother and child before and after confinement. The Cottage Hospital, in connection with the Birtle boarding school (of which Dr. Wheeler is the medical officer, Nurse Highet in charge), has done good work during the year, several cases of scrofula having been cured. Most of the patients treated are school pupils. Very few patients from the reserves were admitted. The Indians have a feeling against the hospital, and it takes considerable persuasion to prevail on them to come, and if they do consent, it is generally only when there is very little hope for their recovery. During the summer months, with few exceptions the Indians live in tents, moving out of their houses in the spring, and not returning to them again until the fall. This enables them to clean out their houses, have them limewashed inside and out, and the change is very beneficial to their health. All refuse accumulated during the winter months is raked up and burned. The Indians now realize that cleanliness is necessary to good health, and the past year has shown great improvement on all the reserves in the way in which their homes have been kept.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers. Their principal grain crop is wheat; oats and a little barley are also grown. They have excellent gardens, raising corn, potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, and other garden stuff. Quite a revenue is made from the sale of green corn, the Indians always having the first in the market, and getting the top price for it. They also raise cattle, a few horses and pigs. The majority have poultry, including turkeys and geese. The revenue from this source is not large, as the eggs and poultry are used at home. The women make baskets, mats, moccasins, and bead-work. A few of the band earn extra money by the sale of fir, senega-root, wild fruits, firewood, and working out during the threshing season. Their principal income is from the sale of wheat, which is generally a good grade, going No. 1 or 2 Northern.

The members of the Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are now principally earning their living from the farm; as the earnings from hunting and trapping are getting less each year. The Indians of this band also raise cattle, and some horses, pigs and poultry. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, and other garden stuff. A few have cream-separators, and sell their surplus butter. Some earn their living by hunting, trapping and fishing, selling firewood, senega-root, baskets, mats, and bead-work. A number of the young women work out as domestics, and others work at their homes on the reserve, at dressmaking and plain sewing, having all the work they can do. A number work out as farm labourers, and during the threshing season hire out their teams, earning good wages. This band is improving each year, and, with a few exceptions, will keep to the farm for a living.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, are increasing their farm operations. The principal crop is oats, 19,125 bushels being the threshers' returns for the past season. Owing to the good crop, the Indians are greatly encouraged, and next season will, I hope, show a larger acreage under cultivation. The cattle industry is not as it should be, and the revenue from this source is getting less each year. Some raise a few horses, pigs and poultry. Considerable revenue is made by the band in the sale of firewood, hay, senega-root, and wild fruits. The women make rag and straw mats, baskets, tan hides, and work at bead-work, and make considerable revenue from this source. A number of the young women ex-pupils are earning their living as domestics, and, with but few exceptions, are giving satisfaction to their employers. A number of the younger men work out, especially during seeding, haying and harvest, and command good wages, being good workers; their only trouble being lack of staying steadily at it, otherwise they give satisfaction to whoever employs them.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise some cattle and horses, and some poultry. Their principal revenue is from the farm and the sale

of firewood. Nearly all hunt and trap, and, as they have a lake on the reserve which contains fish, they make some little revenue from this industry, besides supplying food for their own homes. They also work out as farm labourers during the threshing season, making the usual rate of wages for man and team. The women make bead-work, baskets, rag and straw mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, and some work out for short periods assisting farmers' wives in the vicinity of their reserve. From these sources considerable revenue is earned by the women of the band.

The Gambler's reserve has only two families, John Tanner and his son Joseph. John Tanner is an up-to-date farmer, having all the necessary farm equipment required to work his farm. He raises wheat, oats and barley, cattle, pigs and poultry of all kinds, and also raises first-class horses, bred from pedigreed sires He is in good circumstances, and more prosperous than the average white farmer. He keeps a Percheron stallion, and thoroughbred shorthorn bull. His son Joseph does not farm, but makes his living by working out as a labourer; he is an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and is now employed in that institute as a shoemaker, he having learned the trade when a pupil of the school.

Buildings.—Improvement is slow but sure along this line. The new houses being built are log ones with dovetailed corners and shingled roofs, and a number have a kitchen annex. There are also a number of frame houses well built, two stories, and painted on the outside and a number of shanties, mostly good-sized, with lumber floors. Stables are principally log ones, suitable for the pony class; but those who own good-sized work horses, have good roomy ones. There are also a few frame stables and granaries.

Stock.—The past winter on the whole was favourable for stock. During December and January there was very severe cold weather, but fortunately no bad storms. All the Indians had sufficient hay, with the exception of those of the Birdtail Sioux band, who had to feed their stock oat sheaves, saving their small stores of hay for the spring work. The cattle on the whole wintered well, and as soon as the new grass comes, will pick up rapidly. The bulls were well cared for, and the calf crop last year was a fair one.

Farm Implements.—The reserves on the whole are well equipped with the necessary farm machinery required at the present time. Those interested in farming are eager and willing to purchase their own implements. There are a few, however, who want the government to furnish them with up-to-date implements, while they have only about 8 or 10 acres under cultivation. Very little care is given to implements furnished free by the government. Those purchasing for themselves take good care of them, as, having earned the money to buy them, they appreciate their value.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by the Indians during the past year, especially in the cultivation of the land, is very encouraging. On the Waywayseecappo's reserve a good advance has been made. A number of the band who never farmed before, have made a start, and, as the crop returns last season were extra good, greater efforts will no doubt be made in the future. This applies also to the Keeseekoowenin's and Rolling River reserves. The great drawback is the lack of courage, as a very little reverse or bad crop disheartens them, and most of them give up, almost without a struggle. However, I notice a change, and time may eradicate this bad trait. Hunting and trapping is still followed by a number, but they are now realizing that the game is getting scarcer each year, and they must look to the cultivation of the land for a living, if the race is to survive.

The cattle industry, I am sorry to say, is decreasing, and this is brought about by the Indians hearing from the white farmers that it does not pay to raise cattle now, prices being low, and that more money is made in raising wheat or oats, also that the pasturage is getting more limited every year. The Indians, like every one else, are influenced a great deal by environment, and they naturally think that the experience of their neighbours should be of some value.

As the Indians are now taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil, and, as the threshing returns last season were good, a greater interest will be taken in the work this coming season. The ex-pupils from the industrial and boarding schools are maintaining their good record, taking the lead and being a good example to others on the reserves. There are of course some drones who are quite satisfied with earning a precarious living, sometimes trapping, and occasionally working for farmers and others, doing chores; these are quite satisfied to sponge on their well-to-do friends, and manage somehow to make a living.

There are two cream-separators on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, owned by Joseph Boyer and Mrs. Cook. Butter is made during the summer months, and the surplus sold.

This band has erected a church, Presbyterian, 24 x 30, with an 8 x 8 belfry, 35 feet high. It is a frame building on a stone foundation. The work has been done mostly by the Indians themselves, under the direction of the resident missionary, the Rev. Mr. Donaghy. The cost of the building has been mostly paid by the Indians themselves, a little assistance being given by the church, and a few outside friends. The building is a credit to the band, and adds greatly to the appearance of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been good. There have been a few infractions of the liquor law, but no serious crimes were committed. The Indians on the whole are temperate. There are some, however, who are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and when liquor cannot be procured, essences are used in its place. It is very difficult to get convictions, as persons who may know that Indians have been given liquor are not willing to appear as witnesses, and it is impossible to convict on suspicion alone. The department has a special constable looking after this part of the work.

The moral standard of the Indians, under the conditions in which they live, is to be commended.

Crops.—The spring opened late, and seeding began on April 18, on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, wheat having been sown on that date. Seeding was general on all the reserves on the 25th. The land was in splendid condition for the seed. Wheat was all sown by the end of April, and oats, barley and root crop by the end of May. The growing conditions were all that could be wished. Rain fell about May 9, and there was a snow-storm towards the end of the month, giving all the grain and root crops the necessary moisture required. June and July were favourable, and rainfall sufficient. Grain was very heavy and in danger of lodging. During August there was a heavy rain and wind storm, and some damage was caused by some of the grain being lodged. The reserves escaped with a very slight loss on this account, as most of the grain came up again, but had to be cut one way. Harvest began on August 19, and was general by the end of the month. The harvest was delayed by rains, and it was very slow work stacking. Threshing was also delayed on this account. The hay crop was not as large as that of last season, and considerable was destroyed by the frequent rains; 1,517 tons of hay were cut and saved. Threshing returns give wheat 12,027 bushels, oats, 47,591 bushels, and barley, 2,432 bushels. The oat crop was not all threshed on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, having been fed to stock, on account of the delay in threshing, which was not completed until the beginning of April this year. Wheat averaged 14·30, oats, 37·05 and barley 26 bushels per acre. The loss in wheat average was on account of the late threshing and wet grain. The Birdtail Sioux band has now a small threshing outfit of its own, and so will not in future be dependent on outside help for this important part of its work. Joseph Paul, ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, who received training when at school to run a threshing engine, will run the reserve engine next season for the band.

General Remarks.—In reviewing the work of the past season, it is gratifying to note the progress made along farming lines, also in the very necessary matter of

sanitation, as the Indians all now see the importance of this. The good work of the schools is coming to the front, and ex-pupils, with few exceptions, are 'making good' and are an example to others on the reserves. The inspector, S. J. Jackson, made a visit to the agency in September.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AND FISHER RIVER AGENCIES,
SELKIRK, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye and Fisher river agencies, for the year ending March 31, 1912.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Tribe.—The people of this agency are Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree.

ST. PETERS RESERVE.

This can hardly be considered a reserve now, as it was surrendered and sold in 1907, but through force of circumstances, there are about 800 of this band still living within the bounds of the old reserve. This should be classed with the new reserve, Peguis, where a number of the band have already moved, and it is expected that a great many more will follow this summer.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river, and contains 21·90 square miles.

Population.—This reserve has a population of 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. There has been no epidemic or any serious illness during the year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations. Their resources have been augmented by the sale of 500 cords of wood under permission of the department.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs with shingled roofs, in which the Indians live in the winter. In summer they usually live in teepees or tents.

Stock.—The people of this reserve cannot be classed as stock-raisers: one man has about 25 head.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are principally pagans, and are not progressive in any sense. Most of them are in poor circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and their morals are as good as the average.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, with a mixture of French half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian. The Winnipeg river runs through it in a north-easterly direction.

Population.—The population of the band is 526.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting, but they also work as labourers at any work they find to do.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs, and in most cases are comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock, but what they have is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—No farming is done and only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and there is very little destitution among them.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and their morals are about the average.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Black river, and contains 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, although some work in lumber camps.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be industrious and doing well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and morally are as good as could be expected.

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and containes 3,316 acres. The surrounding country is reported rich in mineral.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no outbreak of any kind having occurred among them.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have log houses with shingled roofs and they are warm and cosy.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—While these people seeem comfortable, they do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are fair.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and there was no serious sickness.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are of log and are only fair.

Stock.—No stock of any kind is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—They have only garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not appear to be making much progress, and are satisfied with just a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their moral standard is low.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Fisher river, at the foot of Fisher bay, and contains 9,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 472.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, I visited all the homes on the reserve this winter and found the houses particularly clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations, but there are quite a number of cattle on this reserve.

Buildings.—The dwellings are log, well built and very comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians own a number of cattle and some horses. They are proud of their stock and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for making hay and garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are more independent and progressive than those of any other band in this agency, and are in good circumstances as compared with others.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are above the average.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Jackhead river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness reported from this reserve during the year.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing, are the only occupations of the band.

Buildings.—These Indians have ordinary log buildings.

Stock.—No stock is kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band do not seem to make any progress, and are satisfied with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their morals are not very good.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400.

Population.—The population of this band is 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There was no serious sickness among them.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These Indians have log buildings with shingled roofs, of the average quality.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, but what little there is is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are doing very well for the chance they have. They have to depend on their fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company for a living, and are fairly independent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but at times liquor is given to some of the band by tourists and travellers, and it is hard for an Indian to say no if liquor is offered.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Poplar river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among the old people, but no epidemic.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are log, and are hardly as good as the average.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people do not make the headway that they should. They can usually get work with the fish companies, but seem to be satisfied as long as they have enough to live on.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their morals are only fair.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations. There is a fish station not far from this reserve and the Indians make considerable money during the fishing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be fairly independent; but, like many others, are satisfied with making a living and do not appear to improve much.

Buildings.—They have good log houses, which are neat and comfortable.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here, and they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and no cases of immorality were reported.

PEGUIS BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west, and contains about 75,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band, including those still at old St. Peters, is 1,212.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them, but in a band as large as this one there is always more or less sickness, chiefly among the old people.

Occupations.—These people in the past have worked mostly as labourers, sailors, and wood-cutters, but now that they are moving on to their new reserve, they are preparing to go more into farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs. The houses are the best type of log houses, and are all built a uniform size (16 x 24). They are very neat and comfortable.

Stock.—There are a number of horses and cattle, but not so many as there were some years ago. The stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The few farmers among these people are fairly well supplied, and the department is assisting the band with implements that are really necessary, in order to encourage them in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that there is any improvement with these people. They have lived so long on the old reserve adjoining the town of Selkirk, where they could get odd jobs and just worked when they had to in order to live, that they have become very indolent. However, now that they are moving on to their new reserve and away from the bad influences of the town, I expect that they will do better.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are more given to drink than any other band in this agency. The Indian is very apt to pick up the evils of the white man, but I am sorry to say is not so quick at learning the virtues. The same thing applies to their morals, they have fallen to a very low standard.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS, PEKANGEKUM AND DEER LAKE RESERVES.

As I have just made one short visit as paying agent to these reserves, I cannot report fully on them.

Little Grand Rapids is situated about 150 miles inland up the Berens river. Pekangekum reserve is about another 150 miles farther east. Deer Lake reserve is about 125 miles northeast of Little Grand Rapids. These people are the original Indians and, as some of them have been taken into treaty only a short time ago, they are still living in the old Indian style, and little, if any, progress is noticeable in the way of civilization as yet.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WATSON,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 6, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemnecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 842, being a decrease of 20 since my previous report.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for cordwood. The land is good, being a rich clay loam.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 48, being 1 less than last year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians, but no epidemic, and the death-rate has been high, the majority of cases being from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cordwood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians in this agency are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but as it has been more difficult for them to get liquor on the American side during the past three years, and the department having appointed a constable on the Couchiching reserve and another on the Manitou Rapids, and every infraction of the Indian Act being promptly prosecuted, a great improvement has been effected. At the present time a bar-tender of one of the hotels in this place is serving a sentence of one month in jail with hard labour, and a fine of $100 and costs.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these bands is 64, being a decrease of 5 from the previous year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, river-driving, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on it.

Population.—The population is 93, being 1 less than last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There are two Indians in this band, named Red Hawk and Kapagabo, that do a little farming, in fact they are the only ones in this agency that do.

Stock.—The members of this and the Little Forks band are the only ones in this agency that show a desire to care for cattle, and they are not doing as well as they should.

They use the milk and a few make butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is a large quantity of good spruce for pulp-wood, but very little other merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 46, the same as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps, river-driving and for settlers.

They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE NO. 15M.

This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stange-coming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—The population of this band is 187, being 1 less than last report.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band consist of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, cutting and hauling cordwood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and, as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and are very comfortably furnished, and are kept very neat and clean. A number have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roof.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral. The department has appointed a constable here, which has had a good effect.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jack-pine.

Population.—This band has a population of 40, being 2 less than last year.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps, river-driving, and in saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but by keeping a watch on them and prosecuting every case that is known, a good improvement in this respect is becoming apparent.

In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 63, being an increase of 1 since my previous report.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A, on Red Gut bay, 26B, on Porter's inlet, and 26C, on Sand Island river. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken. There is considerable merchantable timber on 26C, but the merchantable timber on the other two reserves has been sold. The soil is light.

Population.—This band has a population of 48, being 2 more than last report.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but last summer they made considerable money by picking up saw-logs on the lake; the chief owns a motor boat, with which they gathered the logs. They were paid $20 a head, which is derived from interest money from the sale of their timber. This money is paid semi-annually.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 130, being an increase of 1 over last report.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 111, being a decrease of 4, in the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

There is said to be considerable good timber on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 12, being 10 less than last year, caused by 2 deaths and 8 migrations.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their livelihood.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
GRISWOLD AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on the two reserves in this agency are Sioux who either migrated from across the boundary line years ago, or are descendants of the same.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north 6½ miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section No. 36, of the same township, is the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, is the eastern boundary. The western, northern and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south the Assiniboine river forms the natural boundary.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern boundary are very valuable hay-lands, probably 3½ miles by ½ a mile in width, covering 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and firewood, of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge, and eastern side left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes; and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge and in the valleys are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of nearly 6,000 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,400 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population on this reserve is 325.

Health and Sanitation.—General health conditions of this band show an improved state. This, however, cannot be said or put down to any great increase in knowledge of hygienic laws, or even to the observance of them; but rather to the happy combination of accidents that have brought about health as the combination might have brought about sickness. Indeed the Sioux seem to be immune to certain conditions that would Paralyze white people. For instance, a Sioux can get wet through all his clothes, say, a good drenching, and can then let them dry on his back as best they may; or he can camp after a heavy rain storm, on the wet ground, and be free from any evil results arising therefrom, or, he can use stagnant water for drinking purposes without fevers or even inconvenience of any kind arising therefrom. Indeed the reserve has been surrounded by whites having grippe, typhoid fever, and pneumonia and there was not a case among the Sioux of this Oak River reserve. The Sioux Indian observes that the band is free from such diseases. Nevertheless, he does agree with the plan of gathering and burning the refuse that has accumulated around his dwelling during the long winter season. He believes, too, the Sioux are tougher than the white people, which is a matter no one can gainsay. Moreover, he has quite a good opinion of his own observations, so it is not easy to teach him. The birth-rate of the band was slightly in excess of the death-rate, being 27 to 22 per M. There are 27 old men and women on this reserve ranging from 65 years to 85 years of age.

Occupations.—The Sioux Indian takes naturally to farming. He says this was the first Sioux band to commence farming, so he names his post office 'Owoju.' There are several good practical farmers amongst them who take the lead, with the rest trailing along at different stages behind.

During the last two years the natural elements have not been kinder to him than to the rest of the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and he has had less money to back him up, but in the pinch he has been supported by the department, which supplied his seed wheat. This has been a great relief to each member of the band. The amount in acres under cultivation and the particulars of crops with values and also all information as to sources of income have been given in full detail in the agricultural and industrial statistics, accompanying this report. This reserve being too small to allow pasturage for cattle, it has been deemed best to confine the Sioux to improving and raising a better class of horses. This is being done both by purchasing and by breeding. A few milch cows only are kept for the use of families. This is not a backward step as some might suppose, for there can be no profit in raising any animals for which there is a shortage of feed or a serious difficulty in procuring it.

Characteristics.—Moreover the Sioux Indian has the natural characteristics that make for good farming. He has been from time immemorial, as he is to-day, a good hunter and sportsman, which means he has patience, endurance, keenness of observation, self-reliance and industry; any class of people with such characteristics can know 'no such thing as fail.' Time will show that the Sioux in taking to farming has taken to the line of industry which lies closest to his natural bent.

Progress.—When pulling hard against the stream, advancement does not always appear. At times it is satisfactory to hold one's own. For the last two years the Sioux have been pulling hard against the stream. In 1910 they were in the midst of the drought district. In 1911 the weather conditions were wider afield, and every one is aware of the contrary wind from early spring to the end of the year, throughout this western country. Yet it should be borne in mind the Sioux has no treaty rights with

the department, and he is, therefore, without the annual nest egg of 'treaty payments,' nor has he an annual sale of cattle from which to draw; the reserve being too small to allow pasture-lands. Watever payments he makes come from his earnings, made by hard labour in many forms—as sales of wheat, hay, potatoes, and the various products of the farm—from sale of pelts secured by trapping, and if very poor, by 'permit to sell' firewood cut on the reserve. Therefore, a payment of a hundred dollars means much to him and represents much labour; and yet the last six months, upwards of five thousands dollars have been paid on accounts by the Sioux of these two reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some few Sioux on each reserve under this agency addicted to drinking intoxicants whenever they can be secured. There are many Sioux on each reserve who will leave liquor alone in any circumstances: therefore, it would be the truth to say that each reserve is in favour of temperance. The exception rather proves the rule. During the winter two white men were fined $50 each and costs, for supplying intoxicants to Indians. One Indian was committed for a second offence, to prison for 30 days for drunkenness. Others were placed under suspended sentence.

I have also to report a crime of the most serious nature, the murder of an old woman of about 70 years named Hoka, of Oak River reserve No. 58, and which took place November 4, 1911. There was no other motive for the crime than robbery, for she had $20 a few days before the murder, but no money afterwards was found anywhere in the house. Dr. Stewart, who made the autopsy and reported in detail to the coroner, gave it as his opinion that at least two were engaged in the murder of the woman, and also gave his reasons for his opinion. As yet, there have been no arrests. The police have had the matter in hand.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34, and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4, and the whole of 3, and parts of sections 9, 10 and 11 of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south, and on each side of it is growing timber and firewood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the early part of the fiscal year was below average; but since has gradually improved so that it is now up to normal conditions. I might add that the band has its summer and winter resorts on the reserve, which are the highlands, dry for the summer; and lowlands with plenty of firewood for the winter.

Occupations.—The general occupation is farming. With the other farmers of the west, they have had their difficulties, reverses and more or less successes. For four years the department has assisted most of them with seed for their fields, which has been mostly repaid.

There has been an excuse, however, beyond the weather for this band's distraction in that its attention has been directed by a certain number of the members being received back, or adopted, by their former band, from whence they came, near Fort Peck, Montana, U.S.A. This adoption by the band will secure a large acreage of land for them. The plan is, with those that are going, to migrate as soon as spring opens.

I have not discouraged this migration, but have rather encouraged it. My advice to them has been, 'If it is to your advantage to migrate and accept these lands,

why do so. Go where you can do better. This reserve is small, there it is large. You are merely going to your old home and no doubt will be better off.'

I think I should call attention to John Hunter, No. 37, of Oak Lake band, one of the migrants, because he is an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, and has the last few years being forging ahead step by step. He married an ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school, Nellie, a daughter of Mapieska, of Oak River reserve, No. 58. Four years ago the department assisted him with seed, which was repaid the same year; but since then he has relied upon his own resources. The last year (1911) as shown by the individual crop returns of this band, he had 170 acres in wheat and threshed 3,200 bushels, also 40 acres in oats and threshed 615 bushels. Then he had 120 bushels of potatoes, put up 35 tons of hay, and 40 tons of other feed; yet with this success, he considers it to his interest to leave, because of the lands his wife and children (3) will receive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band with a few exceptions is considered temperate. Some that came from the Turtle Mountain Indian reserve brought with them their cravings for intoxicants that they had indulged in while on that reserve, and take the opportunity whenever it is offered now to again gratify. These are, however, merely the exceptions to the rule.

Your obedient servant,

F. HOLLIES,
Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the usual statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora, with an area of 8,009 acres. On it there is a quantity of Norway and jack pine, spruce and poplar, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are: working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing and acting as guides and canoemen, and some have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious, law-abiding, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, and temperate; yet some of them will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. A strict watch is kept on all Indians coming into town, with the result that but few can get any liquor, still occasionally a case will occur.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz., 32A and 38B, on Mathesons and Clearwater bays, Lake of the Woods, with a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, and some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several cases of sickness, chiefly influenza; but no serious epidemic has visited these Indians, and on the whole their health has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are: fishing, hunting, working on steamers and in the lumber camps. Some have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by these Indians is very slow; the majority of them are of an indolent nature, and do not make much headway; they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair, but they are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario, having a combined area of 16,205 acres. On these reserves there is a small amount of cedar, spruce, pine and poplar, with hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands on the whole has been good, there has not been any serious sickness on the reserves. Sanitary measures are well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: hunting, fishing, working on steamers, and in lumber camps. Some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, in some cases with good shingled roofs, of fair size, well ventilated, kept clean and neat. Three new houses have been built this year.

Stock.—What stock they have has been well cared for and came through the winter in good order and condition.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of all their implements, and they have sufficient for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer each year; yet there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding and civil

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of the Indians are temperate, while a portion of them will make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly procure them. They are fairly moral, with room for improvement.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves: 33A and 34B, Whitefish bay, 37B, 34C, 37C, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part in Ontario, 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; and 37 on Big island; forming a combined area of 20,183 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of good merchantable timber and some good hay swamps.

Population.—These three bands have a combined population of 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been good. A few deaths occurred, principally of old men and women. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, all rubbish having been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: working at the fisheries, lumber camps, on steamers, hunting and fishing, and berry and wild rice picking; and some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Stock.—Band No. 34 is the only one that has any stock, and it is owned by Councillor Maisbeekeejick, No. 11. He takes good care of his stock, all of which has wintered well and in good order. This Indian deserves credit for the way he cares for his stock, and the progress he is making with it.

Characteristics and Progress.—But slight progress is made by these bands; they prefer to roam about in the old way, fishing, hunting, picking berries and wild rice, while some work in the lumber camps and for the fish men.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the band that may be considered temperate, while the majority of them are very much addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. It has an area of 5,763 acres. There is a small quantity of good merchantable timber on this reserve and some good agricultural land, and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 39.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band on the whole has been good, with the usual colds and minor ailments; they came through this winter very well.

Sanitary precautions have been well observed. All refuse is gathered up and burnt, and the premises are kept clean and neat. All Indians have been examined, and those requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on the railway and on boats, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats and bead-work, are the principal occupations of this band. Some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs well built, of fair size, well ventilated, and are kept clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather progressive, and are becoming richer each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while there are a few of them who make use of intoxicants when they can get them. They are moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has eight reserves, viz.: 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods, with a combined area of 8,737 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—Up to the time when the cold weather set in, the health of the band was good; but during the cold weather it has not been so good; yet there has not been any serious disease amongst them. Several deaths occurred, principally of old people. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations: working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for the fishermen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and they have some nice gardens, and potato and corn patches, from which they derive benefit.

Buildings.—These are of log, well built, with shingled roofs; and several new dwellings have been put up this year, of good size and well finished. They are generally found neat, clean and tidy.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all necessary implements, which are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making slow progress. As a rule they are industrious, but they cannot bring themselves down to do any farming; they prefer to live in the old way, roaming about from place to place. They are, however, much richer than they were a few years ago. They are on the whole law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while the majority of them are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair, with room for improvement.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and J, on Sabaskong, Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; with a combined area of 21,241 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of fine merchantable timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 146.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good; but they have had an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox amongst the children, which resulted fatally in some cases. There have been several deaths of old cases of consumption and scrofula; but at the present time all the Indians are well. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians who required it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats in the summer; the Indians also have considerable potatoes planted and some corn, and a few very nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer every year, but still there is room for further improvement. They are on the whole civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are on the whole fairly temperate; yet some of them make use of intoxicants to excess whenever they can procure them. On the whole, however, they compare favourably with any of the other bands. Their morals are fairly good, considering the mode of life they have to lead.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber and good hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of influenza and kindred ailments, from which all have now fully recovered. There were four deaths by drowning, during the year. Sanitary precautions have been carefully observed, all rubbish was gathered up and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, on steamboats, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, of good size, with shingled roofs in most cases. Three new houses have been built during the year, all of which are well furnished, and kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements, and the Indians take good care of all such by keeping them under cover while not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making fair progress, and are becoming richer each year. I may mention Chief Paypahmahseekay, No. 27, who has built a large house at Black River, and has started to keep a stopping place for the lumbermen, and is doing very well; also Charles Paypamepeeka, No. 22, who has a fine house at Whitefish Rapids, which is used as a stopping place, and for which he receives $40 a month. Others are also doing well. These Indians are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The chief and a few members of the band are temperate, while the others are given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are between fair and good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Swan Lake, Islington and One Mans Lake; having a combined area of 24,899 acres. On these reserves there are considerable agricultural and hay lands, and a quantity of fine timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of scrofula and tubercular disease amongst these Indians; but on the whole their health has been fairly good. All sanitary precautions have been taken; all refuse and rubbish have been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians act as guides to any person requiring them, and as canoemen for the Hudson's Bay Company freighting. They hunt, fish, pick berries and wild rice, build bark canoes, and make bead-work and rush mats, which they sell at good prices. These occupations and attending to their gardens and potato fields keep them busy, while a few of the men work on the railway, and in lumber camps and on steamboats.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses, built of logs, with shingled roofs, nicely painted, well supplied with furniture, and kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock, all of which came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—There is very little farming done by these Indians, and they are well supplied with all requisite implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians as a rule are industrious, and are making fair progress in many respects, and are becoming richer from year to year. They are civil and law-abiding, in most cases.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a portion of the band that are temperate, but the majority of them, I find, are much given to the use of intoxicants to excess whenever they can in any way procure them. I regret to say their morals are not of the best; however, they will compare favourably with the majority of the other bands.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is made up of the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchmans Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; with an area of 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, as it was cut under license some years ago; but there is a quantity of agricultural and some good hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out. All the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following occupations: cutting cordwood for the merchants, working in the tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and the care of a few small gardens and potato fields, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—These are of log, fair-sized, well ventilated and generally kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is well cared for, and, although the winter has been a very severe and long one, the animals have come through so far in good order.

Farm Implements.—The Indians generally take good care of their implements, of which they have a good and ample supply for all their purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is slow, as the Indians roam about so much; but on the whole they are industrious, and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a few of them are fairly temperate. They are fairly moral.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, having an area of 12,872 acres. On it there is a quantity of timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. One death occurred from drowning. Sanitary precautions have been carried out fairly well, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working in the tie camps and on the railway, berry and wild rice picking; and some have potato patches and good gardens.

Buildings.—These are of log, small, but fairly comfortable and generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band roam about so much that the progress made on the reserve is very slow. They are, however, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A small portion of the band are temperate, while the majority are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fair.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been carried out fairly well, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: working in the tie camps and on railways, hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice, and some have potato and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, comfortable, kept clean and tidy and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but, owing to the nomadic life they lead, their progress is very slow. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are considered temperate; while some are not considered so, as they will indulge if they can at all get liquor. Their morals are rather doubtful, in many respects.

LAC SEUL BAND.

This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of the Lac Seul or Lonely lake, area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchmans Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber and hay lands.

Population.—The combined population is 668.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the bands has been good. With the exception of the usual cases of colds and influenza, there has been nothing of any serious nature amongst the bands, except two cases of insanity, which have been sent to the asylum, where they are being taken care of. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out; all refuse has been collected and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, picking wild rice and berries, making canoes and bead-work, and taking care of their gardens and potatoes.

Buildings.—All their buildings are of log, well built and of fair size. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, which adds much to the appearance of the reserves, and to the comfort of the Indians; they are all kept neat, clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The winter has been long and severe, yet I have not had any complaints of shortness of hay on any of the reserves; and from all reports I have received, the stock has wintered in good order and condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians take good care of their implements, and they are well supplied with all requirements for what farming they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are becoming richer each year, and are making fair progress. Ex-Chief Henry Ackewance is about starting up a ranch for himself, with cattle, pigs, and hens, separately from the other Indians, and trusts to make a success of his work. On the whole these Indians are doing fairly well. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A minority of these Indians are temperate, but the majority of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are fairly moral, with a few exceptions amongst the women.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang lake, area, 8,042 acres. On it there is a quantity of fine timber and a small amount of farm-lands, also hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Sanitary measures have been carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: acting as guides and canoemen for any tourist or person requiring their services, hunting, trapping, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats and canoes, in which way they make a good living.

Characteristics and Progress.—As they seldom live on the reserve, their progress is very poor. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, considering the mode of life they lead. Their morals are on the whole fairly good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river, area, 10,244 acres. On it there is a quantity of good merchantable timber, hay swamps and farm-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 144.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good; no epidemic of any kind worth mentioning has visited them, beyond the usual colds and a few cases of influenza, from which they are now fully recovered. Sanitary measures have not been carried out as well as they should be; however, they have been in a measure better this year than formerly. All the Indians have been examined by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: working in the lumber and tie camps, fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking, making bead work and rush mats, which they get a good sale for and make considerable money with. They have some good patches of potatoes and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—These are of log, small and of inferior class, but generally clean and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal part of this band are industrious, and make a good living, and are becoming richer each year; while a portion of them are indolent and do nothing but roam about from one place to another, which retards the progress of the reserve. They are, however, in every respect civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are fairly temperate, while a portion of them will make use of intoxicants if they by any means can obtain them. I regret to say their morals are very doubtful, in some cases, while some of the women are strictly moral in every respect.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my sixth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, about 22 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 10,340 acres.

There has been an addition to the reserve on account of adhesions, but the information as to the extent of such addition has not been forwarded to me as yet.

The physical features of this reserve and Cross lake are similar; rock and muskeg with spruce, tamarack, jackpine, and poplar bluffs over the whole of it.

On the small fertile spots near the water the Indians build their houses and some make gardens.

Band.—This band numbers 765 with 14 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has not been up to the usual standard. Although only 18 deaths occurred before treaty payments, there has been a great deal of sickness, and a number have died since that time. Of those who applied to the medical officer at this place very few have died.

The hospital at Norway House has been in operation since August and has accommodated a large number of patients, about 1,400 nursing days being the total.

Dr. Dent, the officer in charge, and the matron, Mrs. Dent, have had a hard winter attending to patients, and both have done their utmost for the sick with very satisfactory results.

The doctor's outside work has been very large, since from one end of the reserve to the other is about 20 miles.

All that can be done by advice and urging has been done in regard to sanitation, but there is still room for improvement.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, tripping, freighting, trapping, and acting as guides are the chief occupations of this band, and these give sufficient work to ensure a good living for the whole band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, of fair size, generally with two rooms, and shingled roofs.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on the reserve and most of these are private property.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians of this band are industrious and steady workers. They are good trippers and in fact are good at any of their usual occupations. If it were possible to teach them to provide for the future and save for harder times, progress would be more marked.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly moral and are temperate. The distance from towns makes it difficult to procure liquor.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about 90 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,760 acres. The amount of the addition to the reserve has not been forwarded to this office as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 468 persons with 21 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year, only 8 deaths have occurred. The periodical changing of quarters when hunting or fishing, and living in tents in the summer, to a great extent overcome any unsanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, and freighting are the general occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The building are the usual log structure. The older ones are covered with poles and earth, or bark, but the new ones are shingled and are better buildings.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not so progressive as Norway House. Sufficient unto the day seems to be the guiding principle.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, but are not as good morally as they might be.

NELSON HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—There is no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 395 with 40 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is particularly healthy, only three deaths occurred during the year. The roving life they live prevents the accumulation of debris in sufficient quantities to endanger health.

Occupations.—Freighting in the summer and hunting and trapping in winter are the only occupations, except fishing for daily use.

Buildings.—The buildings are few and scattered, some are fair log buildings, others are merely shacks.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only a few garden tools are in use at Nelson House.

Characteristics and Progress.—Living as the Indians do in a good fur and game country, want is seldom known and then it is their own fault.

This is the most independent band I have ever seen.

They are good freighters, good trappers and hunters; but, if they do not want to work, they will not.

No care is taken to provide for hard times.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no liquor taken into this part of the country, so that this band is temperate, and they are, I think, the best morally in the agency.

SPLIT LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians live around Split lake, but have no reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 317.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the last year. There were only 4 deaths during the year.

As at Nelson House, the roving habits of these Indians constitute a great factor in favour of good health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, and hunting and trapping in winter, are the occupations of this band. Fishing for their own consumption is also carried on.

Buildings.—A few scattered log buildings have been erected. These are of log with pole and earth roofs.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use at Split lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their regular work. Some have been employed on the Hudson Bay railway survey and have given fair satisfaction. Lack of ability or desire to save is the worst failing.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are fairly moral.

OXFORD HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—The band lives around Oxford lake, but has no reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 294 with 3 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair only, 14 deaths occurred during the year. Last fall there was an epidemic of diphtheritic sore throat, which was checked.

The nomadic habits of the Indians assist greatly in preventing diseases.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, hunting and trappping in winter, and fishing for their own use are the occupations of this band.

Buildings.—There are a few scattered log buildings erected by this band, but most of the time is spent in tents and winter camps.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools only are used by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their usual employments, but are handicapped by the usual carelessness or indifference for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, but their moral standard is not very high.

GODS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is mostly Saulteaux with a mixture of Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians live at Gods lake, but have no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 309 persons with 1 absentee.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair, 9 deaths have occurred during the year.

Occupations.—Freighting and fishing in summer, and hunting and trapping in winter, are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—A few log shacks are the only buildings owned by this band.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used at Gods lake,

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress is made by this band. They live from day to day relying on each day for the necessaries of life. They come very little in contact with outside influences, and are simply hunters for the fur companies.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, and probably as moral as any other band in like circumstances.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe with a mixture of Cree.

Reserve.—They have no reserve, but live scattered far around Island lake.

Population.—This band numbers 484 with 39 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was fair for the year, only 15 deaths occurred, but this winter there has been an outbreak of measles which has caused a number of deaths.

Occupations.—Fishing for daily use, freighting and hunting and trapping are the only occupations of this band. They are far removed from outside influences or routes of travel, and are like Gods Lake people, simply fur hunters.

Buildings.—Very few log shacks have been erected, as the Indians live mostly in tents and winter camps.

Stock.—There is no stock at Island lake.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used at this place.

Characteristics and Progress.—Sufficient unto the day seems to be the motto of this band. There is no thought of the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and I have heard of no report of crime from Island lake.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PAS AGENCY,
LE PAS, April 4, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, N.W.T., and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce of fair size; a quantity of hay can also be cut. The soil is good, but stony.

Population.—The band numbers 133.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been but fair during the year, the mortality being for the greater part amongst infants and the cause due a great deal to neglect in carrying out sanitary precautions on the part of the parents.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live entirely by hunting and fishing; they grow potatoes for their own use and a few have cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are log houses of an inferior kind, but a few have built new dwellings during the year somewhat better than they formerly had.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept on this reserve and sufficient hay has been provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—Prices paid for furs have been high, but seem to benefit the Indian little further than being the means to purchase such articles that formerly were beyond their reach, but no permanent progress can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are on a par with the Indians of other bands in this agency.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake, N.W.T. A large island also forms part of the reserve, which together with hay lands forms an area of 3,663 acres. There is some good building timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay lands, the soil is good in places, but stony.

Population.—The population of this band is 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. The refuse is gathered up in the spring and burnt, they also whitewash their buildings whenever they can obtain lime.

Occupations.—The members of this band live by hunting and fishing, in addition to which they have small gardens; some grow potatoes and have a few cattle.

Prices paid for furs have been high and the catch fair; fishing in Moose lake is excellent and they keep themselves supplied with moose meat with little effort.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of logs, and in many cases the roofs are shingled. They seem tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept; they appeared in good condition and a sufficient supply of hay was provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band seem to be doing well considering the little opportunity they have to better their condition. They are law-abiding and the progress made, while little, is satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river and at the mouth of the Carrot river as well, in the Northwest Territories. In addition the band has a timber berth on the Carrot river and a small fishing station on Clear Water lake; the whole making a total of 7,610. Part of the reserve is covered with small-sized timber. There is also a good deal of swamp-land on which considerable hay could be cut in certain seasons.

Population.—There are 439 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair, the mortality being mostly in the case of young children and can be attributed in a great measure to the disregard of the Indians to advice given as to treatment and sanitary rules. Garbage and refuse is gathered up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Many members of this band live by hunting fur-bearing animals, others work on York boats, surveys, and as canoemen, and at general employment with the different traders, for which they are paid good wages. The fur hunt has been good and the prices paid were also good. Moose have been killed when required. Fishing has been greatly neglected for the fur hunt, but those living on the reserve have managed to catch sufficient for their needs.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are fair; many houses are built of lumber and others of logs, and for the most part have shingled roofs. The saw-mills did but little work last summer. The stables are log buildings, small and of poor construction.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well with sufficient fodder.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and have made a good living owing to the high prices paid for furs, but this is entirely dependent on success or otherwise of the fur hunt, they are so proverbially improvident that if it happens to be a bad season, their living is of a poor quality.

Temperance and Morality.—So far the Indians of this band have been temperate and their morals fair, but I am afraid that their proximity to the town will not tend to improve them.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber and hay on it.

Population.—The band has a population of 89.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; the usual precaution of burning up refuse in the spring has been carried out.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur and moose, this is supplemented by fishing in the Carrot river at certain seasons. This year their potato crop was good, and they sold the surplus to the lumber camps in their vicinity, also some beef, for which good prices were paid.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are good average log houses, and in some cases are covered with patent roofing.

Stock.—The cattle are well kept and ample provision of hay made; good log stables are provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and orderly, they make a good living owing to the high prices paid for furs, but little progress is noticed.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, one on the Carrot river, 15 miles up stream from Shoal Lake reserve with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek, making a total area of 4,751·64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy and covered with small timber, the soil in parts is very good.

Population.—The population of this band is 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good and the general clean-up of refuse attended to.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur and at times catch fish in the Carrot river This is a good part of the country for moose, of which they kill a number for their own use.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are mostly one-roomed houses built of logs, and in many cases roofed with shingles or patent roofing. They are fairly well kept.

Stock.—This band has the largest number of live stock in the agency. The cattle are well kept, and they usually have hay over in the spring. The stables are built of logs and seem comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—Like the Shoal Lake band these Indians live by the hunt. They are law-abiding and peaceful. Owing to their isolated condition, they seem to be more self-dependent than those bands closer to civilization. Their progress is slow, but in keeping with their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake, with an area of 1,883·17 acres; the soil is of poor quality, stony, swampy and partly covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber on the reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 157.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur, moose, fishing, trading and tripping for the fur companies in winter, and as boatmen and canoemen in summer. Part of this band live at Pine Bluff during the winter and return to Cumberland for the summer.

Buildings.—Many of the houses on this reserve are built of logs and are an inferior lot, but the new houses lately built are an improvement on the old style, as owing to high prices paid for furs, many can now afford to buy lumber and shingles.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are quiet and civil. They make a good living when furs are plentiful, but are as improvident as the rest of their brethren, and for this reason no permanent progress can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are of the average.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the Indians is attended to by Dr. Larose, with headquarters at Le Pas. The outside reserves are visited by him three times a year and as often as he may be called upon.

The Indian constables on the reserves do good work and the fact of their being on the reserve acts a good deal in a preventive measure. I have again to mention Sergeant Mundy of the R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness a good deal of the peace and quietness of the place is due.

Your obedient servant,

FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended March 31, 1912.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The land is well adapted for grain-growing purposes. The soil is rich and they can generally rely on a good supply of hay. There was considerable rain in this district at a time when it was not required, but the crop turned out much better than last year. The grain crop on the Roseau River and Rapids was as follows: 5,286 bushels of wheat and 6,380 bushels of oats. There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve, and also timber to erect small buildings. The timber is found only along the banks of the rivers, and even here it is gradually disappearing.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,080 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming district. It is in the Green Ridge settlement, and as the adjoining farms are owned by a good class of farmers, the Indians can get the best kind of instruction in the example shown by their neighbours.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 16 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has 10,816 acres. At least one-half of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing. The grain crop on this reserve for the year 1911 was as follows: 2,719 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of oats, and 69 bushels of barley. This reserve was at one time well wooded, but it is becoming depleted.

While the reserve is only 16 miles from Portage la Prairie, yet nothing has ever been done for these Indians by any religious organization, nor have they a day school on the reserve.

Swan Lake.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is a good grain-growing district and has a good supply of hay and water. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. These people could all be well to do, if they would only apply themselves. The grain grown on this reserve including Indian Gardens was as follows: 5,975 bushels of wheat, 5,805 bushels of oats, and 1,460 bushels of barley.

Indian Gardens.—This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. There is no better grain-growing land in the province than this section, but very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe, except a band of Sioux living near Portage la Prairie.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 188; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 112; and Long Plain, 113, making a total of 413.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been about as usual, excepting an epidemic of measles at Swan Lake reserve; but fortunately there was only one death from this cause. The Indians have not yet moved into their tents, but as soon as spring opens up they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and a little stock-raising are carried on on the Roseau River reserve. The farming operations are not carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired. Steady work necessary to successful agricultural affairs appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as great as the assistance and instructions that they have received would warrant. At Roseau Rapids the same condition obtains; grain-growing is principally carried on here, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner. This is not conducive to successful farming. It is also to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on here more extensively. Failure to give careful attention to the stock is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and if the Indians would stay at home and stay with it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming only is carried on, and that to a very small extent, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies.

On the Long Plain reserve, grain-farming is carried on, but only on a very small scale, as it is impossible to keep these Indians on their reserve long enough to look after the crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. I feel certain that the present generation will do better and be more contented in working for the white settlers than they will in working or waiting for each other to work on the reserves. Of course the younger generation growing up will be of a different calibre altogether; but whether better or worse time alone will prove.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The walls of houses and stables are of logs. The shingle roofs in a great many instances are taking the place of the pole and mud roofs, board floors are becoming more common and more attention is given to ventila-

tion and light. The Indians usually live in tents in the summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air.

The cattle, which are increasing very slowly, are not cared for properly by the Indians.

They are well supplied with implements to carry on their work, and they are showing a tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work their own land, and to arrange for the payment of it themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indian is slow. To uplift an Indian, his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings I fail to see; but if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmer for a year or two, his development of character is quite apparent to any one; and, if this is carried on, it will in time produce the survival of the fittest, and the next generation will improve on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is one of the great difficulties to be met with, not only among the men, but also among the women. They are often fined for being the worse of liquor on the street, but this does not appear to have much effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to procure liquor for them.

If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether after six months they would drink as much liquor or squander as much over it as they do now.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX BAND.

These people live on 26 acres of land, which is located some two miles south of the city. There are 123 people in the band. They are a fine type of physical strength, many of the men weighing over 200 pounds.

When this 26 acres was purchased for them, it served a good purpose; but now they have completely outgrown these cramped surroundings. The men make an excellent living by working with the farmers on the plains, where they give the best satisfaction as workmen; while the women earn from $1.50 to $2 a day by scrubbing and washing around the city. It can readily be seen that they would not willingly leave their present location to remove any great distance from a populated centre. Their proximity to the city, however, has its disadvantages, since they are able to procure liquor almost at will, and some of them indulge in the flowing bowl over freely.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, mostly covered with scrub and brush. It is not all suitable for grain-growing, but there is an excellent supply of hay. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the southwest corner of the reserve, and it is no longer an isolated place.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy brush and timber. Part of the reserve is good grain-growing land, but it is difficult to clear. There is a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12. It has an area of 10,816 acres. Part of the land is only fit for farming, but has a good supply of hay and timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, but up to the present time grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is fairly well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens; there is also a good supply of hay.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 4,608 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of about 12,000 acres. It is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake, and four smaller reserves near the mouth of Shoal river. They have an area all together of about 5,500 acres. This land is all well wooded with poplar, with some spruce interspersed. There is sufficient hay-land, but the soil is not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are several French, English, and Scotch half-breeds; in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in this agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is 1,535. During the year there were 65 births and 38 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has generally been as usual, coughs, colds, scrofula, and consumption being more apparent on all the reserves, but not more so than ordinarily. On the Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin reserves there was an epidemic of measles this spring, but Dr. Clark being on the ground, it did not spread so much as it might have done.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is the only civilized occupation open to the Indians on these reserves, as they are not adapted for farming; some odd herds are increasing, but the general progress has been slow.

It is noticeable here as elsewhere that those who have the largest herds take the greatest degree of pride in their stock.

A large number of calves are lost each year through inattention and carelessness. The Indians can earn considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps, and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest fields on the plains. The Indians at Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves make a good deal of money by fishing.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of logs, quite a number have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors.

The stables simply have logs with poles and hay on the roof; when they are re-mudded in the fall, or plastered, they fulfil the requirements for the winter.

I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame, and they will abandon their houses for very trivial reasons, such as sickness, trouble or a death in the family.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter fairly well, but the Indian by nature does not love to work with stock, and the majority do not take the care of the stock that they should.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency live largely by hunting and fishing; they do not show much progress, their advancement in civilized pursuits

is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke a living from hunting and fishing; but if the hunting and trapping does not improve in the future, they will have to try their hand at some other kind of work for a livelihood. But as long as they are given assistance by the government and there is a ration-house in sight, too much must not be expected of them.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the past year, reports have been received, I may say from all the reserves, that drinking among the Indians has been carried on to a considerable extent, and it is almost impossible to find out who supplies them with the liquor.

There is a good deal of immorality, which can be remedied only by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, April 23, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third report on Indian affairs in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1912.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started this inspection on Thursday, June 15, having met the agent, R. Logan, at Portage la Prairie, then going on by rail to Westbourne, where we took the Indian Department launch *Henrietta,* and started for Sandy Bay, where the first payment was made on June 16. We finished the payments at Shoal River on Thursday, July 13.

The health of all the Indians in the agency is as good as could be expected, and there was no serious sickness in any of the bands, with the exception of an epidemic of measles at Lower Fairford during the early months of the winter, during which the school was closed; two deaths occurred. The chief also wrote me that he was doing all he could to caution his people to give up visiting and not go near the families that were afflicted with the disease.

All over this agency the Indians have no difficulty in making a good living, and they are all prosperous and contented. At the band meetings held after the treaty payments on all the reserves (Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen, Pine Creek and Shoal River) it was astonishing this year how few complaints were made. The only serious one was made by the three bands, Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan, and this with regard to the closing of Lake St. Martin for commercial fishing. The Indians asked me to draft a petition to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which was done. It was signed by all the available male members of the three bands, and I am pleased to say that the petition was granted, and the fishing went on as usual during the past winter. The Indians in nearly all the bands in this agency go out and work a great

deal among the white settlers and earn a large amount during the year. Labour was high during the year, and the Indians reaped the full advantage of this condition of affairs. As long as the Indians in this agency can get outside work, they will not make a very serious effort to try to make a living off their own lands.

In this agency there have been first-class lands, but they are mostly covered with poplar bush, and about all we can get these Indians to do is to clear enough for garden purposes. There is one exception to this—Sandy Bay—where they are making a serious attempt to break up land for grain-growing. Eight or nine of this band have made a considerable amount of improvement during the year. For instance, Michael Beaulieu had ten acres broken; Andrew Spence, eighteen acres; Joe Spence, five acres; Councillor Levassoux, ten acres; Joe Roulette, four acres; Calx Richards, ten acres; George Levassoux, six acres; and Joe Levassoux, five acres.

The Canadian Northern railway is now graded through the reserve, and I expect will have the iron on this season. This will encourage this band to break more land and grow grain. We may expect a considerable amount of improvement in all these reserves adjacent to these new lines of railway, and this applies to all the reserves on Lakes Manitoba and St. Martin; but there is no immediate prospect of very much improvement in the Waterhen and the reserves on Lake Winnipegosis.

There was plenty of hay in this agency for all the cattle the Indians keep, and plenty for sale as well. On all the reserves the potatoes were looking well at the time of my visit, and in nearly every case there was a great improvement as regards the absence of weeds. I have been lecturing the bands so much about the absolute necessity of keeping their gardens clear of weeds if they want to get a good crop, that it is commencing to have a good effect. On nearly all the reserves there are now some ex-pupils from the industrial and boarding schools who give the same advice about keeping down the weeds.

The fishing was fair, though not nearly as good as the previous season, but there was an ample supply for food. The hunting and trapping in the southern part of this agency (Lake Manitoba) will soon be a thing of the past, as all the vacant land is now open for homestead, and settlers have been going in very fast during the last two or three years in every direction around these lakes on which this agency is situated.

The cattle in the agency are doing well and were in good condition at the time of my visit. The Indians on all the reserves were much pleased with the new thoroughbred bulls, which were furnished nearly all the reserves during the year. They were certainly all good animals and will have a great effect on the stock kept in the agency. Strict orders were given by the agent that all the young scrub bulls running at large should be taken up and kept away from the herds, sold or disposed of in some other way.

The morality of the majority of the Indians in this agency is not good; and at every visit more or less complaint is made by the people in charge, chiefs, councillors, clergymen and teachers. As a rule all in authority are working for the betterment of the bands, and yet whisky gets into nearly all the reserves, which means every form of evil and immorality.

There were 65 births and 38 deaths during the year, a natural increase of 27. The mortality among the young children still continues, but is not nearly so bad as last year, 22 out of 65 (last year 42 out of 60).

The Indians of this agency are fairly well housed, and improving more or less each year. The houses are mostly of logs, and are quite comfortable and warm in the winter. In the majority of cases the Indians go into tents during the summer, say from the first of June, till they are forced inside by the very cold weather. Though a good many of them do their cooking in their houses, they will nearly always sleep outside in their tents. It is hard to find an Indian family without a tent of some description and the duck one is now the favourite.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the year. There was no illness of a serious nature, though there was a light epidemic of measles on the Swan Lake reserve.

The season for seeding was favourable, and also for the growth and maturing of the crops. The harvest was fair, but the fall rains damaged the crop to some extent, and made it bad for the threshing, so that it was delayed till into the winter. This rainy weather also delayed the taking up of the roots, and a large number of our people got their potatoes and roots frozen about October 25. The haying season was a favourable one, and a fairly good crop of hay was gathered. The winter was severe at times, but on the whole a very fine one, and the cattle wintered well.

Hunting and trapping does not count for much for the Indians of this agency. A number in each band go out after moose, elk or deer in the two weeks open season now allowed by our Manitoba law, and as a rule get considerable meat. They also get some musk-rats, and a small amount of more valuable fur.

The morality of the Indians of this agency is not of the best, and the farm instructors and agent have a good deal of trouble in keeping whisky out of the reserve. Settled, as these Indians are, quite near licensed towns, they can get liquor, and a majority of them take advantage of it on almost all occasions when they have the money. I cannot report progress as to morals.

There were 18 deaths and 20 births among the treaty Indians during the year, and the population of the Sioux band is 115. They still reside on the quarter section (owned by the band) in the city of Portage la Prairie.

The buildings in this agency are poor, and I can report no improvement since my last visit.

The Swan Lake band is doing fairly well, considering the time these Indians spend away from the reserve. I shall give a few particulars as to their crop for this year: the Yellow Quill or Swan Lake band, who are settled near the village of Swan Lake, about ninety-five miles southwest of Winnipeg, had in about 351 acres of wheat, from which was threshed 6,159 bushels, an average of over 17 bushels to the acre, 162 acres of oats, which yielded 5,935 bushels, an average of over 36 bushels, 52 acres of barley, which yielded 1,460 bushels or nearly 30 to the acre, and 276 tons of hay were put up on the reserve. Only nine members of the band raised any potatoes, the total being only 200 bushels from three acres, about 70 bushels to the acre.

Three Indians of this band are especially good workers, Geeschegoin, No. 89, Geesepoinesett, No. 90, and J. Daniel, No. 95. They each had 40 acres of wheat and the two first named had respectively 12 and 18 acres of oats, and the last one had 15 acres. George Beatty, No. 15, had 32 acres of barley and 12 acres of oats in crop.

The Roseau band has a beautiful location, first-class lands, and easy to cultivate, and they raise quite a lot of grain. In round figures the two reserves harvested 10,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of potatoes, some corn and roots, and saved about 800 tons of hay. Mr. J. C. Ginn, the farm instructor, reports that never since he has been in charge have the cattle wintered so well, and the prospects for the coming season are fair.

There is so much spring ploughing to be done that there may not be the usual crop put in this year. The present farm instructor, Mr. J. C. Ginn, is a first-class man for the position, and owing largely to his influence the consumption of liquor is kept down to the minimum, though the reserves are adjacent to several license towns.

LE PAS AGENCY.

There are six reserves in this agency: Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Le Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland. Fred Fischer, with headquarters at Le Pas, is

the agent, and with his long experience in Indian work, has the affairs of the agency in first-class condition.

Dr. Larose has charge of the health of the Indians, but being located at Le Pas, he is a long way from the other five bands, but makes two or three trips during the year in addition to the treaty payment trip, and is available at any time in case of emergency, but as the trips to the other reserves will average one hundred miles, he is not often sent for. The health in the agency during the year has been fairly good, though I would call attention to the number of children who died. Out of fifty-four born in the agency during the year there was a loss of thirty-six, two-thirds, leaving an increase of eighteen, as seventeen adults died, the net increase was one. With a doctor available for these infantile cases in only one reserve out of six, it will be hard to stop this infant mortality. The bands are given a lot of good advice every year by the treaty party, which may in time affect this heavy death-rate.

The population of this agency is 1,066, an increase of 19 over last year, 1 birth over deaths, and 18 Indians from other agencies were admitted.

The Pas reserve is located on the Saskatchewan river across the river from the town called Le Pas. Chemawawin reserve is also on that river, about one hundred miles east by the river from Le Pas, near Cedar lake. Moose Lake reserve is situated on a small lake of that name about eighty miles by water from Le Pas and northeast of that place. Red Earth reserve is on the Carrot river, about one hundred miles from Le Pas, and Shoal Lake reserve is situated on a small lake of that name not far from Red Earth and with water communication to the Carrot river. The Cumberland reserve is located on Cumberland lake near where the Big Stone river runs from that lake to the Saskatchewan river and is about one hundred miles from the agency headquarters by water.

The past season has been a favourable one for the Indians of this agency (seeing that they are not grain-raisers). There was plenty of rain for their vegetables and hay, and a fairly good time for putting their hay in stack, and they were well on with their stacking before I left the agency on August 9. The lazy Indian was caught this season by having his potatoes frozen in the latter end of October, about two weeks earlier than usual. The same frost caught a great many of our well settled districts, there being a great loss in potatoes and turnips last season from this cause. The potato crop in this agency is always better than that in any other agency in the inspectorate. The soil on the Saskatchewan river is exceptionally well suited for the raising of potatoes and roots, and in time, when the reserves get drained and cleared all kinds of grain will be raised by the Indians. The winter was a favourable one and the cattle wintered well. The fishing was good near all the lake reserves, making food plenty, and on the Saskatchewan river there is always fish to be had for the taking. The fur animals are getting scarce in the vicinity of the reserves, but the good hunters always get more or less fur, and the prices were good. Moose and elk are still very plentiful and in and out of the season there is no scarcity of meat.

The morals in this agency are good and though the Pas reserve is just across the Saskatchewan river from Le Pas town, the cases of immorality are rare. The Indians have their eyes open to these matters and keep two policemen on duty for the purpose of keeping order on the reserve. Very little whisky gets into this agency, though from now on we may expect an increase, owing to the building of the Hudson Bay railway, and the number of loose characters who flock into the terminal points. There are two large billiard halls at Le Pas, also a moving picture show, and the Indians of the Pas band spend a large amount of their spare cash at these institutions. The non-intoxicating beer also takes well with them for want of something stronger.

The houses are generally good in this agency and there has been quite an improvement during the year on all the reserves. On Le Pas reserve nearly all the

houses are of frame construction, owing to the lumber mill, operated by the band. Councill r Constant, the chief's son, has charge of the mill, and thoroughly understands the business of making rough lumber. Owing to the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, work will be plentiful for all the younger men of the band for the next two years or three, on the survey work as well as the construction, more especially in clearing the right of way and transporting supplies for the contractors.

Nearly all the Indians of this agency are of the tribe known as Wood Crees, and there is a considerable admixture of white blood. They are of a good type and compare very favourably with the half-breed population of Manitoba, both in morals and as workers. Nine-tenths of them belong to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics and pagan, very few of the latter. The English Church people in this agency are looked after by Bishop Newnham, of Prince Albert, and he has a clergyman or lay-reader on every reserve. We may expect in the future that the Roman Catholic Church will do its full share of looking after the spiritual wants of the Indians in this agency, as during the summer that church was preparing an establishment for a bishop in Le Pas town.

GRISWOLD OR OAK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency comprises just two reserves (the small one at Turtle Mountain being sold) Oak River and Oak Lake. The Oak River reserve is situated about 150 miles west of Winnipeg, near the village of Griswold, which is on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. It is beautifully situated on the Oak river, and has good soil, a dark loam. They have also in the valley of the river quite a large amount of hay-land, having put up this year over 730 tons of hay.

Oak Lake reserve is located near the village of Pipestone, on the Canadian Pacific railway, about 180 miles southwest of Winnipeg. The Pipestone river runs through the reserve, cutting it in two parts, making the drainage perfect for all the reserve. They also have some hay-land, saving 237 tons.

The Indians of this agency are all of the Sioux tribe and a very good type, but receive no treaty money. With this exception, these people are looked after just the same as the treaty Indians. They are given medical attendance and drugs, schools and supplies for the old, the poor, the widows, also an agent who keeps books for every head of a family.

The health of the Indians has been good during the year. There was no serious epidemic of any kind. A Mrs. Hoka, of the Oak River agency, is supposed to have been murdered, but no clue so far has been found which would lead to the arrest of the guilty persons.

There were 11 births and 8 deaths in the agency during the year. The population of the agency is 405, an increase of 3 over last year.

The crops this year were much better than last, though the fall weather was very bad for the stacking and threshing, in fact the threshing was not finished till Christmas. On the Oak River reserve, about 11 acres of corn yielded 490 bushels, 1,702 acres of wheat yielded 19,675 bushels, nearly 12 bushels to the acre, as compared with 4 last year, 486 acres of oats, 7,866 bushels, over 15 bushels to the acre (last year about 2). Ten acres of barley yielded 368 bushels, 37 to the acre (last year 5). Potatoes this year went 150 bushels to the acre (last year 16).

On the Oak Lake reserve, 3 acres of corn yielded 138 bushels, 40 bushels to the acre; 487 acres of wheat yielded 7,137 bushels, nearly 15 bushels to the acre (last year 8 bushels); 115 acres of oats yielded 2,213 bushels, 19 bushels to the acre (last year less than 5); 5 acres of potatoes yielded 800 bushels, 160 bushels to the acre (last year 48 bushels).

There was a favourable season for the putting up of hay and there was a great increase in the crop over the previous season in the two reserves, 968 tons as against 408 tons last season, and they also put up over 800 tons of green feed. Though the

yield of everything is fairly good this year, rust caught some of the wheat, and it has been a very hard year for all our farmers. Rain came during the grain-cutting season, delaying all operations, cutting, stacking and threshing. In all parts of the country threshing was going all winter. On these reserves their threshing-machine broke down, which delayed things still more and they did not get through till nearly Christmas. The cattle in the agency are all in good condition and aid largely in keeping the families of the Indians healthy, more especially the children.

There is no fishing, hunting or trapping near this agency, and the Indians (very few in number), who do any hunting have to travel quite a distace to get any game.

The morals of these Indians are good, and if it were not for their love of whisky, would fully equal those of their white neighbours. The liquor question is always in view of the agent, and during the year gives him more worry than any other. The Indians get more or less liquor all the time, and as long as these reserves are surrounded by a thick settlement of whites, the problem as to betterment of conditions will remain the same. These people are great for visiting. They hitch up and go away thirty or forty miles. There are many small towns on the road everywhere, and they are always able to put their hands on disreputable whites who will get the whisky if they furnish the price.

Quite a large number of the Indians have good comfortable log houses, and we see a noticeable improvement on each visit. There are a number of new frame houses under construction on the Oak Lake reserve, which will likely be finished this year.

The Indians in this agency are honest and endeavouring to support their families and pay their debts, and in my interview with them thoroughly understand and appreciate the help that the Department of Indian Affairs is giving them in the direction of trying to keep them on their farms, through having an agent who looks after affairs and sees that their land does not remain fallow for want of seed, &c. There are five ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools on the reserves, who are now making a start and doing fairly well. They are taking an interest in farming, and, with the assistance the department is giving them, will do well.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

The health of all the Indians in this agency has been good, and no serious epidemic has occurred. The cottage hospital at the Indian boarding school has proved a great boon, and the Indians are taking advantage of the privilege granted them.

The agency has been doing fairly well during the year. The seed-time was good, the growing time was excellent, the taking off of the crop was good; but the difficulty came after the crop was in the stook. Rain came every few days and kept the stooks wet, so that the Indians could neither stack nor thresh. Another difficulty, not a new one, is that the threshers, as a rule, will not thresh for the Indians until they have threshed for all the white customers. I asked one thresher how this was. 'Oh,' he said, 'the board is generally so bad at most of the Indians' places that we hate to go on the reserve.' The threshing on the reserve was just about finished by January. On November 15 I was at Keeseekoowenin's reserve (north of Strathclair), and not one bushel was threshed and no thresher in sight, with 400 acres in stack. An arrangement having been made to buy a second-hand outfit for the band, they finally got threshed by January. At the time of my visit to Elphinstone, the thermometer dropped to 35 below zero, all the gasoline machines were put out of business, and the steam outfits were badly troubled with leaking flues. I was at Waywayseecappo's reserve on November 20, and found the condition still worse. Out of 400 acres, one-half of the grain was still in stook; but we made arrangements with a thresher named Taylor to come in ten days no matter what the weather. He carried out his promise, and they had all done by January 4.

The hay crop was good and secured in good condition. The season for potatoes and roots was a good one, a full crop nearly all over; but the bad wet season in the fall prevented the people from getting their roots up in proper time, and a considerable quantity were frozen in the ground, the frost coming unusually early.

There is very little hunting done by the majority of the Indians of this agency, and that mostly in the Riding and Duck mountains. There is a fishing station for the Indians at Clearwater lake and a good deal of fish is used from this source.

The morality of these Indians is very good. The Presbyterian Church has ministers on some of the reserves, and Birtle supplies where there is none. Some whisky gets in, but, considering their opportunity to get it, the Indians of this agency are fairly temperate.

There were 8 births and 10 deaths during the year among the treaty Indians, showing a decrease of 2. In this agency there is always some building going on, as the ex-pupils from the Birtle boarding school get married and go to work.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the agents in this inspectorate are experienced men, and without exception they are all well liked by the Indians. Several bands asked me to tell the department how much they appreciated the work of the agents on their behalf.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my eighth annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are at present seven agencies within the bounds of this superintendency, viz.: Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Kenora, Savanne, Fort Frances and Hudson Bay.

Clandeboye agency has its headquarters in the town of Selkirk, and its reserves are situated: one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the outlet of the Winnipeg river, one at the outflow of the Little Black river, and one at the entrance to the Hollowwater river. All these reserves are within the province of Manitoba, and are found along the eastern shore line of Lake Winnipeg.

Fisher River agency takes in both the east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg north of the narrows of the lake known as 'Dog's Head,' and extends from the mouth of the Berens river eastward, a distance of about 300 miles, to Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deers Lake, in New Ontario.

Norway House agency embraces the inland centres north and east of Norway House in the following order: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, Gods Lake and Island Lake.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake nad follows the descent of the Winnipeg river to Islington. The office of this agency is at Kenora, Ont.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne station, not far from Port Arthur, and extending southward to Lac de Mille Lacs, westward to Wabigoon, and Eagle lake, and northwestward to Lac Seul.

Fort Frances agency is located along the shores of Rainy lake and Rainy river and extends to the Seine river and southeasterly to Sturgeon lake and Kawawiagamak. This agency is traversed by the Canadian Northern railway main line to Port Arthur.

Hudson Bay agency is composed of Fort York, at the mouth of the Hayes river, and Fort Churchill, at the outlet of the Churchill river, both places being on the west shore of Hudson bay.

The agents in charge of these agencies are as follows:—

	Reserves.
Clandeboye agency—John Watson, Selkirk	5
Fisher River agency—John Watson, Selkirk	10
Norway House agency—C. C. Calverley, Norway House	7
Kenora agency—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Savanne agency—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	8
Fort Frances agency—J. P. Wright, Fort Frances	14
Hudson Bay agency—no agent—Fort Churchill	2
Total number of bands	58

The population may be approximately shown as follows:—

Fort Frances	865
Kenora	1,050
Savanne	1,132
Clandeboye	2,042
Fisher river	1,701
Hudson Bay	458
Norway House	2,220
Total	9,468

The supervision of so large a territory, embracing so many reserves and supporting so many people, involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains, and canoes; and associated with this are hardships and dangers unknown to most, and the expense involved is by no means inconsiderable. The only regret the inspector has is that, in spite of every effort, he cannot in any one year visit every spot where Indians dwell.

Most of my time during the summer of 1911 was taken up in an inspection of the reserves of the Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances agencies. It was my good fortune to travel with Mr. R. S. McKenzie, the Indian agent of Kenora and Savanne agencies, when he was making the annual payment of annuities; and this brought me in contact with the majority of the bands under his charge, and afforded an opportunity to observe their methods of living, their houses, gardens, stock, and the resources of their reserves. It was a delightful trip, and supplied me with a fund of information that will be very valuable to me in subsequent dealings with these people and in working my way through the country when it is my duty to renew my inspection. I had every opportunity of observing the relations existing between the officers of the department and the wards of the government over whom they exercise supervision; and was glad to find that there was no dissatisfaction of any moment at any point visited.

Subsequently I visited the Fort Frances agency and saw a number of the reserves and visited a number of the chiefs and people. It was a matter of regret to me that the payments were over before I could reach this ground, and, as a usual result, the Indians were scattered in every direction. It was the blueberry picking time, and this also sent the families to the berry patches to gather, or to the town to sell, so that I was not fortunate enough to meet those whom I wished to interview. Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent, was also away on furlough, so that I could not have his valuable assistance as is always desirable. However, he put me in the way of making my inspection and gave me excellent general directions, which were of great value.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialetic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into their circle by transfer and by intermarriage, but the majority of the bands may be said to be Ojibway.

The general health of this agency has been good this year, but there has been a considerable amount of poverty in many homes, due largerly to the fact that many of the St. Peters Indians who sold their land and spent the money speedily, had little or no resources left them, and for various reasons had not yet removed to the new Peguis reserve allotted to them. However, those able to labour found the means of support in the sale of cordwood, poles, and posts, which saved them from danger of starvation, and in other cases prompt assistance was given by the Indian agent.

The number of widows and orphans claiming assistance has been somewhat on the increase, not so much from illness, as from lack of means of support. These have been faithfully looked after by the Indian agent.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of this agency, and he pays bi-weekly visits to the homes of the people of St. Peters, and superintends the hospital work at Dynevor hospital, an institution that is kept up by the English Church Missionary Society exclusively for the benefit of Indian people. A number of helpless old people have found shelter at this institution, and a most excellent work has been done through the year, which reflects the highest credit upon the promoters and officers concerned.

The Canadian Northern railway has run a line through the Brokenhead river reserve, not without some opposition and dissatisfaction on the part of the members of that band, who had strong objection to the project. However, the right of way was paid for at the rate of $15 an acre and the money sent to the department to be placed to the credit of the band, and this gave such pleasure to those concerned that all opposition was withdrawn and general agreement followed.

Permits to cut cordwood have been issued during the year as follows: Brokenhead river 500 cords; Fort Alexander, 1,500; and in this way many have been put in the way of earning money during the long winter months when sources of income were few and household necessities were great.

A considerable number of the people of this agency, some 55 families in all, have removed from the St. Peters reserve to the new Peguis reserve at Fisher River, where every assistance possible has been given to enable them to construct houses for themselves and settle down on excellent land suitable either for stock-raising or for grain. Last summer's crop was proof sufficient that all who will till the ground may succeed; while the extensive hay privileges afford every chance for successful work in cattle raising.

Assistance has been given to those who move into this reserve in the way of free transport to Arborg and rations to enable them to reach their destination.

A carpenter has also been engaged to assist those who desire to build houses, and to build houses for any who may be unfortunate enough to lack both the means and the physical ability to construct their own houses.

It is expected that a large number of the St. Peters people will go out to Peguis this spring, and the department is hurrying in lumber, shingles, nails, windows, doors, etc., to meet the demand for building material which is sure to follow.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Calverley is the agent in charge of this agency, and his headquarters are at the Mission Station, Norway House, where substantial buildings have been erected for his accommodation. His work is energetically and faithfully performed, and he has the confidence of the people whom he serves with care and caution.

Last year's report showed that the hospital, which had been burned down, was likely to be discontinued and the staff withdrawn; but better counsels prevailed and a new building was provided, and Miss Bolster was re-engaged as matron. At a subsequent date, Dr. Dent was engaged as physician, and all reports go to show that splendid work has been done.

This has been an unfortunate year at Norway House. Sickness has been very much in evidence and many deaths have resulted. The hospital was never more needed and the energies of the staff have been taxed to the utmost. At the date of writing, much more favourable conditions prevail.

The natives live by fishing and hunting and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company. Survey work on the projected Hudson Bay railway has also given employment to many. The hunt has not been very good, but some compensation has been experienced in the increase of small game, and this has kept many from actual want.

These people are well supplied with religious privileges, as the Methodists, Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and, while these exercise a wholesome moral influence upon the community, they also contribute not a little to the material well-being of the people under their care.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is composed of ten reserves lying for the most part along the shores of Lake Winnipeg east and west.

Up to the date of writing no agent has been placed in charge of this work; but Mr. John Watson of the Clandeboye agency, has exercised a general business oversight over the various bands, so far as pressure of duties allowed. He also conducted the payment of annuities for 1911.

Mr. Peter Harper continues in office as farm instructor on the new Peguis reserve, and Mr. John Sinclair has been his assistant to this date.

Mr. Richard Taylor, jr., of Selkirk, has been engaged as carpenter, to superintend the erection of houses on the new Peguis reserve, and to give advice and counsel to those who under unfamiliar conditions come to start a new home in this favourable location.

This shows that the department has done everything in its power to make the way smooth and even for the families who come to dwell on the Fisher River reserve.

The older Fisher River reserve continues to be the most prosperous and most independent of all the bands in the agency. The people are good workers, and the areas under cultivation and the stock owned, make a very respectable showing indeed.

There has been special destitution at Poplar River reserve this winter, owing to the failure of the usual fall fishery last year. Flour was sent up from Berens River by dog train to relieve the situation as soon as the facts became known.

A special call was made for a doctor at Fisher River, and Dr. G. Grain was sent out; but the alarm was hardly necessary.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is eight, and the Indians are for the most part of migratory habits. They have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting railway ties, gathering rice, and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good so far as reported. There has been no prevailing epidemic, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this agency are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with the practices of the white man's civilization.

The agent in charge of this work is Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, a most efficient officer.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency and a large number of reserves where no Indians dwell permanently. The amount of land held seems out of proportion to the demand, for there are not many who will even try to cultivate the ground. Fishing, hunting, berry-picking, rice-gathering and work in the lumber camps are fare more to their tastes than the hard work of the farm. The great majority favour the wild restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to the pagan beliefs and practices of earlier days.

There are valuable belts of pine timber on some of the reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting. Indeed all over the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake abandoned mines, like so many graves, mark the decay of an industry that has only in a few cases been marked by success.

The soil, where soil is found, is very good; but rocks and swamps predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, except in the rivers, and, as a consequence, stock-raising as an industry does not thrive.

The department owns a well equipped and well appointed steamer called the *Redwing*, which is used by the agent on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake. Splendid work is done by this craft year by year, and the agent is proud of his boat and keeps her in the best possible repair.

A new house was purchased during the year for the agent on the Kenora bay; and in connection with it there is a large water front where the steamer can safely lie at anchor during all weathers, or remain tied securely to the wharf, which is a part of the property. Warehouse accommodation is also provided, so that the agent has everything necessary within a stone's throw of his home. The railway crosses the property, making shipments easy and deliveries direct.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, is well and favourably known to many and is a most faithful and painstaking officer.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer of the agency, is also worthy of honourable mention for his persistent and efficient efforts to serve the Indians in all cases requiring medical skill and experience.

Mr. D. Valentine, who has for years acted in the triple capacity of engineer, interpreter and constable, continues to show great energy in the discharge of his numerous duties. He is not popular in his work, for no one can be faithful as an Indian constable without provoking opposition and criticism. However, he has done his best and his work tells its own story.

The year has been sadly marked by deaths by drowning, which in nearly all cases have been connected with over-indulgence in liquor. Fancy eight cases in a single year in a limted area! It is to be hoped that some evidence may be found to convict those who act as middle-men, and procure and resell to Indians that which results in their undoing.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen. The Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

The area under supervision in this division borders on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada; and the activity in illicit liquor dealing is out of the ordinary. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful, effective and thorough, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent. No one could better fill the position of Indian agent at Fort Frances than Mr. J. P. Wright, who has been in charge for a number of years and knows the ground right well, and understands when to take action and when to refrain.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people; and no one who wants work should suffer hunger. The old, the widows, and the orphans are well provided for by the stores of 'destitute supplies' kept in the charge of the agent and wisely administered.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, and also to the several reserves where his skill has been required. He is known as the special friend of the Indian and is rewarded by the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

It was intimated last year that capitalists were interested in making continuous navigation from Kenora to Fort Frances a possibility. This would mean the construction of canal and locks, and might involve the surrender of certain portions of the Long Sault reserves. No definite information has yet come to hand.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves (unsurveyed) in this portion of the inspectorate, viz.: York Factory and Fort Churchill, both on the west shore of Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the date of writing, but the work is under the supervision of the major in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting. The York Factory band is composed for the most part of Swampy Crees; while the Churchill people are Chipweyans.

Owing to the fact that great distance lies between this office and Hudson bay, and that few opportunities of communication exist, it is impossible to give any correct or recent facts bearing upon the situation there. In the absence of communications that may be considered reliable, I can give very little information as to existing conditions there.

Dr. Marcellus, by special arrangement with the department, is looking after the medical work amongst the Indians and Eskimos of the coast line, and his report, which will no doubt reach Ottawa, will be very valuable from the standpoint of general health.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Testimony must be borne to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations working for the moral uplift of the Indians in this inspectorate. The results of their work are helpful, inspiring, and purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian department to keep faith with the Indians, to fulfil all promises made,

within the bounds of reason, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and to save the wards of the government from both themselves and their enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Personally I feel very much drawn to the aborigines of our northland; it is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute something towards their social, material and moral progress in the last 40 years of my experience. Society has in some respects discouraged and demoralized them, and they deserve the sympathy and help of all kindly disposed persons. They may not always be grateful for favours received; they may not always profit by instruction given; they may not always rise in the social scale as rapidly as we desire, but it is something to have done our best, leaving ultimate results with the Superintendent of all things, the Maker of all men, and the Judge of all the earth.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FORT SIMPSON, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the first annual report for the above agency.

On account of the difficulty in getting accurate information as to the population of the district and the various tribes to which the Indians belong, I shall have to leave the compiling of a statistical statement until I am in a position to furnish information that will be in some measure accurate.

DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT.

As the Fort Simpson agency and farm has been placed far in the territory in which the Indian title has not been extinguished by treaty, the disposition of the Indians towards the government will be of public interest.

On our arrival on July 2, 1911, the entire Indian population of the district was in camp at the fort, having come in with their winter's catch of fur. A considerable number seemed to be suspicious of the good intentions of the government in placing the demonstration farm in what they termed *their* country. They seemed to regard the coming of farm stock and implements as the beginning of a movement towards settlement, with the result of the gradual extinction of large game and all fur-bearing animals, the hunting and trapping of which is their sole means of subsistence. But, while suspicious and more or less unfriendly, being apparently of a

gentle and timid disposition, they were not aggressively hostile. While they were in this frame of mind, I thought it best not to have any formal conference with them, but to go quietly on with the work of organization, and by kindness and patience win their confidence; and, while I shall not know until the hunters come in at the new year, I am of the opinion that those who were formerly unfriendly are beginning to change their disposition, and are coming to understand the beneficent objects of the government in establishing an Indian agency and farm at this point. But, in my opinion, the situation will continue to be delicate, and any indiscretion may provoke trouble until the Indian title is extinguished by treaty.

THE FUR TRADE.

Possibly next in importance to the disposition of the Indians is the fur trade, as, with the exception of the missions, the whole population is connected with this industry.

During the month of October a deputation of old Indian hunters called on me, and, through my interpreter, asked me 'to write to the government and say that fur is scarce, and food dear.' Both statements, in my opinion, are true. Several cogent reasons are given, one of the chief ones being that the Indians hunt the year round, including the breeding-time, and, as Fort Simpson is an old post, large game and fur-bearing animals are being driven far into the interior.

Food is dear because of the distance from the source of supply, and the difficulties in the way of transportation; also because the fur-trading companies wish to make as much money as possible while the fur lasts.

What can be done to prevent the gradual extinction of fur-bearing animals, not only in this district, but throughout the north, is a matter that deserves thoughtful consideration by the government; for, should fur-bearing animals be driven far ino the interior where the Indians cannot follow, or should these animals become extinct, the entire Indian and half-breed population in the north would largely be without any means of subsistence, and their maintenance would be an insistent problem.

As the Indians are naturally improvident, and the fur trading companies are not interested in the conservation of national resources, the placing of a close season on any animal that would seem to be in danger of becoming extinct, would be unpopular with both. It is a question whether any tentative action would have the desired result. But the number of destitute Indians in the north would go to show that, sooner or later, some comprehensive plan for conserving their food-supply will need to be evolved.

DESTITUTION.

On account of the scarcity of fur and the high price of the necessaries of life, and in some cases an inherent dislike of insistent labour, the Indians in this district seem to be always on the verge of starvation. To prevent suffering and loss of life, a considerable supply of provisions will be annually required.

HEALTH.

As a result of extreme poverty, and consequent irregular diet, lack of suitable foot-gear and clothing, frequent intermarriage, and the intemperate use of tobacco by both sexes, the health of the Indians is not good. The few old men who have survived are strong, men in the prime of life are also fairly strong, the young men are not so robust, and infants and children are delicate. Since July 2 there have been five deaths, four of which have been among infants and children; and the number of little graves in the Fort Simpson graveyard bears pathetic testimony to the truth of the foregoing observation.

Infants and young children in this district seem to be subject to a peculiar disease that a layman cannot successfully diagnose; and there is urgent need of an experienced resident physician, who could both treat those needing his services here and by steamer in summer and dog-train in winter visit adjacent posts and Indian camps. The annual visits of Dr. Rymer, of Fort Resolution, are much appreciated; but, as the steamer remains only a few hours, both going and coming, and there may not happen to be any Indians ill at that time, those who are seriously ill at other times are in a pitable condition.

INTEMPERANCE.

On account of the great distance from the source of supply and the consequent cost of imported intoxicants, the only stimulant the Indians could obtain is that which is made locally, either by themselves or by those who take this means of securing their furs. As I have had notices posted in both English and Slavic characters, informing the Indians and others as to what the law is on the subject, any traffic is of course carried on with the utmost secrecy and it is hard to get sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

AGRICULTURE.

As part of the harness and implements did not reach here until September, no tests could be made with the seeds and grain sent from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. All that could be done was to make a careful preparation of the soil for the experiments that will be made in the coming season. As we have rented a field that was formerly cultivated by the Hudson's Bay Compnay, the soil is free from roots, and looks as if it would be fairly productive, if the season is long enough, and there is sufficient moisture.

THE SAW-MILL.

In spite of the difficulties in the way of transporting heavy mill machinery such a long distance, the mill machinery was delivered here in fair condition on August 10. The saw bench was not ready for operation until October 27. Since that time about 150 logs have been sawed, chiefly into square timber for the mill building, and for the foundation for the barn and stable. Since the above has been cut, the engineer and his assistant have been setting up the shingle and planing mill machinery.

INFREQUENT COMMUNICATION.

The complete isolation of the agency for months at a time, and the impossibility of getting into direct touch with the seat of government, no matter what crisis might arise, throws a weight of responsibility upon the agent which few men would care to carry for any length of time.

The connection of the Indian agencies at Forts Simpson and Smith with the seat of government either by the continuation of the telegraph line from Peace River or by installing a wireless system would relieve the local officials of a part of their responsibility, and would greatly facilitate the subsequent exploration and development of the vast interior of the Mackenzie river basin.

While up to the present, mining and prospecting has been an elusive pursuit on the lower Mackenzie, it is not reasonable to assume that all the gold and precious minerals are on the Yukon side of the mountains, and if at any time gold in paying quantities should be discovered on this side, there would be an element here, in an incredibly short time, that would make the efficient administration of the public service difficult, if not impossible, without direct communication by wire with the seat of government.

As stated above, the initiation and carrying on of the work of the agency in a country in which the Indian title has not been extinguished by treaty, and in which both Indians and half-breeds are jealous of their rights, has been a delicate task; and

that so far the government has been successful is largely owing to the helpful co-operation of Mr. R. H. Hall, fur trade commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, also to Mr. A. F. Camsell, and Mr. Chas. Christie, the local officials of the company. Bishop Breynat, Vicar-Apostolic of Mackenzie, and his clergy, have also been of great service in establishing cordial relations between the government and the Indians.

Your obedient servant,

GERALD CARD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FORT SMITH, February 3, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency, which comprises the Fort Smith, Smith's Landing and Cariboo Eater bands upon the Great Slave river, and the Crees and Chipewyans at Fort Chipweyan, upon Lake Athabasca, and the Indians at Fond du Lac at the easterly end of the lake.

The population of this agency is 1,061, made up as follows: Fort Smith, 103; Smith's Landing, 131; Crees at Chipweyan, 231; Chipewyans, 206; Fond du Lac Indians, 390.

FORT SMITH AND SMITH'S LANDING BANDS.

These Indians are well-to-do, they are as a rule good hunters and trappers, they also earn a large sum annually by freighting and running boats between here and the Landing. Some of them have horses, with which they haul upon the portage, receiving 75 cents per cwt. for a 16 mile trip. This is a growing industry, the amount of freight being shipped into the north is steadily increasing.

There is no reserve in this agency, but most of the Indians put in a small amount of potatoes and some roots. Large quantities of fish are caught here during the spring and fall seasons.

The 'Unconie' is caught here, they average 15 lbs. weight, are good eating, and are 'hung' in the fall for dog feed, in large quantities.

Fur has been plentiful this winter, and prices good.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is not as good as might be, if more regard for the ordinary laws of health were observed; the treatment of their women during child-birth and other critical periods of their lives, is most inhuman. As these practices are as a rule the survival of tribal customs, it will take time and patience to eradicate them.

No epidemic has occurred, but numerous cases of severe cold and some accidents have been treated by Dr. A. L. MacDonald, who has remained in this country since last fall, when Inspector Conroy's party left.

All the members of the two bands live in houses during the winter months. Of nece-sity these houses are closely plastered, and being small, the stoves, which are in general use, soon consume the air, the result being a general lowering of the vitality of the inmates. Unfortunately dry wood is scarce, so any attempt to persuade the Indians to return to the open fireplace or the teepee is met by the complaint that 'the dry wood is all gone.'

It is hoped that, with the greater opportunity afforded the Indians for erecting larger buildings, through the use of the department's saw-mill which is now in operation, the atmosphere of their dwellings may be improved.

Stock.—The Indians have about 30 head of horses of their own. These animals are small and in-bred, but very hardy. They are turned out in the fall and get their own living during the winter; they are taken up again in the spring and put to work freighting in the first week of June.

It would be a great benefit to these people if the services of a good-sized stallion were obtainable for their mares. I am sure that they would cultivate more ground if their stock were large enough to break with.

Temperance and Morality.—The general attitude of these people is moral; open immorality or drunkenness is unknown, and property can safely be left exposed without fear of theft.

Indian Experimental Farm.—This work has been in charge of Mr. R. S. Salmon, who has broken and cleared over ten acres of land. The flies were very bad during the summer, and made the work a difficult one, owing to one of the oxen, sent from Edmonton by the department, developing hip lameness; only three oxen were used. Eight acres were broken at Salt River, 16 miles from here, within 2 miles of the Roman Catholic mission farm. The land appears first-class, being a dark loam with clay subsoil. There is abundance of fresh water on the site chosen, although the river itself is salt.

This work is of an experimental nature, no buildings of any size will be erected until the ground has shown that it is suitable for agriculture.

Two and one-half acres were broken at Three-Mile Creek, near Fort Smith. The land proved to be of such a sandy nature that it was thought better to try elsewhere.

Half an acre of oats was sown on June 16. They came up well; but, owing to the lack of a good fence, were eaten down by the Hudson's Bay Company's cattle.

During the summer the agency ponies (2) strayed. Every effort was made to locate them, but without success, until late in the fall, when one was found by an Indian sent out for that purpose, about 60 miles to the southwest of here. The other has not been heard of since.

The three oxen in Farmer Salmon's care have done a good summer and winter's work, and are in good condition. I would recommend that a general purpose team be supplied to him, as all the hauls are long, both hay and wood being at distances of from 7 to 16 miles from here.

The farm has a full equipment of agricultural implements.

Education.—There is no official attempt at education amongst the Indians here. The Roman Catholic mission has, I believe, very good schools at Chipewyan and Fort Resolution. Some of the better off Indians here send their children to these schools. I am informed that it is the intention of the mission to start a school at this point in the near future.

Saw-mill.—Delay was caused in the erection of this mill through the non-arrival of the boiler, and the difficulty of obtaining the services of a competent engineer and the necessary labourers. Upon November 28 sawing commenced, and 550 logs were cut. These logs were rafted down the Great Slave river by the tug Str. *Rey*, left here by Mr. Crean, of the Railway Lands Branch. They were of fair size, running about 21 to the thousand. Logs are scarce close to the mill, but at a distance of 30 to 40 miles up stream from the mill, a large quantity can be obtained.

Engineer McLennan is now about to commence the erection of the planing mill and shingle plant.

Many of the Indians have asked to be allowed to bring logs to the mill and have them sawn on shares. I have encouraged them in this plan, and hope they will avail themselves of this opportunity of getting cheap building material.

It has been found difficult to get the Indians to work for the prevailing wages of $2.50 a day, provisions being so dear, and upon the other hand game and fish being so plentiful that they can make an easier and better living by hunting than they can by labouring. An engine and boiler room has been erected of logs with a lumber and rubberoid roof.

The mill will resume work on April 1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As this agency was opened last June, I have not been able to visit the Chipewyan and Fond du Lac Indians; but, acting under instructions from the department, I shall endeavour to do so during the coming summer.

From information to hand, fur seems to be plentiful at Chipewyan this winter, but the cariboo hunt is a failure. This is a serious matter for these Indians, as they in a measure depend upon these animals for their winter's food. I have no direct information from Fond du Lac, but heard indirectly that the cariboo were plentiful there, as they also are at this post.

The lumber for a portion of the agency buildings at Fort Smith, is sawn, a good site has been secured, to the east of the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings, and the erection of the same will be proceeded with as soon as spring opens up.

A permanent medical officer at this point would be a great benefit to the Indians: nothing has a more civilizing effect upon them than a display of the white man's skill in healing, nothing convinces them more readily of the white man's interest in them.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BELL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, April 23, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, who are without doubt descendants of the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their customs and language.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway, about 8 miles from the Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good, grippe and pneumonia being prevalent. A few are suffering from tuberculosis. Many of them are taking precautions to guard against this disease. No epidemic of a serious nature visited them. The majority of them keep their homes in a sanitary condition and seem to take pride in keeping them neat and clean. In the spring all refuse accumulating around their premises is scrupulously raked up and burned. The majority of their houses are regularly whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these Indians. The majority of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and the value of the same will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying the report. Many of these people depend on the sale of wood, hay, pickets and senega-root. A few devote a portion of their time to hunting and trapping. The women devote their spare time to making bead-work, moccasins, quill-work, dressmaking, plain sewing and tanning hides.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the style of houses erected on this reserve, being larger with shingled roofs, more windows and better ventilation. The furnishings are much more hygienic than formerly. There is room for improvement in their cattle and horse stables. Some are neat and fairly comfortable.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is now in good condition. An ample supply of feed was provided for their animals.

Farm Implements.—These people are fairly well equipped with farm implements and take better care of them than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, energetic, industrious and peaceable. They are progressing, as an improvement may be noticed in their methods of living and dress. The majority of those farming are advancing and are improving their methods of tilling the soil. They are commencing to spend their money more judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases during the year. Their morals are improving.

General Remarks.—These people are maintaining a steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. The young farmers of this reserve suffered a severe loss during the season of 1911, as their crops were almost a total failure, owing to so much frost and wet weather.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians, inhabitating the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas, as they are frequently changing their localities, it secures for them the benefit of the natural sanitation and prevents the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the people of Moosejaw, and for the settlers. A number of them depend on hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and for their own use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is like that of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—These people get very little liquor, though they live near the town, due to the vigilance of the town constable.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. E. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY, April 29, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

I might preface my remarks by saying that, as I only commenced my duties as Indian agent in the latter part of February, I have, on account of the large amount of ground to be covered, only been able to make a couple of visits to each reserve in the agency, and am, therefore, not in a position to render a lengthy or detailed report of the past year's progress, but, as my first tour of the reserves was very thorough and consisted of a house to house inspection made in the company of Inspector W. J. Chisholm when we were taking stock of the agency, I then had an excellent opportunity of finding out the position of affairs: and have based my observations upon the knowledge thus gained.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

There is also under the jurisdiction of this agency a Saulteaux reserve of some 9,045 acres. This is situated on the east side of Jackfish lake, and is about 30 miles distant from Battleford. As these Indians do not receive annuity or assistance from the department, and have no farmer, I am not this year dealing with them in my report other than to mention that they appear to be well, and making a living for themselves by hunting and fishing. They are nomadic in their habits, and up to the present they have made no efforts towards agriculture or stock-raising as a means of livelihood. At the last census there were 293 souls belonging to the various bands of Saulteaux in this agency.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles south-east from Battleford, in Eagle hills. Portions of the reserve are broken, and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps.

The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant; the wood, which was formerly very scarce on account of depletion by prairie fires, is now increasing in a very satisfactory manner, and I trust that with proper care, it will soon again be a source of revenue.

This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are all Crees, the greater proportion of them being Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory during the past year. There has been no epidemic, and no serious sickness, the only deaths being an infant boy and girl. Every endeavour is made to induce these people to keep their dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state. In the spring all their places are made neat, the refuse being raked up and burned, and in the fall, before being again occupied, the houses are thoroughly whitewashed.

Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming: the soil is fertile, and the water and hay are abundant. Judging, however, from the very small area of ground under cultivation, and the fewness of the cattle, very little effort has apparently been made by these Indians to take advantage of their excellent natural resources in this respect.

A little desultory farming and stock-raising has been carried on here, but the methods followed have been crude, and the returns meagre. It will involve much care, tact and persistent energy to make successful farmers of these men, as although they are very intelligent, they are also blind to their own interest by neglecting to profit by their favourable natural surroundings. They prefer the easier way of earning a living, by selling firewood and hay, hunting muskrats, and working for settlers.

The whole reserve is badly run down, but it shall be my earnest endeavour to have a speedy improvement shown; and I trust that the result of this year's work will justify a more encouraging report in the future.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs. There are several very good dwelling-houses on this reserve. Quite a number of them have shingle roofs, good lumber floors, and are partitioned off into rooms. They are well lighted, and have a fair quantity of furniture. I found their houses in a clean comfortable state, as a whole. All were counselled as to the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation, as a valuable means of retaining health.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition; hay was plentiful; and in the majority of cases they receive careful attention. There was a decrease of 15 head during the past year, but I hope from now on there will be a steady increase to record every succeeding year.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with all necessary implements, that is until it gets more land under cultivation. These implements are owned by the Indians themselves; they receive a moderate amount of care, and are kept in working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious and have every desire to become progressive, but they have been allowed to travel by themselves too much, and they have consequently fallen into wrong ways and ideas. They readily admit past errors and are great at making plans for future improvement and development, but they lack method and perseverance in their work. They seem to be unable to concentrate their energies upon anything long enough to make a success of it. I think that it will take a very good man indeed to handle the members of this band properly, and put them on the right road to prosperity and complete independence.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is moral and law-abiding, but the greater number of these Indians will drink whisky every time a chance occurs. They are, however, so closely guarded that the evil is minimized as much as possible.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and is also suitable for the live-stock industry. Water, hay and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population.—This band had a membership of 79 at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having made its appearance among them. Sanitary precautions are taken and everything done to safeguard them as far as possible from ill health.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main factors by which the members of this band make their living; but in addition to this they make a considerable amount of money by the sale of firewood, fence pickets, and hay. They also do some freighting and work for the settlers and railroad contractors.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all built of logs, a few of the former have, in some few instances, been improved, but there certainly is yet room for much better dwellings.

Some of the houses are comfortably furnished, the interior kept clean and are well lighted. The stables are no doubt warm in winter-time, but they are not much to look at, and I hope that we shall soon have better and more permanent buildings in their place.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve have wintered well, and are in splendid order. They have running water all the year round, and an abundance of good hay. They have also ample stable accommodation, and fine sheltering places in the bush. But with all these advantages there has been a decrease of 17 head during the past year.

Farm Implements.—The equipment of farm implements is fairly complete. The Indians handle them with considerable care, and they are kept in good working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these Indians are making an improvement in their condition. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance among the members of this band have come to my notice, and their morals are very good.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—All the members of these bands are Plain Crees, although there may be an odd woman or two who are Saulteaux and have come into these bands by marriage.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is only by great difficulty that the Indians are able to get enough for their cattle, so they will have to go in for cultivated fodder if the numbers of their herds are increased. We intend to begin this year by trying what kind of feed the land will grow best.

Population.—The population of the bands on these two reserves was, at the last payment, 260 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. There were several deaths during the year, chiefly due to old age and consumption. Quite recently an outbreak of smallpox occurred on Poundmaker reserve, but the prompt and effective measures taken for its suppression were successful, and all the afflicted ones made a complete recovery, without a single addition to the original number who were attacked. Houses and premises are cleaned up in the spring, all refuse being burned. As the Indians live in their tents during the summer, the houses are left empty, and have thus a good chance to become purified by the fresh air; in the fall, before being again occupied, they are all well whitewashed, and made fit for habitation.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are more systematically and successfully carried on by these Indians than in any other reserve of the agency; but last season's operations were without results on account of frost, hail and drought. This was, of course, very discouraging to them; but they are preparing to put in a larger crop this

coming spring. The members of these bands also do a large amount of work for settlers, freighting, threshing, selling firewood, logs, rails and pickets.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all constructed of logs, several of them are well shingled; the others are roofed over with poles and thatched, or covered with mud. Their dwellings for the most part, are warm and comfortable and fairly well furnished. As a rule, they are kept in a clean, healthy state, but, in some cases, are rather overcrowded.

The stables are not very elaborate buildings, but they are warm and comfortable in the winter-time.

Stock.—The live stock came through the winter in good order. These Indians possess some nice cattle and horses; but they have been allowed to kill and sell too freely, thus making a decrease, instead of considerably increasing the number of their herds. I am, however, taking measures to conserve and encourage this industry, and hope for a better showing in my next report.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a full complement of all necessary implements; they are their own property, and consequently they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, contented and progressive. They have full confidence in their ability to make a living for themselves. They get along well with their neighbours and have a wholesome respect for the law.

Temperance and Morality.—I believe that these Indians would drink every time they get a chance; but they are well guarded, and the chances are so few and far between that they remain a tolerably sober people. Their morals are good.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs and language having such a close resemblance as to preclude any possibility of doubt on this subject.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head and Lean Man bands.

These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed, in the form of lakes, all over the reserve. The wood, which was formerly much depleted by prairie fires, is now increasing in a very satisfactory manner, and is again becoming a marketable commodity.

Population.—There are 51 members of Mosquito band, also 4 absentees; Grizzly Bear Head band contains 34 members, while Lean Man band has only 1 member. The combined population of the three bands is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among these Indians during the past year. They occupy tents during the summer, which are frequently moved, and judging from a sanitary point of view this habit is very commendable.

The usual spring cleaning up and whitewashing are carried out by the Indians without much prompting by the department's officials.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising have hitherto been carried on by the Stonies in a very small way, but they have now become quite enthusiastic about this way of earning a living, and they have every intention of much extending their area of cultivated land this spring. They make quite a large quantity of hay every year, which yields them a good income. This is also supplemented by the sale of firewood, and muskrat skins.

Buildings.—All buildings are of log, a few have shingled roofs, but the greater number are covered with poles and mud, or thatched. The majority have cook stoves, and a number of them fireplaces in addition. Their dwellings are certainly not much to look at, but they are warm and comfortable during the winter, which is the only time they are occupied. The stables are also of log, with poles and sods on top.

Stock.—Although so favourably situated for stock-raising, this industry does not appear to have been followed with much success by these bands. I will, however, give particular attention to this important branch of work and trust that the number of their stock will soon be materially increased. The cattle are in good condition, and came through the winter well.

Farm Implements.—These bands have all the farming implements they require. With the exception of the binder, all the implements are owned by individuals. They take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are making favourable progress. They are frugal in their habits, law-abiding and mind their own business. The annual interest money, which these bands receive on account of surrendered land, added to what they derive from their own earnings, places them in very comfortable circumstances. I am glad to say that this fact does not appear to have taken away the incentive for bettering their condition, as they evince a strong desire to become an advanced and prosperous community of farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies have a great fear of intoxicating liquors, and never touch any. Their morals are very good.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east of Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil varies from being stony and light in some places to really good farming land over the greater portion of the reserve. Water, wood and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. They also have an excellent hay swamp situated at Round Hill, about five miles distant, where an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess, can be secured with a minimum amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake.

Population.—There are 133 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very fair throughout the year, and they have been free from any epidemics. The sanitary condition has been good, and all refuse taken away and burned in early spring. The dwellings are also whitewashed, and kept in a healthy state.

Occupations.—The members of this band are now comfortably settled on their reserve and are commencing again to take up farming and stock-raising in an earnest manner, which augurs well for their future welfare. They also derive a considerable income from fishing and the sale of firewood. In addition to this, their annual revenue derived from the interest, on account of the sale of land when exchanging reserves, is a very material help towards their livelihood. They have not yet made a start with their lumbering business, but I trust that next winter they will take out some logs for their own use.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging their houses and buildings. The new houses erected are of a larger size, and the roofs are higher, and are generally covered with shingles instead of mud, while bigger windows are invariably put in, which have a much healthier effect upon the inmates.

Stock.—This industry is in a thriving condition. The cattle wintered well and I hope that these Indians will develop their stock interests into a money-making business, as well as a source of food.

Farm Implements.—The implements possessed by this band are sufficient for their present requirements. They are nearly all owned by individuals, and are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, for the most part, are intelligent, industrious and provident. Their earnings are judiciously invested where they will do the most good, and in doing this they apparently keep an eye upon their future needs.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance in this band has come to light during the past year; although I have every reason to believe that some of these Indians do indulge, more or less, in this pernicious habit of drinking, which has a very deterrent effect upon their progress towards prosperity. I shall, therefore, make a particular effort to put a stop to their drinking propensities. There is very little immorality among these Indians.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake.

The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek. There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with a gravelly sub-soil. It is well adapted for stock and general farming purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the northeast. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay marsh at this point.

In addition to this they have a good timber berth with a good supply of useful sized spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything requisite to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wild fowl and big game hunting; and last, but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, have a good saw-mill, lath, planing and shingle mill, with a good engine to operate them; and plenty of timber to make good building material both for their home use and for sale.

Population.—There are at the present time 139 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them. The usual sanitary precautions are regularly enforced for the prevention of sickness, and the maintenance of their health.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, fishing, freighting and working for settlers, together with a limited amount of farming are the principal means by which these Indians make their living. They also in the winter-time do a considerable amount of hunting. In addition to this, they have a good annual income resulting from interest money, on account of surrendered land when exchanging reserves.

I am endeavouring to induce this band to go in on a more extensive scale for farming, and have hopes that these efforts will eventually be crowned with success; and now that the rationing period has ended, they will realize the necessity of providing for themselves entirely.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all constructed of logs. Most of the houses are fairly comfortable, and contain a moderate amount of furniture; but I trust that when they open up their lumbering industry, the first thing to be accomplished will be the erection of new and more improved dwellings and stables.

Stock.—Their stock is of good grade, and came through the winter all right, but lack of method appears to have been shown in the handling of this industry, as there is not the proportionate increase in numbers which should be shown in ordinary circumstances. Therefore, I hope a better showing in this respect will be made and maintained in the future.

Farm Implements.—A full complement of all necessary farming implements is owned by this band. They appear to take fairly good care of them; and I will endeavour to see that they make advantageous use of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are doing fairly well and are ambitious for their future welfare; others are contented to remain in the same state for an indefinite period, and some of them are lazy and never will do well in this world.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws relating to temperance and morality are fairly well observed by most of these Indians; but some of them only follow these laws as far as they are convenient; and the facilities which they have nowadays for evading detection and conviction make the suppression of vice an extremely difficult task.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long, by 2½ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country which at the present time is unsettled, and provides fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become populated, which I expect will be in the near future, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river, where game abounds in plenty, and where I expect they will be able to hunt for years to come.

Population.—This band at the last annuity payments had a population of 931; and as near as I can tell, the numbers are the same to-day.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of measles among the children of this band last summer, and two deaths occurred from this cause; otherwise, they have had a clean bill of health for the remainder of the year.

Every precaution possible is taken to keep their houses and premises in a clean sanitary state; and, as these Indians live so much in the open air during the greater portion of the year, it is a splendid aid towards keeping them strong and healthy.

Occupations.—The principal industries of this band are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also have some good cattle, but hitherto have done no practical farming, merely putting in a few garden patches, and a very small quantity of oats. This state of affairs will, however, soon be altered when the new road from this point to Ile à la Croix, via Meadow and Green lakes, is completed. This will bring them in closer touch with actual civilization, and will no doubt have a very beneficial effect upon their future career.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all built of logs, and covered with poles and mud. They are warm and comfortable in the winter-time, which is the only season when they are used.

Farm Implements.—The implements which are in the possession of this band were provided by the department; and unless the Indians go in more extensively for farming, they are sufficient for their present requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a quiet and industrious people. They have a great respect for the law. When they are compelled by circumstances

to take up farming for a living, I have no doubt that they will make a success of the enterprise, as they are very thorough in anything they undertake. At the present time they are doing well out of their hunting and trapping, as the prices are keeping so high. They are very careful with their money and spend it wisely.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate people, and bear an excellent reputation for morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily increasing in numbers. Their general health has been excellent and cases of scrofula and tuberculosis are becoming less frequent. We had an outbreak of measles at Meadow Lake and four cases of smallpox at Poundmakers; two children died from the former disease, but all others made a complete recovery without allowing the sickness to spread.

I consider that these Indians are making steady advancement; but this progress is mainly due to their own aptitude for imitating and assimilating the ways and methods of their white neighbours. Eventually they will, no doubt, develop into a prosperous people, well able to care for themselves and their own concerns. In the meantime every effort will be made by myself and the officials under my supervision to help them in every manner possible to accomplish this purpose.

The wise policy of the department in educating the younger generation of the Indians on their reserves, will soon begin to have a marked effect upon the Indians as a whole, as by this method of dealing with the problem, the children will not lose touch with their later life on the reserve; and as, in the future, necessities arise for these Indians to earn their living, in competition with their white brethren, they will then appreciate the efforts expended by the department for their benefit; which will stimulate them to take every advantage of the educational facilities placed within their reach, for the purpose of properly equipping their children in the battle of life, thus each succeeding generation will be a marked improvement upon the former one, and the time is not far distant until they will be enabled, without aid and very little supervision, to fend for themselves entirely.

There are no crimes to record for the past year, and only a few cases of intoxication; these latter were very properly punished, and I do not anticipate much trouble on this score in the future.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROWLAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, May 26, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The headquarters of the agency is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 575. The population is showing a steady although small increase each year. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes; are well wooded and watered, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of this band has been remarkably good, some improvement in the sanitary conditions of individual cases is noticeable, but many live in habitations that cannot be sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the members of this band engage in farming and keep small herds of cattle, in addition to which they sell wood and hay. Many of the old members gather senega-root, and do a little trapping and fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Old tribal conditions and practices have a strong hold on the old people of this band; at the same time some progress is being made and more interest taken in the following of industrial occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are temperate and moral, although some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, resulting in impoverishment of themselves and injury to the moral condition of the whole band.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 103.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness in this band during the year, but nothing of an unusual or epidemic nature, except measles, which was among the children of all bands in this agency during March. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly good and sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the members of this band cultivate a small farm and a few keep cattle. With few exceptions they do not work with that interest which is necessary to success.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few members of this band are making some success of farming, although, taken as a whole, they are not progressing nearly so fast as their circumstances should warrant. The younger generation simply will not tie themselves to the care and feeding of stock.

Temperance and Mortality.—Habits of intemperance are indulged in by some of this band, and frequently intoxicants are brought on the reserve.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The headquarters of the agency is located on this reserve, which comprises an area of 29,381 acres. Much of the land is of excellent quality for growing grain; there is an abundant supply of wood and timber. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of this band was generally good. While many of the houses are not what could be desired, some live in very comfortable houses, and the general conditions of cleanliness and sanitary living and dress are very good for Indians.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band farm and keep cattle, work for settlers; three of them are fairly good carpenters, in fact they are a very capable band, but should do more than they are doing.

Characteristics and Progress.—A strong strain of half-breed, either French or Scotch, runs through the members of this band. With education, they make bright

people; but, unfortunately, most of them incline towards the easy habits of the Indian and are difficult to keep at a fixed occupation, preferring to live in a hand-to-mouth fashion.

Temperance and Morality.—A few in this band are given to the use of intoxicants, and many others will drink if they can get liquor, although on the whole they are as free from excess in this respect as their white brothers.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NO. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, a fine body of water in which there are plenty of fish. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, being thin and sandy. Wood and wild hay are plentiful.

Population.—The population of this band is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has continued normal; with a few exceptions, their houses are small and unsanitary.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on by a few, but they are poor farmers, and the results have not been in the past encouraging. Cattle are kept by those that farm and also by some that do not farm. Sale of wood, hay and a little fishing and trapping are also a source of income, while some work out for settlers at certain seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—Tribal customs are strong with this band, but some progress towards a better understanding of their changed conditions is being made, and in a few individual cases a desire is shown to adapt themselves to industrial occupations, also a very marked advance towards accepting the advantages of education for their children.

Temperance and Morality.—This band, with few exceptions, is given to the use of intoxicants, a most difficult thing to combat, owing to the many sources from which they are obtained.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—Weather for seeding was favourable, but growth started slow, owing to cold; later rains in July and August brought crops forward to a rank growth; a great deal of the grain struck with rust, retarding maturing and ripening, throwing cutting season late; there was considerable damage from frost; the stacking was delayed owing to wet weather. Winter set in early and was severe, although there was an unusually light snow fall, and very few severe storms.

Agriculture.—In making a brief review of the work of the agency for the past year, I regret that climatic conditions caused considerable shrinkage to our expectations from the Indians' farming operations, although the quality of their grain was about equal to that of the settlers in the locality. Threshing was completed in good season and at small expense.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle wintered in good condition.

Dwellings.—Two neat log houses were erected during the year, one on Ochapowace reserve and one on Cowessess reserve.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency received interest payments from their land fund account. These payments are especially useful to the old people, who would otherwise get very little benefit from the land.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians was normal. There was no unusual or epidemic sickness except an outbreak of measles at Round Lake school and from there spreading out on to the reserves among the young children; out of a large number of cases only one fatality was reported. Many families live in fairly satisfactory houses and keep them neat and clean; but much is still to be desired.

Assistance.—Some assistance was given during the winter months to the old, infirm and destitute, who have no one to provide for them. The sick also in some instances require and receive assistance.

Temperance and Morals.—In spite of close oversight the habits of the Indians in regard to the procuring of intoxicants at every opportunity is not improving. Much of my personal time is given to this work and many cases are inquired into and prosecutions heard both against white people and Indians.

Indian Meetings.—Owing to a misunderstanding of information received on the occasion of a visit to the department early in 1911 made by some from this agency and other places, the Indians during May and June prepared to hold a 'sun dance.' After much persuasion and parley, the intention was abandoned, but not until a large camp had gathered and the lodge had been erected. The missionaries both of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches gave every assistance to discourage the dance and to keep their people away; also the chief of Cowessess band, the members of which did not participate.

Fruit Crop.—The crop of wild fruit last season, especially Saskatoon berries, was a remarkable one, the Indians picking and drying large quantities as well as selling the fresh fruit in the towns.

Your obedient servant,

W. MILLAR.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
June 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Carlton agency contains seven different bands of Cree Indians and one of Sioux, whose reserves are found between townships 45 and 59 extending from ranges 25, west of the 2nd meridian to range 9, west of the 3rd meridian.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 25 miles north of Prince Albert, and contains an area of 22,016 acres. It surrounds the Sturgeon lake, which provides excellent fish for those Indians who avail themselves of the supply; and it is heavily timbered in its northern portion with spruce, jack-pine and poplar, while the southern part of the reserve contains abundant arable land of choice quality.

Population.—The population of the band is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians rely little on grain-raising; derive more support from cattle through yearly sales to lumbering companies, secure profitable employment in logging camps, and obtain their chief meat-supplies by hunting.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings on this reserve are shingled, well built, and appear quite equal to the houses of the average settler.

Live Stock.—Some of the cattle came through the winter in good condition; but the losses in a few cases were considerable.

Implements.—Those found on this reserve have in most cases been paid for out of the funds of the band, and are owned by them as a community.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very independent in disposition, are experienced axemen, and earn big wages with the lumbering companies. They are slowly increasing the area under cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor-drinking is frequent on this reserve, through contact with outsiders due to the freight and passenger traffic on the government road running through the reserve. Evidence is difficult to secure and convictions rare.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 3 miles northwest from Marcelin, and about the same distance west of Leask on the Canadian Northern railway, Prince Albert-Battleford branch. It contains an area of 27,000 acres, a fair proportion of which is arable land of excellent quality, with sufficient pasturage, well watered and timber for all the requirements of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 123.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics visited this band, and the general health was above the average.

Occupations.—The better-off Indians support themselves from their crops and stock. Some mechanics earn good wages in erecting buildings for outsiders; others supply fuel to Marcelin, freight, dig roots, or hunt in season.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally superior in construction and comfort.

Live Stock.—The live stock as usual was well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Implements.—These Indians possess a sufficient supply of implements, usually paid for by themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are energetic and industrious, and a few of them farm on quite a large scale. As a whole, however, they are not making the progress that they should.

Temperance and Morality.—Proximity to Marcelin and the 'blind pigs' flourishing there, has added to the facilities for obtaining liquor, and there has been an increase in its consumption by the band.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the north of Leask and to the west of Kilwinning stations on the Canadian Northern railway, its boundaries commencing two miles from the former and about four miles from the latter. It contains an area of 47,773 acres, which includes abundance of prime pasturage and a good supply of assorted timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good and sanitary regulations well observed during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians earn good wages by freighting and through the sale of fuel. Their crops and live stock employ them in season, and also contribute largely to their support.

Buildings.—The homes of this band are well built and comfortable, and in most cases have well shingled roofs.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition. The horses were reinforced by a carload from Ontario, which, if successfully bred, must prove a valuable asset to the band.

Implements.—All necessary implements are possessed and used by those who require them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fact of the location on this reserve of the agency warehouse, with its ample supplies, has created a dependence on the department that is more in evidence here than on any other reserve. There are, however, a few good workers of more independent character, who promise to make good.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer cases of flagrant immorality and liquor-drinking on the reserve than in other years.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Green Lake trail eight miles northwest of Mistawasis, and contains an area of about 43,000 acres, comprising extensive hay meadows with sufficient arable land, pasturage, and timber for the needs of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic visited the reserve during the year, and the general health was good; but the deaths seem to have outnumbered the births. As a rule, the home surroundings are more cleanly than is the case on any other reserve under my control.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians are very successful hunters, and make frequent excursions off the reserve in search of game. They also freight, farm, and raise stock.

Buildings.—A good proportion of the dwellings on this reserve are shingled, substantially built, and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses came through the winter in good condition with few losses.

Implements.—All necessary implements are available to each Indian requiring them, either through private ownership, or by gift from the department to the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is one of the most independent of the agency and contains some good workers. A number of ex-pupils are showing commendable energy and promise to make good. Taken all through, they appear to give the best returns of any for the assistance given them.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the band has apparently been both moral and temperate.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—The reserve lies northwest and 4 miles distant from the Sandy Lake reserve, and has an area of 29,664 acres. It contains a quantity of jackpine suitable for railway ties, besides sufficient wood for fuel; but the proportion of arable land is very limited. Only in dry seasons can sufficient hay be found along the valley of the Big river, which intersects the reserve, for the live stock of the band.

Population.—Including those at Pelican Lake, the population is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness of a serious nature during the year.

Occupations.—With the exception of the few who keep stock and attempt to farm, hunting and fishing are their chief employments and support.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings of this band are of inferior construction with mud roofs. Ventilation secured by the open fireplace is the only redeeming feature.

Stock.—All stock is reported to have wintered well.

Implements.—The implements are sufficient for those who desire to use them and will give them care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not lacking in ability to work or in energy; but, due in part to the lack of success that has attended their attempts to farm in the past, their taste for agriculture is waning, and their efforts are becoming more dependent upon the extent of the rations supplied them while at work.

Temperance and Morality.—There is practically no improvement in these respects from year to year, a fact in great measure due to the character of those residing in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, RESERVES NOS. 106 AND 106A.

Reserve No. 106 is situated on the southwestern shore of Montreal lake. It belongs entirely to the William Charles band, and is in itself a timber berth of large value, which at some future date, if preserved from forest fires, will by its sale provide the band with all its simple needs. The area of this reserve is 10,560 acres.

Reserve No. 106A lies near the meeting place of township 52 and the third principal meridian. It contains an area of 36,160 acres. This reserve furnishes an instance of native foresight, and is jointly owned by the William Charles and James Roberts bands. It was asked for by the original treaty chief, James Roberts, through the Ven. Archdeacon J. A. McKay, to provide by agriculture the means of sustenance for generations still unborn, when future encroachments of the white man on their hunting grounds, and the possible depletion of fish in the northern waters, might deprive his people of their food-supplies. The proceeds of the sale of a quantity of timber on the western side of the reserve created a fund, the interest of which has largely paid for all assistance given them by the department.

Population.—Including 14 souls belonging to James Roberts band, who resided on the new reserve and were there paid annuity, the Indians living on these reserves number 239.

Health and Sanitation.—These northern tribes are the healthiest in the agency, a fact due in no small degree to the wonderful purity of the water in the localities they inhabit.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and employment by the trading companies constitute their sole means of subsistence.

Buildings.—Living in tents as they generally do for seven months of the year, these people devote little time or expense to permanent buildings. Their winter dwellings are one-story log huts with pole and bark, sod or mud roofs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fond of liquor when they can get it, and the ease with which intoxicants are obtained at the new reserve has caused some respectable families to return from there to the Montreal lake. Their morals are considered lax.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, RESERVE NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, in township 49, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains in the neighbourhood of 3,600 acres. About one-third of this area is arable land of good quality, the remainder being of a light sandy character covered more or less with scrub.

Population.—About 17 families are now residing on the reserve; but the portion of the band that resides near Prince Albert may shortly move to it, as the land on which they are squatting has recently become valuable, and changed ownership.

Health and Sanitation.—Scrofula and consumption have become the great enemies of this band, and few of the young have lived to grow up. Excepting for those diseases, their general health has been good.

Occupations.—The chief employment and support of these Indians comes through the sale of fuel, hay, berries, and roots in the city market of Prince Albert. A small herd of cattle is also kept and some grain raised.

Buildings.—The houses are one-story with sod or mud roofs.

Stock.—The cattle are not many in number, but are well cared for. Losses are few, and the industry, though limited, is profitable.

Implements.—They have almost all the implements they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and intelligent in their work, and depend more upon their own efforts and less upon assistance from the department than many others. They are progressing steadily, if slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is moral and fairly temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1911 was particularly backward, and much of the grain was touched by the frost. The kerosene engine also proved most unsatisfactory, to such an extent in fact that threshing operations had to be suspended, and at the time of writing some yards on the Mistawasis reserve are still unthreshed. A sale was effected during the year of 1,607 acres on the southeast corner of the reserve just mentioned, where it is intersected by the Canadian Northern railway. The price obtained was over $17 per acre, the total sum being $28,181. A portion of the proceeds is being expended in the fencing of the reserve, and the purchase of horses, &c., for the band.

The census of last year invites a comparison with conditions of ten years ago as to Indians under control of this agency, omitting the non-treaty Sioux and those bands that have been transferred to other agencies during the interval.

	Population. 1901.	1911.
Sturgeon Lake band	145	165
Petaquakey's band	85	123
Mistawasis band	127	143
Ahtahakoop's band	208	230
Kenemotayoo's band	103	129
Pelican Lake band	56	56
Wm. Charles band	165	226
Totals	889	1,071

Net increase, 182, or about 20½ per cent.

	Crop Returns. Acres cropped.	Yield grain.
1911	2,180	43,766 bush.
1901	543	9,192 "
Net increase	1,637	34,574 "

	Live Stock. Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Turkeys.	Pigs.
1911	373	1,644	546	26	57
1901	238	881	89	..	..
Net increase	135	763	457	26	57

	Values. Real and personal property.	Live stock and poultry.	Implements owned.
1911	$684,008 00	$68,993 00	$20,657 00
1901	499,883 50	22,033 50	8,447 50
Net increase	$184,124 50	$46,959 50	$12,209 50

The increase in numbers and the advance in material prosperity during the past decade are alike gratifying.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, May 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. The reserve is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs, but the soil is good.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of the band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—While a few of the older Indians still hunt, the young men have turned their attention to farming, and their success so far has been encouraging.

Buildings.—The log shanty is a thing of the past, having been replaced by shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They own a nice band of well-graded cattle, of which they take very good care.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands is situated 3 miles west of the village of Duck Lake on the Canadian Northern railway. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil is on the whole very good. There is some light land towards the north end.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was fair. They are cleanly in their habits, and understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men all farm, and are quite successful. The older men do not farm, but all who are able-bodied hunt and trap in winter, while in the summer they gather roots, put up hay, and in other ways make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, shingle-roofed, and are quite comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well taken care of, but the number is not increasing, as the younger men think that better results can be had for their labour by raising grain and selling hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve work very well and live in comfort. Their progress in the last few years is very marked. The members of this band are on the whole temperate, and moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is good, with plenty of upland hay, and slough.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been very good. They live in well built log houses and quite understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men of this reserve have not taken to farming to any extent, preferring to work off the reserve, some in the lumber camps and at log driving, others go freighting, while the older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, of which they take good care. The stock, however, is not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have in the past made considerable progress, their habits and modes of living being much the same as those of the white man.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 50 square miles. There is a strip of land on the north side that is poor and sandy, the soil on the west of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was satisfactory. They are cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in the winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the members of this band are hunting and trapping. A number of the young men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay. They are year by year taking more interest in their stock, with the result that the herd is increasing. A start has been made in sheep-raising, with success.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log houses, and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—In their own way these Indians are industrious. Some of them hunt and trap, from which they obtain a good living. The others farm and raise stock, so that all the able-bodied men, not only support themselves, but live in comparative comfort.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, the result being that those who like it find it easy to obtain. They are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39, and 40, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22·25 square miles. It is boun-

ded on the west by Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar, and spruce; hay is abundant, and the growth of grass and pea vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold weather they live in tents. These tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them have now turned their attention to farming, and so far with satisfactory results. Their yield of grain last year was good, and the quality excellent. During the year many of the young men work with the neighbouring farmers at haying and harvest.

Stock.—This band is beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a satisfactory increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a hunting people, and when fur and game are plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and when it does, I think they will farm with success.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the second meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good, and they are beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—While to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, these Indians are starting to farm with success.

Buildings.—The buildings, with the exception of two or three, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take good care.

Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are independent and are entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected in their present condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress in many ways has been made in this agency during the past year. The acreage under crop was largely increased, while the yield was good both as to quality and quantity with the result that the Indians who farm were placed in good financial standing for the year.

The Indians of this agency who still obtain their living from hunting and trapping also did well, as all fur commanded a very high price. These conditions reflect upon the health of the different bands, and the death-rate for the year does not exceed 25 per 1,000, which is very much below the average.

A well built and comfortable dwelling was erected for the farmer on James Smith's reserve, also a teacher's residence, and an up-to-date school-house.

The cattle on the different reserves wintered without loss, and went to the grass in fine condition. I am much pleased to say that notwithstanding the gradual increase of comfort and prosperity of the Indians in this agency, their habits continue to improve. Intemperance, while not a thing of the past, is decreasing.

Your obedient servant,

J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with an inventory of government property under my charge.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band consists of a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres, and it is situated on the south east corner of the Moose mountains, about six miles north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The natural features of this reserve make it impossible to carry on farming to any very great extent. It is a very rough, hilly and stony tract of land. A great deal of it is covered with timber and heavy scrub, and it is dotted all over with small lakes and slough holes. There is a large area of very fair timber that is worth a good deal of money. Some of the lakes are well stocked with excellent fish. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on one of these lakes leased from the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a great deal of trouble among them of a tuberculous nature. A great deal of work is done to get them to keep their houses clean and in a sanitary condition. All the rubbish around their houses is raked up and burned in the spring, and as soon as ever they can they move into tents in the spring and stay there until late in the fall. They are very hard to handle when they are sick. They will persist in using a medicine made by themselves that has a very bad effect on them and makes it very hard for the doctor or the nurse to do anything with them. I do not think that I have ever heard a patient that was seriously ill and started to take that medicine that recovered.

Occupations.—Some are farming on a fairly decent scale considering what they have in the way of motive power. Quite a few of these who were farming on a small scale of from 3 to 10 acres have dropped out altogether, as there was nothing in farming in that way, and the others have taken over the small fields, and although there are fewer farming, they are farming a great deal more land. They sell a great

many pickets and a good deal of wood. A number of them work out a good deal, and taking one thing with another although this was a bad year the Indians of this band have done a great deal better this last year than they ever did.

Buildings.—The buildings with a few exceptions are of a poor class and there is no reason for it, as there is any amount of good building timber quite handy. The big trouble is they will not work together and put up good solid buildings. Each one builds out of material he can handle himself alone, and the consequence is that their buildings are poor. We have got out logs enough to build about a dozen good substantial houses this summer, and if the crops are good we intend to shingle every one of them. There is one thing that works very much against our having good houses on this reserve, and that is, no matter what the house is like, if a death occurs in it, they will abandon it, and in nine cases out of ten they will pull it down and perhaps rebuild it again a few rods from the original site.

Stock.—The Indians on this reserve are not good cattlemen, I am very sorry to say, and one cannot get them to take the interest in their cattle that one would naturally think they would. There are very few of them that will ever make a success of raising cattle.

Implements.—The Indians have a very fair supply of implements and during the past year they bought several wagons and ploughs and other rigs themselves and one new 8-foot binder, paying for them themselves, but they are very careless of their things and have to be constantly looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians who are farming are doing a great deal better than they were, and if they have a good crop this year, they should be in very comfortable circumstances. The rest will be just about as usual.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them had to be punished for getting liquor, but the rest are about as sober and moral as one can expect them to be.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 23, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on affairs in general connected with this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the usual statistical statement.

This agency is now comprised of seven reserves and bands, viz.: Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120, at Onion lake; Ooneepowhayo and Puskeeahkeewein, Nos. 121 and 122, respectively, at Frog lake; Keeheewin, No. 123, at Long lake; Ministiquan, Nos. 161 and 161A, at Island lake; and Chipewyan, Nos. 149 and 149B, at Cold lake.

The first six bands, in the order given above, belong to the Cree nation, and the seventh to the tribe whose name it bears, Chipewyan. Although thus distinguished by names of deceased chiefs and by numbers, the first two bands are, practically speaking, one and the same, the reserves adjoining one another and the members not

abiding by any distinction of class in taking up their abodes. These are, therefore, treated as one band in this report under the heading of Onion Lake band, Nos. 119 and 120.

In the same way the next two bands are practically one, as the reserves adjoin one another, and the latter of the two Puskeeahkeewein, has only a membership of 24. They are commonly known as Frog Lake band, and are treated as such in this report. The remaining three are treated under the headings by which they are above distinguished.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The two reserves, adjoining one another, lie to the north of the North Saskatchewan river, on the line of the fourth meridian in township fifty-four. The area of the Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres. The natural features are very varied, grazing land predominating; the general character of the soil is light, though in some places, especially at the base of a low range of hills extending across the reserve and sloping to the south and southwest, it is fairly heavy. There are numerous poplar groves, and along the southern boundary spruce and tamarack. Long lake is a picturesque piece of water extending along the southern end of the reserve, and Onion lake, of no special attraction, lies well within the reserve towards the northeast; besides these lakes there are several sloughs varying in size and depth according to wet and dry seasons, the shallower of which freeze to the bottom in winter, making it inconvenient for watering cattle.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve abuts Seekaskootch on the southwest and contains an area of 14,080 acres. The natural features are somewhat similar to Seekaskootch, only there are no spruce or tamarack trees to be found.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 201, and that of Weemisticooseahwasis, 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of these reserves have enjoyed excellent health during the past twelve months; no epidemics have visited them, which is no doubt partly due to better sanitary precautions in the manner of keeping their houses cleaner. The usual cleaning up around the houses in spring-time is generally well attended to.

Occupations.—The industry chiefly followed by these Indians is cattle-raising, in which they are succeeding fairly well; the quality of the cattle on these reserves is noticeably fine, due to the selection of the bulls purchased from time to time, an expense which is well subscribed to by the Indians, although the choice of the animals is left to the department. Grain-raising is not energetically pursued, as there really has not been much encouragement from the results of past attempts, this particular district being so much better adapted to cattle-raising. In addition to farming, the Indians are to a large extent, engaged in work for settlers, and freighting. Many of them do well hunting, and in the season a good profit is derived from the sale of senega, a root that in places grows abundantly on the open land and is used largely in medical preparations.

Buildings.—There is no very noticeable improvement in the buildings on these reserves, but during the past winter some of the Indians have been getting out logs for new buildings, and I expect to see some new and better houses put up this year. In some instances there is a decided improvement in their stables.

Stock.—As before mentioned, the cattle on these reserves are of a high grade and thrived exceptionally well during the past winter, which was below the average in respect to severity and duration.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming accomplished by these Indians, they have a sufficient number of implements; with mowers, rakes and wagons, they are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are well disposed to make a living for themselves, and seldom lose an opportunity of earning money when it comes within their reach. They are law-abiding, and are not becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—I cannot say that there is any improvement to be noticed with regard to temperance; certainly fewer cases of drunkenness have been brought to my notice, but that may be because the traffic in liquor is more cunningly carried on. Otherwise their morals are not becoming worse.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Nation.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve is situated on Frog lake around the east, south and west shores, and embraces an area of 21,120 acres of rolling country, wooded chiefly with poplar; spruce and tamarack are also found, but in much smaller quantities. It is a splendid part of the country for grazing, but hay is not to be had in sufficient quantity to render it commendable as a good cattle reserve. There are, however, not many families living on the reserve. The soil is a rich sandy loam.

Puskeeahkeewein reserve lies to the north and west of Ooneepowhayo, and comprises 25,600 acres of land, well wooded with poplar and in parts with spruce. Some of the open land would be well adapted for farming were it not of so moist a nature as to make it very susceptible to early frosts. There are some good swamps which in dry seasons produce a good supply of hay.

Population.—The population of Ooneepohayo band is 51, and Puskeeahkeewein, 24.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year, no sickness of a serious nature having visited them; and sanitation, with but one or two exceptions, is fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians are successful in raising cattle, and without much supervision, attend to them fairly well; others cannot be so well spoken of. Grain-raising is, for the time being, neglected. All those living on these two reserves have been getting out logs during the winter, and this spring will be sawing lumber. The most thrifty of them purpose taking up new locations on the reserves; building new house and stables and starting new farms. The motive power of the saw-mill is a twenty horse-power portable engine, which was bought two years ago jointly by the members of the Frog Lake and Long Lake bands; the saw-mill machinery is the property of the Indians of the agency in general. During the respective season for each employment most of them are profitably engaged in hunting, and gathering senega-root.

Buildings.—The houses on these reserves are only occupied in winter, the Indians preferring to live under canvas as soon as the warm weather comes. The walls are of logs, and the roofs are made of poles covered with sod. An improvement on these is, however, looked for when they have their lumber. Some of the stables are fairly good and well kept.

Stock.—The cattle owned by these bands are of first class stock, and on the whole are fairly well cared for in the winter; in the summer they roam at large over splendid grazing land.

Farm Implements.—If the intention of extending farming on these reserves is carried out, more ploughs, discs and harrows will have to be provided. They are well supplied with mowers and rakes.

Characteristics nad Progress.—These Indians continue to support themselves with but very little assistance from the department. They are well-behaved, law-abiding, and seldom cause any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are no better than most Indians with regard to liquor. If it is within their reach, they will take it, and go some distance if they know where to find it. Otherwise their morals are fairly good.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—All the Indians of this band are of the Cree nation.

Reserve.—The reserve occupies nearly the whole of township 59, range 6, west of the fourth meridian, cutting off a very small strip of the township south and west. It is a really good reserve, the soil being a rich sandy loam, and in the absence of early frosts produces abundant crops. For cattle-raising purposes it is perfect; the pasture is good, hay sloughs are plentiful, and in wet seasons the upland hay is good. The surface is studded with poplar groves and a goodly number of spruce trees are to be found.

Population.—The population of the band is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other bands already dealt with, the health of this band has for the past twelve months been good, no epidemic of any kind having afflicted them; there is, of course, as in other bands, some tubercular trouble, and the most serious case is to be found on this reserve.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are followed on this reserve, the former fairly successfully, but the latter to no great extent, although each year sees a larger acreage under crop. In their respective seasons hunting and gathering senega-root are also profitably followed.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement in the dwelling-houses since my last report; three frame houses, the first on the reserve, have been put up; and other log houses, which previously had only pole and sod roofs, are now roofed with shingles. Most of the houses are well kept, and further improvement is looked for before another twelve month elapses. There is no marked improvement in the stables, other than that they were mudded in good time and consequently warmer than the previous winter.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve cannot be surpassed in the surrounding neighbourhood. The breed is kept up by having nothing but pedigreed bulls on the reserve. Generally speaking, the cattle are attended to better than on other reserves, for one reason feed and water are more conveniently at hand.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements in the hands of the band is sufficient for their present requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally improving their position; they receive very little help from the department in the way of food or clothing; their houses are comfortably furnished, and they never seem to be in a state of want.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no doubt that they have ways and means of getting whisky into the reserve, but so far I have not had any trouble with them in this respect. Generally speaking, they are a respectable, law-abiding community, and compare favourably, morally, with other bands.

ISLAND LAKE BAND, NOS. 161 AND 161A.

Nation.—The Indians of Island Lake band are Wood Crees.

Reserves.—There are two reserves owned by this band recently allotted to them. The reason of there being two reserves is that had the band been given all the land they were entitled to upon the shore of the lake, where their homes are, they would not have had any hay-land; therefore a portion was given them upon the lake and a portion about six miles north containing some good hay swamps. The area of the two reserves is 26,496 acres, the land contained in township 58, ranges 25 and 26, west of the third meridian, forming the greater part of the southern reserve.

Population.—The population of the band according to our pay-sheets, is 183; this, however, includes a few treaty Indians who live in the neighbourhood, but are not members of any regular band.

General Conditions.—These Indians do not profess to be anything but hunters, and their success depends entirely upon the hunting season being good or bad. During the past year they have met with fortune above the average, and have been fairly com-

fortable in their way. Their houses are of a primitive kind, some of them being little more than rough shelters. In physique they compare favourably with other bands, but they are less cleanly. Even they, in their isolated position, seek for whisky and they get it, more because it is forbidden than from any enjoyment they get out of it.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NOS. 149 AND 149B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Reserves.—This band also has two reserves; one lying in townships 61 and 62, ranges 2 and 3 west of the 4th meridian, and the second on the west shore of Cold lake, mostly in township 64, range 2, west of the 4th meridian. The southern reserve contains an area of 37,480 acres, and the northern about 10,240 acres. Both reserves are well adapted for cattle-raising and the southern in respect to the character of the soil is good for grain-growing purposes.

Population.—The population when last taken was 275.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed average health during the past twelve months and have been free from epidemics. In sanitation there is certainly an improvement.

Occupations.—They are still excellent hunters and have derived a large amount of their income from that source during the past year; still, since they have had a little encouragement to take up farming, they are each year adding to their cultivated land, and in this year of 1912 will have more land under crop than any of their neighbouring Cree bands. In cattle-raising they are succeeding in keeping up their number, but they are hard people to persuade to do anything contrary to their own ideas; on this account, so far, they take the management of their cattle in their own hands.

Buildings.—There is a decided improvement in their houses; many of them now have shingled roofs and have proper windows and doors. The interior of their houses also shows that they are following the example of white men, iron beasteads and sewing-machines not being uncommon features.

Stock.—As before mentioned, the number is being kept up. The quality also has improved within the past few years.

Farm Implements.—They are making good use of those implements that the department has placed at their disposal, and if they find farming successful and the hunt remains as good as it has been for the past three years, they will buy implements of their own.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyans are naturally fitful. When successful, they are full of energy and when a reverse comes, they become correspondingly depressed, but they must at present be called prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.— Whisky reaches them frequently, but there is seldom any trouble, the difficulty being to find out from whence it comes. They are strikingly regular in their attendance at church, and may be described as respectable, moral people.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 6, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, viz.: Cote, No. 64; The Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is composed of Saulteaux Indians, with a strain of French blood in several families.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 30 square miles, and is well situated about two miles north of the town of Kamsack on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway.

The land is rolling and covered with poplar and willow bluffs interspersed with good farm and hay lands.

Population.—There were 260 Indians on this reserve at last annuity payments.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band continue to increase the acreage cropped, and are practically self-supporting. Some still continue to hunt for a living. Some also raise stock and sell wood and hay, instead of farming.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year and the fatalities were from pneumonia, tuberculosis and ptomaine. The general health of these Indians was good, and Dr. Wallace attended to all calls, both at his office and out on the reserve, and saved some very uncertain cases.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were put up this year, but there are several shanties needing replacing by houses yet. As timber is scarce on this reserve, we must resort to frame houses in the future.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, although the winter was long. The snow was not as deep as usual, and few cattle were lost.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, and are in a position to buy all they need, personally, from time to time, as required.

Temperance and Morality.—There are occasional cases of drinking on this reserve, but much improvement is noticed in this respect, and as drinking stops, the morals otherwise improve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians had a larger crop this year than ever, and although the season was very bad and harvest and threshing slow as well as expensive, they still did as well as their white neighbours, if not better. They also made good use of the money derived from their grain.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles, and is situated north of the Assiniboine river, and about 20 miles from the town of Kamsack, and 4 miles west of Fort Pelly.

The land is rolling, covered with poplar and some spruce bluffs interspersed with some of the best farming land in the district.

Population.—The last census shows 89 souls on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was good. Tuberculosis and ptomaine poisoning caused the only deaths. The Indians here are very careful about cleaning up about their houses every spring and are a healthy band.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians are farming very well, but a large proportion hunt as yet.

Buildings.—Timber is plentiful here and good houses and stables are being put up each year.

Stock.—These Indians cared well for their stock, but have killed more than on other reserves without permission. There is an outside influence working against the welfare of some of the band, but by making them replace we hope to offset this evil.

Farm Implements.—This band is buying all needed machinery and farm implements, privately, as required, and is becoming well equipped in all lines.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few on this reserve who are progressing very well, and who have done good work on their farms, have made good homes, and are very comfortable. The whole band has made considerable improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—There is some drinking done by a few members of the band; but, generally speaking they are temperate and moral. The temptation placed before some of the hunters is too great, however, for a few of them, nor can we wonder at it.

KEESEEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band of Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river, about 9 miles north of Kamsack, and contains about 17 square miles of good farm lands, interspersed with good hay meadows and large poplar bluffs.

Population.—The population of this band at last census was 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, but there have been the usual cases of tuberculosis and colds from which there have been a few deaths. Dr. Wallace has taken every care of all cases on this reserve also. There are some of this band very careless about sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—A large number of this band still hunt a great deal, but many of them are settling down to farming to a greater extent than before. Some of the band are becoming comfortably equipped.

Buildings.—A few have built new homes, but there is need for quite a number to rebuild and leave the shanty life. Timber of a size for building is scarce, and all houses must now be of lumber almost entirely.

Stock.—The cattle wintered well and ample hay was on hand, but many of this band take no interest in their cattle except when they wish to sell or kill them.

Farm Implements.—All needful implements are purchased by the Indians here, themselves, and there is no shortage in this line.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress has been made by this band; farming operations are now done on each man's own location, all having taken definite lands since the reserve was subdivided, and much better results can be obtained. Slowly but surely these people are seeing the necessity of, and endeavouring to live by farming.

They get very little assistance from government sources, and will soon be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drinking were reported here, but the people are keeping fairly free from any serious cases of intemperance or immorality.

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE.

Tribe.—The band is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Valley river between the Duck and Riding mountains. It contains about 18 square miles, and is well wooded and well watered, making excellent pasturage for stock. There is considerable large timber on the reserve, suitable for lumber and building logs. There is abundant good open farming land also for all the band.

Population.—At the last annuity payment there were 71 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is the source of most of the sickness in this band, and there have been a few deaths from it during the year, in fact the deaths were more in number than the births. The houses on this reserve are more sanitary than at some of the others. Dr. Shortreed has attended to all calls from this reserve, and treated any calling at his office.

Occupations.—This band has taken slowly to farming and as yet has not a large herd of cattle. But work is so plentiful in the adjacent lumber camps that the Indians have lived well. Also they have so much hay, wood and fence posts to sell and a ready market for this produce that they made ample money for all purposes.

Buildings.—Although no new houses were built this year, the buildings in general are good. As timber is so plentiful, they have been able to get good houses cheaply and easily.

Stock.—The stock wintered well and there was ample hay provided and some to sell also. In most cases good stables have been made for the cattle and horses.

Farm Implements.—This band is not as well supplied with farm implements as the others, because they have not taken as much interest in farming as the rest, but they are now starting to buy what they need, and we hope to see them settle down to work more land.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has been able to make money so easily from adjacent lumber camps and from hay and wood that it has retarded their true progress in farming. They live well and spend much of their money on fancy clothes and living expenses. However, they seem to desire to farm during the coming season, and I trust they will do so.

Temperance and Morality.—From all I can learn, this band is very much addicted to drinking, in fact, if reports are true, and I believe they are, the band drinks more than all the other three together. The location of the reserve and the conditions which prevail thereabout are very favourable to drinking.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency as a whole had a very successful year. The grain was good, considering the bad year, but the harvest and threshing seasons were so wet and cold, with snow, that considerable extra time and expense was incurred, as well as some damage being done to the grain. The bad weather and early freeze up prevented the Indians as well as their white neigbours from doing much fall ploughing, which will be a handicap on the next season's work and will mean much extra labour for the farmers in the seeding-time. There has been a steady increase in farming, and the Indians are becoming more independent and self-supporting. They do not ask for every little thing from the department as previously. It is, therefore, gratifying to see that, even if progress is slow, it is surely toward the proper end, viz., that of independent citizenship for the Indian. The cattle sold well and produced quite a considerable revenue for the Indians as well as supplying the necessary beef for food.

Considerable work was done on the main roads through the reserves, and much improvement is to be noticed from this labour, the Indian reserve roads being the best in the district.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
EDGELEY P.O., June 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 159.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from scrofula and consumption, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. On the whole, these people keep their places neat and clean. Accumulation of refuse during the winter is cleaned up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is stock-raising. They do a certain amount of farming, but as yet are not doing anything like what they are capable of. They are gradually increasing the acreage, and improvement is noticeable in the cultivation of the land. Owing to their great distance from market, and returns from cattle and other industries, it is rather difficult to make them see the extra benefits to be derived from farming. From one source and another they derive a sufficient income to keep themselves very well, improve their living conditions, and purchase machinery and horses.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year. Where new homes are being built, lumber and shingle roofs are taking the place of sod. More care is being taken in the construction of their stables, which are a double pole frame, packed with straw, with sod roof.

These are very comfortable and in most cases kept clean.

Stock.—These Indians depend largely on their cattle for a living, both by what they sell and what they use for food. They are well located for the raising of cattle, living in the Qu'Appelle valley during the winter, right beside their hay meadows, and they take good care of their stock. They have a sufficient supply of hay for all their stock as well as a large quantity for sale, of which they take advantage.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take only fair care. They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are becoming more so from year to year. A great improvement is noted in their dress, and altogether they are making better provision for their comfort. They still cling to a great extent to their old pagan customs.

Temperance and Morality.—Improvement is noted in this band's morals, which are not of the highest standard. One case of intemperance was reported and prosecuted.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful supply of hay to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band during the year was good. A great deal of difficulty is experienced in getting most of the Indians to take the required sanitary precautions. This difficulty is found more with the old people, of which the band is largely composed. With very few exceptions, the homes of the younger Indians are kept neat and clean. There is a general clean up of the refuse in the spring, and this is burned.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the chief occupations of this band. Some of these Indians take only indifferent care of their stock. These are, however, growing fewer each year.

A number of them take very good care of their animals.

Farming operations on this reserve are not as yet up to a very high standard. There are some who are making marked improvement, but others, mostly the older men, seem to be satisfied with their own style, and it is difficult to get them to make much improvement.

Buildings.—Improvement in the class of buildings erected on this reserve is slow. In a few instances improvement is very noticeable, but on the whole these Indians take very little interest in their homes, being content as long as they can keep warm during the winter. They live altogether in tents and teepees during the summer.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a large herd of cattle for the number of cattle-owners. The cattle are of good beef type, the standard of which is kept up by the introduction of pure-bred bulls.

They have a sufficient supply of hay, conveniently situated, both for their stock and as a surplus for sale.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, but do not take much care of them.

They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large number of the members of this band are old people, who cling to their old pagan customs, and, where this is the case, progress as a rule is not very rapid. A few of the young people are branching out for themselves and doing fairly well. On the whole, very fair progress is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance was reported and prosecuted during the year.

No cases of immorality were reported. These Indians give very little trouble with regard to intemperance or immorality.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class, and well wooded with good-sized poplar. A plentiful supply of hay is obtainable for the requirements of the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two mild cases of measles, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. They keep their homes neat and clean, and little difficulty is experienced in getting them to carry out required sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal occupations of this band. With but few exceptions, they take very good care of their cattle.

Farming is the principal occupation, and a steady increase is made each year in the amount of land brought under cultivation. They are improving in their methods of farming, and are relying more from year to year on their crops for their living.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are improving. The Indians are no longer satisfied with the old, low, mud-roofed shacks, being anxious to build their dwellings larger and higher, with more windows, and lumber and shingle roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, from which they derive a good revenue, as well as a good part of their living from the animals beefed.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements, of which they take fairly good care.

They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are however, making good progress, which is accounted for to a certain extent by the necessity of providing for a higher standard of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Only two cases of intemperance were reported during the year, and these were old offenders. I think it is safe to say that less intoxicants have been used this year than in the past. The morals of some of the members of this band are not of a very high standard. There were no cases of immorality reported, and improvement in this respect is noted.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been particularly free from sickness during the past year. They are of a very healthy and robust nature. At all times they keep their places in a neat and tidy condition.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry, and on which they depend almost entirely for a living. Owing to the shortage of pasture on this reserve, and the difficulty in securing hay, these Indians keep only a limited number of cattle. They have a few to sell in the fall, as well as a few to beef in the winter.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is in advance of those on any of the other reserves in this agency. There are a few frame dwellings, as well as a number of log, one and a half stories high. These are large, well supplied with windows, and are kept neat and clean. Their stables are not quite in keeping with their houses, but are well constructed of logs with sod roofs. They are kept clean, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle-holders take good care of their stock, and, as a rule, bring them through the winter with but few losses.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take fairly good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance and one case of immorality were reported during the year. These Indians give very little trouble with regard to intemperance and immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general progress made by the different bands of this agency during the year has been very noticeable. They are living better, giving more attention to their personal appearance, and taking more interest generally in the different industries.

Apart from the usual colds and minor ailments, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed very good health. There were two cases of measles of a very mild type, outside of which no other diseases of a contagious nature were reported.

There have not been many buildings erected during the past year, but a steady advance is being made in construction and design. The desire is growing stronger each year for more room and comfort.

A very marked change is noticeable in the class of horses now in the hands of the Indians. They are eager for good horses, and no difficulty is experienced in getting them to pay for them. They have purchased 24 head this spring at a total cost of $3,995, and have met their obligations on them. These horses were all purchased through the office, and it is very seldom that they purchase them in any other way.

There was a general outbreak of mange amongst the horses of Piapot band during the year. This was reported to the Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, Regina, which through its prompt action and care, confined the disease to the one reserve, there being only one case on any of the other reserves. All trace of the disease has now been wiped out.

The Indians' cattle have come through the winter with very few losses. There is not much difficulty in getting them to care for their cattle properly, and it is this added care that accounts for bringing them through the winter so successfully.

Last year's farming season was one of the worst in the history of the country. Spring opened up in good time, but, owing to the very deep snow taking so long to melt, and being followed by rain and snow storms, work on the land was seriously retarded. In addition the summer was cold, and crops did not mature before they were frozen. After the grain was cut, there were late fall rains, after which the grain never dried. Threshing was most disheartening, as the grain could only be put through the separator very slowly, and when it was threshed in many cases it would not much more than pay for the threshing. A portion of the crop was never cut, as there was nothing in it, and some that was cut was never threshed, as it would not have paid for the threshing. For some time the elevators refused a lot of the grain owing to its being damp and tough. Some of the grain was never sold, and some that was sold brought only thirty-two cents.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Five reserves are included in this agency, namely: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The headquarters are situated at Kutawa in a fairly central location between the Touchwood reserves. The government telegraph office and Kutawa post office are located near the agency headquarters and we have a small mail service twice a week.

The nearest railway station is Punnichy, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is situated about six miles southwest of the agency headquarters.

There are two boarding schools and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—The Muscowequan reserve comprises an area of 24,271 acres, and is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through this reserve and the station and village of Lestock is located thereon. The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie rather badly broken at the east end with sloughs and bluffs. The western end of the reserve is heavily wooded. The soil is rich and productive and adapted for the growing of oats. Sufficient hay for the requirement of the band is obtained from the sloughs; the reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux, many of them having an infusion of white blood dating from a remote period.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good and the band has increased in number during the year.

An improvement has been noted in cleanliness in their dwellings. All rubbish is gathered up from around their winter quarters and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—This band is steadily increasing their acreage under cultivation. They derive a large proportion of their livelihood during the winter from the sale of fire wood. A few of the band follow hunting and digging senega-root during the season for those pursuits. They are fairly industrious, but I find that they are somewhat improvident in handling their earnings.

Buildings.—There were three new houses of a superior class erected during the year with shingled roofs. Some improvements have been noted in their manner of housekeeping.

Stock.—There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for the requirement of their stock. The cattle came through the winter in fairly good condition and with comparatively small loss.

Farm Implements.—This band is now well equipped with farm implements, but they have not sufficient horses and oxen for their requirements, and the high prices asked for work animals make it difficult for them to acquire them as rapidly as they want them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians broke up 125¾ acres of new land and summer-fallowed 95 acres during the past season. They had over 500 acres of land in crop, a large proportion of which was not threshed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not of a vicious disposition and have not given any trouble regarding intemperance or immorality.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, about 8 miles from the village of Punnichy and 14 miles from the agency headquarters. It comprises an area of 35,456 acres of rough stony land, badly broken with sloughs and small lakes. Quite a large proportion of the reserve is covered with poplar bush. The soil, although hard to bring under cultivation, is very productive and matures grain early. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is improving. Houses are kept clean, and sanitary precautions are observed. There is a consumptive tendency in several of the families and care is taken as far as possible to prevent the spread of this disease.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are superior to the class of dwellings usually found on Indian reserves. They are roomy and comfortable and are almost without exception kept very clean and tidy.

Stock.—This band has a fine herd of stock and they appreciate their value. A number of these Indians kept cows milking all the year round and made a quantity of butter. They have also a number of poultry. There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for the stock.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is rapidly becoming the staple occupation of this band. They have a ready market for wood during the winter months.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements. They purchased a steam outfit for threshing during the past winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been decided progress on this reserve in many directions. This is especially noticeable in their homes, which in a number of instances are well and tastefully furnished.

They broke 230 acres of new land during the past season and are showing an increased interest in cultivating the land. Their grain crops were fairly good, but a heavy loss was sustained through having to thresh their grain in the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—One member of this band was convicted of intemperance during the year. The liquor traffic is carefully watched, and, if any drinking is done, it is indulged in in secret. They may be classed as a moral and law-abiding band of Indians.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 15,360 acres. The reserve is nearly all covered with poplar and willow bush; there are few open pieces of land near the southeast corner of the reserve, which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is a rich loam and adapted for the growing of oats and barley.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a strong tendency towards consumption among the families on this reserve. Precautions are taken to prevent the spread of this disease. The sanitary precautions as laid down by the department are observed. They live in roomy houses in the winter and keep both their houses and premises clean. In summer-time they live in large canvas teepees.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but are short of working stock.

Occupations.—Their main occupations now are farming and cattle-raising; hunting, trapping, cutting and selling firewood and hay are also occupations from which they derive a very considerable income as well as the sale of bead-work.

Buildings.—There is a gradual tendency towards building more commodious dwelling-houses. Thomas Moosamay built a nice log house with a shingled roof, and others are getting out logs with a view to following his example as soon as they can afford to purchase the necessary lumber.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of cattle of a good beef type. A surplus of hay is always provided by this band, and they bring their cattle through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band may be said to be making progress. They have now a total of 407 acres under cultivation, which is practically all the open land on the reserve. The remaining open land is in small patches, most of which will be broken up during the coming season.

They had 239 acres of oats, which was a magnificent standing crop, but unfortunately was so damaged by frost that only a portion was fit to thresh, and they only threshed 8,482 bushels. They broke up 99 acres during the past season.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest of the agency headquarters and contains an area of 27,200 acres. The natural features are rolling prairie, fairly stony in places and broken by hay sloughs. The eastern end of the reserve is interspersed with small lakes and poplar brush. The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary precautions as laid down by the department are observed on this reserve. The general health has been fairly good during the year. There is a tendency towards scrofula among some of the children, all cases of which received treatment in the tent hospital during the summer.

They have improved greatly in their manner of housekeeping.

Occupations.—Their main occupations may now be said to be farming and cattle-raising, although they are always ready to take advantage of any other means of earning money. They derive a considerable income from the sale of hay and wood, working out during the threshing season, hunting, trapping, &c.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are one-story log buildings, they are roomy and comfortable with a few exceptions and are kept clean. During the summer these Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was provided for their cattle, they are well cared for during the winter and came through it in good condition. The cattle are improving in size and quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is steadily extending their farming operations. They broke 180 acres during the past summer and did the work well.

They had a fair crop, but suffered a heavy loss in grade owing to having to thresh it during the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were made against any of the members of this band for intemperate or immoral conduct during the past year.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast of the agency headquarters. There is some fine open farm-land on the reserve as well as a sufficient supply of wood and hay for the requirements of the band. The reserve borders on Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good during the year. There is a tendency towards consumption in some of the families. These Indians spend a great deal of their lives under canvas where the sanitary conditions are good. Their dwelling-houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—This band has been making steady progress in their farming operations and that occupation is now the most important on the reserve. They have a small herd of cattle, which are fairly well looked after. During the winter these Indians made their living by hunting and were successful in obtaining a fair amount of furs.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being made in their dwelling-houses.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, which were well cared for during the winter, an ample supply of hay being provided.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with ordinary farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making good progress at farming as well as in other directions. Their crop last year consisted of 330¾ acres of wheat, from which they threshed 6,716 bushels, and 113½ acres of oats, which yielded 2,749 bushels. Their wheat yield was reduced by rust, and the oat crop was frozen.

During the past season they broke up 271 acres of new land, all of which was disked and harrowed. The quality of work done on this reserve is first-class.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have given no trouble during the past year and may be classed as temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1911 may be classed as a freak year. The weather conditions were good during seed-time, the crops made a good growth and headed out well and fairly early and gave promise of a bumper yield, but continued cold rains during August and later kept the grain from maturing and a great deal of it was damaged by frost.

The Indians on the different reserves have made some advancement during the past year; several houses of a better class with up-stairs and shingled roofs were erected and there is a tendency shown towards making their houses permanent and not temporary winter dwellings. An area of 905¾ acres of new land was broken and 180 acres was summer-fallowed during the year.

The tent hospital was open for three months during the summer and 9 cases of scrofula were treated. Good results have been obtained from the work performed in this hospital since its inception.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1912.

On account of being relieved in a measure from duties in connection with Treaty 10, I have this year been able to inspect all the agencies and reserves within my inspectorate, and in several instances to make two visits of inspection.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected at intervals between April 12 and July 14.

The staff of employees at that time included Mr. J. Macarthur as agent; A. J. Campbell as agency clerk; J. S. Gordon, farmer on Beardy's and Okemahsis' reserves; Max Lepine, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; J. C. McCloy, farmer on James Smith's reserve; Peter Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; A. E. Guinn, farmer on Kinistino reserve; P. J. Hamilton, officer in charge of Nut Lake reserve; an interpreter and a labourer at the agency headquarters, and a medical attendant for each reserve. The staff was, accordingly, very complete. Since that date the services of a farmer on John Smith's reserve have been dispensed with, the teacher, Rev. R. F. McDougall, exercising a general supervision instead.

There is a steadily increasing interest in farming among the Indians of this agency. The expansion of the industry is most marked on the Nut Lake reserve, where farming was begun only three years ago, and where during the past season seven Indians raised upwards of 4,000 bushels of grain of remarkably good average grade. On Beardy's reserve also renewed interest is shown; and through the energy and stimulating influence of the late Farmer Gordon a very considerable acreage was sown, and a return of something over 11,000 bushels obtained. On One Arrow's and James Smith's progress is also shown.

During the two years preceding the inspection there was a substantial increase in the herds of cattle on the James Smith's, Kinistino and Nut Lake reserves, while on the other reserves there was a decrease during this period. Throughout the agency there was an increase of 80 head, including 52 head supplied during this period by the department for beginners. On some of the reserves where there is a decrease, it is accounted for mainly by loss of aniamls through straying.

For the most part sales of cattle have been made by the Indian owners; but on James Smith's reserve, where the sale was conducted by the agent, a very fair price was realized, namely $46 a head for about equal numbers of two and three year old steers.

In general the staff of the agency have shown diligence and efficiency in the discharge of their various duties, and deserve credit for the efforts they have put forth and the measures of success they have attained, in some instances against serious difficulties.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected from August 14 to September 13; also in the beginning of November and in March.

On the occasion first above mentioned the staff of employees included J. P. G. Day as agent; C. J. Johnson as clerk; R. Jefferson, farmer on the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves; H. Couture, farmer on Moosomin's reserve; A. Suffern, farmer on Thunderchild's reserve; D. Villbrun, farmer on Sweet Grass's reserve; G. M. Young, farmer on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserve; Eli Nault, stockman; J. U. Paquet, overseer of Meadow Lake reserve; J. A. Pritchard, agency interpreter; J. E. Wright, engineer and blacksmith; and S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

Since that date, Mr. Day has been replaced as agent by Mr. A. Rowland, and Mr. Jefferson has been succeeded as farmer by Mr. Pink.

Owing to drought, which in this locality was severely felt, the results of farming operations in 1910 were much less than in the preceding season, although the acreage of grain was much larger; in both instances, however, the return being far below some seasons in the past. This is partly accounted for by the removal of the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands to new reserves and the temporary interruption of their farming industry.

In 1911 there was an increase of about 500 acres in the crop area over the preceding season, owing to a large area of breaking and fallowing having been done in 1910. By far the largest part of this increase was on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves; and on these reserves also the best work was done and the best results obtained. On these two reserves the return of wheat amounted to 14,000 bushels, and of oats to 4,000 bushels, or more than the entire yield for the agency in any other season for several years past, results which are directly attributable to the energy and enthusiasm of the farmer, and his consequent influence over the Indians.

During the past season some 500 acres of new land was broken in the agency and 100 acres fallowed; and although there was little fall ploughing done, yet there is reason to expect some further increase in the acreage of crop this season.

For some years past the Indians of this agency have been burdened with debts, which they incurred mainly in the purchase of farm implements. Instead of paying these debts from the proceeds of their farms, however, their herds have been heavily taxed from year to year for this purpose. In consequence they have shown a steady decrease, which latterly has been somewhat checked, while on the Meadow Lake reserve there is a marked increase.

In March I found the hay-supply everywhere abundant, and the cattle likely to come through the winter without loss. On some of these reserves native hay is plentiful, while on others the stock will always have to be wintered to a large extent on cultivated hay or other farm products. During the past winter on account of the abundance of good fodder to be found in the straw stacks on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves, comparatively little hay was consumed by the cattle.

So far as the actual cash return is concerned, the Indians of this agency now realize quite as much from horses as from cattle; and the sale of horses has of late years supplemented their earnings materially.

Throughout the agency there is observable a very satisfactory improvement in the equipment of the Indians for their industries, the independence with which they pursue their various enterprises, the description of their dwellings, their sanitary condition, the extent and character of the furnishing, and other marks of prosperity and comfort.

There is some good material among the ex-pupils here, although as yet the best has not been made of it. A few of them are prospering in their industries on the reserves, while in other instances they earn considerable sums by working for the settlers, erecting buildings, fencing, ploughing, harvesting and threshing. They have had no continuous close attention and direction, but have been left largely to their own devices. They constitute, however, the most progressive element of some of these bands, displaying enterprise and resourcefulness; and it would be safe to say that there are no finer specimens of men among the younger Indian population of the west than some of these.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in January.

The staff included T. A. Borthwick, as agent; T. E. Jackson, as clerk; Miss R. Hourie, stenographer; Dr. Duncan, medical attendant; R. Campbell, farmer on Mistawasis and Muskeg Lake reserves; G. B. Isbister, farmer on Sandy Lake reserve; L. Laroque, farmer on Sturgeon Lake reserve; J. Beverley, farmer on the Wahpaton reserve; A. E. Guinn, farmer on the Big River reserve; W. McKenzie, engineer and blacksmith; besides an interpreter and a labourer at the agency headquarters. Mr. Guinn was transferred in September to Big River reserve from Kinistino reserve, in the Duck Lake agency, where he was replaced by J. C. McLeod, formerly in charge of the Big River reserve.

With the exception of the Big River reserve the interest in farming is well sustained, and the results of the industry are satisfactory. Each season has latterly shown an increase in the area under crop.

During the past summer an oil-pull ploughing outfit was operated on the Mistawasis and Muskeg Lake reserves, and some 500 acres was broken on the two reserves, which compares favourably with the preceding year when with oxen and horses a little over 300 acres of new land was brought under cultivation.

The cattle industry is also in a fairly prosperous condition, the Indians having a large benefit from their herds, which nevertheless continue to show a substantial increase.

Practically all sales of beef or cattle are conducted by the agent personally, and the best prices are realized.

The ex-pupils of the schools and other younger men of the bands are now the leaders in the industries. Three of these have each upwards of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and all essential farming equipment; while a few others have farms of an area of upwards of 50 acres each. As a rule these young men, in common with many of the older members of the bands, have well constructed dwellings, with furniture of a good class and of all the variety and completeness necessary to comfort or convenience.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

There have been no changes in the agency staff during the year, except that Dr. W. W. Amos, non-resident medical attendant, of Lloydminster, has been replaced by Dr. J. T. Hill, of the same place.

Farming operations during the past season were attended with very moderate success, owing partly to hail and partly to early fall frost. The results, however, are not entirely discouraging, especially as regards oats, the aggregate yield of which was nearly 6,000 bushels. The Long Lake and Cold Lake bands are merely making a start in farming; and, as they manifest an interest in the work, and have large tracts of fertile land in their reserves, it is to be expected that the industry will presently show largely increased returns. At Frog Lake also, where there is no farmer as yet, but where there are good facilities for agriculture, there is reason to look for good results in the near future.

During the past year the Indians have realized a substantial income from their herds, and the industry is fairly prosperous. There are some very reliable stockmen among the Indians of this agency; and their cattle are of a superior class, commanding the highest price in the market.

On most of these reserves the supply of native hay available is abundant; but on the reserve at the agency headquarters in case of any considerable increase in the herds it will be necessary to rely for the wintering of the stock in some measure upon the products of the farms. By this method carried out systematically the Indians of this reserve could profitably keep 1,000 head of cattle.

In the spring of 1911 the Long Lake band got lumber cut amounting to 128,000 feet, including 52,000 feet of dressed lumber, siding, flooring and V-joint, in addition to a quantity of shingles sufficient for all present requirements. This material has been turned to excellent account, and I found about half the band occupying new and improved dwellings. For the most part the walls are constructed of logs, sided at the mill, which gives them a uniform thickness and an even surface; while in two instances the houses are built entirely of lumber. Along with this improvement in the houses there is evidence of increased ambition on the part of the women in regard to the arrangement and condition of the interior.

At the date of inspection the Indians of the Frog Lake band had an unusually fine lot of spruce logs ready for sawing, which should yield at least 250,000 feet of lumber, and a large number of shingle logs as well. They are looking forward to extensive improvements in their dwellings during the summer, as nearly every man who is head of a family has also taken out during the past winter a set of logs for the walls.

My work in the inspection of this agency was greatly facilitated through the punctuality and accuracy with which the various returns and statements were prepared. The clerk, Mr. Turner, is systematic and efficient in all his duties; and his work is made easier and more satisfactory through the fact that the agent understands all details of it, and furnishes the material for the records in such form as to be intelligible and easily handled. The agent also assumes his legitimate share of the office work, including the drafting of correspondence and reports.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

In the beginning of December, I made a visit of inspection to the Moose Woods reserve, which is situated west of Dundurn, on the South Saskatchewan river.

The population consists of Sioux Indians, and at that date included 17 men, 21 women and 28 chidren, 66 in all.

Chas R. Eagle, a member of the band, acts as overseer of the reserve, and has discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner during the year.

The dwellings show further improvement as to construction, furnishing and housekeeping. They are well lighted, but the windows are closely fitted and immovable, ventilation being sacrificed to warmth. Fortunately, the average number of occupants to each house is only four, and in no instance is a house overcrowded.

The Indians of this band have not as yet been initiated to any great extent in farming. Their crop for last season, which amounted to about forty acres, suffered from hail to such an extent that the owners found it advisable to cut it for green feed. As usual they had a fair crop of roots and vegetables.

The herds of cattle show a steady increase, notwithstanding that the entire meat supply of the owners is derived from this source as well as a very considerable income. The department's regulations with regard to the sale and beefing of cattle are strictly observed.

Ample provision was made for the wintering of the stock; and when the feeding season was ended there was at least a hundred tons of hay remaining.

During the summer of 1911 the Indians constructed about two and a half miles of wire fence around the northern and more exposed portion of the reserve, in order to prevent their stock from disturbing the settlers in that locality. This fence will be extended until their stock range is completely inclosed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 17, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report dealing with matters in general pertaining to the Indians of this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1912.

The following agencies are included in this inspectorate:—Moose Mountain, situated in the Moose mountains in the southeastern portion of the province; Crooked Lakes, north of the towns of Broadview and Whitewood on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway; Assiniboine, about 8 miles south of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway; File Hills, about 40 miles north of Indian Head, on the Canadian Pacific railway; Qu'Appelle, north of South Qu'Appelle, McLean and Balgonie stations, on the Canadian Pacific main line; Touchwood Hills, in the Touchwood hills about 70 miles north of South Qu'Appelle station, and Pelly, which is situated 8 miles north of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway.

There are also four boarding and four day schools in the inspectorate.

Generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been as good as usual, there having been no serious epidemic during the year. The death rate has not been at all great. I attribute the satisfactory condition of the health of the Indians to the fact that they are living under better conditions, eating better food and taking greater care of their young children. There was a time when many of the Indians of this country spent a great deal of their time dancing, sometimes going twenty-five or thirty miles twice or three times a week to attend a dance, and quite often taking children out for these long trips in the dead of winter, when they were sick with heavy colds and other ailments. The result was that many of the children died. Adults who were not strong would travel miles to attend these dances, which were usually held in small log houses, where twenty or more people would be dancing for hours. After the dancing was over, they would come out in the cold, not properly clad, and drive home, with the result that they would suffer from pneumonia and other troubles brought on by carelessness. I am pleased, however, to say that there has not been much dancing of late years, although there is a strong movement being made by some of the Indians to have them revived, and I fear some of the agents who do not realize the evil effect of the dance are inclined to treat the matter lightly and let them dance if they wish. Of course there is no law to stop the ordinary Indian dance, but when it is carried to excess and the Indians' health and property suffer, it should be moderated.

The past winter was an unusual one in many ways, but on the whole it could be called a fair one. We had some very extreme weather during the month of January, the thermometer registering between 38 and 50 degrees below zero for three weeks. After this cold snap it moderated and the rest of the winter was not so cold. We did not have the usual amount of snow and in consequence the cattle fared better, as they could move around and the Indians did not have difficulty in getting hay from their stacks.

The crop of 1911 up to August 1, looked very promising, but the late rains kept it growing and as a result the early frosts caught it and the grade was reduced three

or four points. However, this was not the greatest loss. The snow came about six weeks earlier than usual and caught most of the reserves with the grain little more than half threshed and the rest out in the fields in the stock. When this came to be threshed, the loss was very great, as much of the grain went through the machine with the straw and what was threshed was damp and tough, which reduced the value of it very considerably.

An experiment with flax was made at the Assiniboine and File Hills agencies. At both points about 150 acres were sown. The season being very unfavourable, the results were not at all encouraging.

The Indians of this inspectorate had in crop over 10,000 acres of land last year, which was a considerable increase over the previous year. Last season over 2,600 acres of new land was broken and 2,400 summer-fallowed. In most cases the land is well prepared. The total area under cultivation in this inspectorate is about 14,000 acres.

The Indians, as a rule, are paying more attention to gardening and some of the finest vegetables at the local fairs throughout the country are grown on reserves. Most of the homes I visited were well supplied with potatoes and turnips for winter's use.

Throughout the inspectorate the Indians sold their cattle at a high figure. At some points the price was as high as $55 for three year-old steers. I notice that there is a decided improvement in the manner in which these people look after their cattle. Now that grain-growing is carried on on most of the reserves, there is considerable straw, which helps out in the cattle feeding.

The class of horses is improving as years go by. The Indian pony is fast being replaced by a better class of horse, which are acquired either by breeding or by purchase. It is not an uncommon thing to see teams on reserves worth from $500 to $700.

The Indians who have never passed through school continue to earn a living by selling wood, hay, etc., in the nearby towns, and in some cases by farming in a small way. They also do considerable hunting for small game.

During the year I inspected the following agencies, visiting some of them twice: File Hills, Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle, Pelly and Assiniboine.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 22, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfoot, Blood's and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S. A.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve comprised an area of 470 square miles, but since my last report 12,522 acres have been sold. The reserve lies just south of the

main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and enters the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The river banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular. The reserve consists of fertile valleys and plains, partly covered with scrub and some heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow river are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds, and forming an ideal stock range; at the same time large tracts of as fine farming land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary of the reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 288 men, 240 women, 159 boys, and 136 girls, total 823, a decrease of 4 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the fiscal year has been excellent. The medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, and on his resignation, Dr. Rose, of Gleichen, have made regular visits to the reserve. Dr. Rose since his appointment has included in his medical visits the hospital at the North Blackfoot. This hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England. There is a marked improvement among the Indians in matters pertaining to cleanliness and no effort is spared by the staff to point out to them the great advantages of clean living.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are stock-raising, coal-mining, putting up hay for sale, sale of gravel and sand, freighting, and working for farmers and ranchers in the surrounding district. Decidedly more than a good living is made by the Indians of this agency, there being few, if any, cases of destitution among them. No farming is done, but with the opening of spring it is the intention to commence farming operations on a large scale, made possible by the surrender of a portion of the reserve to the government. A portion of the amount derived from the sale is to be expended in the purchase of the most up to date machinery, seed for first sowing, &c. Each Indian will be placed on his own subdivision or farm, on which will be erected a good farmhouse and stable.

Buildings.—With the exception of a very few, their buildings are of the most primitive description, ordinary log houses and stables chinked with mud.

Stock.—Their stock consists in the main of horses and cattle, and is probably the greatest source of revenue to the tribe. The Blackfoot reserve is a magnificent grazing range with sheltering woods along the banks of the Bow and other streams, and as a consequence the cattle—except under exceptional conditions—are always in splendid condition. First-class stallions and bulls, supplied by the department, are gradually raising the standard of the stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing along lines of self-support as fast as any other people under similar conditions. As is always the case the old ideas and customs die hard with the old and middle-aged, but the young men are beginning to show, in many ways, more of the spirit of modern progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In proportion to the population they are fairly temperate. The whisky trader is almost entirely responsible for what drunkenness exists. This person seeks out the Indian for the large revenue for him there is in the sale of intoxicants to these people; and on account of the peculiar sense of honour prevalent among the Indians against informing on those they get the liquor from, it is very difficult to get a conviction. Needless to say every effort is made by myself, with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, to stamp out the traffic.

General Remarks.—The staff at the agency headquarters and on the farms have given me every assistance during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, April 11, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot, and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe, known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians, located in Montana, immediately south of the international line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres, and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer, and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-nine years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber on the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cottonwood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payment last November was 1,128, the births and deaths for the year being exactly even, 50 of each.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Blood Indians has been good. No epidemic has been in evidence if we except mumps, which most of the children in the Roman Catholic Blood boarding school and a few at the Church of England Blood boarding school, and some of the children on the reserve had.

The majority of deaths that have taken place beyond those incident to advancing age, have been from the ever present tubercular disease. As the Indians are now building larger and better houses, it will to a great extent prevent that overcrowding in the winter months which tended to spread the disease, also with the

advent of better houses they keep them cleaner and burn up all refuse. Vaccination has also been carried out during the year. There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve sustained by the government, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department. In connection with this hospital are two small isolated wards for the accommodation of all patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking, freighting, working for farmers adjoining the reserve, and beet-pulling.

The Indian named Black Horses still operates his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, from which he derives a good income.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in the buildings on the reserve during the year. Many frame shingle-roofed houses have been built. There has also been a marked improvement in the way the old log houses are kept. Also an odd fine stable has been built, and some machine houses have been built by the Indians for the housing of their binders.

Stock.—The reserve contains all the natural requisites for the successful raising of stock,—shelter, water and grass.

The cattle on the reserve are a well bred lot. All the bulls used are thoroughbreds of the Galloway, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds.

The cattle-raising members of the bands have for years raised all the beef used on the reserve as well as having some for sale. During the past season 193 head were sold at an average price of $75.00 per head, which is a splendid price for cattle that have grazed out all their lives. A number of the Indians keep their cattle around them and under the supervision of the stockman take good care of them and attain good results. The Bloods have a considerable number of horses. To improve them the department has purchased and loaned out 46 stallions to them under appropriate conditions.

Farm Implements.—Most of the machinery was bought with tribal funds and as such is taken care of and housed by the department; but this last year eleven of the farmers have bought binders of their own, all of which are being put under cover by their owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—Farming has become the chief occupation on the reserve. There are now over 50 farmers with farms of their own on which were raised 65,000 bushels of wheat this year. The farms, although individually owned, are all located in blocks to facilitate supervision and economy in implements.

These Indians are gradually becoming self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—The Bloods as a band are temperate and moral, of course there are exceptions in each case. The number of cases of drunkenness is decreasing.

Your obedient servant,

W. JULIUS HYDE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, April 3, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wires. The soil is rich and fertile and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and where mines can be easily opened and economically operated. During last year the reserve was subdivided.

Population.—At the last treaty payments there were 111.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. No epidemic occurred. The usual clearing up around dwellings was done and the rubbish burned.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the principal occupations.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, but proper interest is not displayed by the owners.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a good supply, and good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—There is a fairly good improvement in these.

Progress.—Good progress was made in farming and more interest was taken in their cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians use liquor to excess. When sober their morals are good, but when drinking they are not good.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres. It is partly fenced. It is good farm-land and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band. The Canadian Northern has cut a right of way from east to west across the reserve.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 113.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the occupations of these Indians.

Health.—The health of the band is very good.

Buildings.—All their buildings are good. Some improvements were made in this respect.

Implements.—They are well equipped for all requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—Some liquor is used, but moderately.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of the Michel reserve, and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating and rolling timbered country; most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population at last treaty payments was 139.

Health.—The health of these Indians was fairly good; no epidemic occurred.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping and farming are the occupations of the members of this band.

Stock.—Better care was taken of the stock.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good in comparison to what they were. Improvement is going on all the time in this respect.

Implements.—As more farming is done so will more implements be required.

Progress.—These Indians are making headway at farming and taking better care of their stock and there is also an improvement in their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Drinking is not carried on so much as heretofore and their morals are fairly good.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population.—At last treaty payments the number was 159.

Health.—The health of these Indians is very good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. The season was good and a lot of money was realized by sale of furs.

Stock.—They have a few head of stock, individually, for which they have put up plenty of hay.

Progress.—No progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are much addicted to drink, and I fear that they are becoming more immoral.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of White Whale lake and contains 20,378 acres of good farming land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 136.

Health.—All these Indians suffer more or less with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and farming and stock-raising are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—There is little improvement in this respect.

Stock.—A number of yearlings and two-year-old cattle have been killed without permission, and no interest is shown in their stock. They had a lot of hay put up, but sell most of it.

Progress.—A little progress has been made in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there were hardly any cases at all reported for intemperance, and so far as morality goes, I think they are a little better in this respect.

General Remarks.—During the year the Indians of the whole agency have made good progress both in farming and in buildings. The appearance of the agency grounds has been improved by some old buildings being removed and the ground levelled and sown to grass seed. There is yet a little more to be done to complete it.

Your obedient servant,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOBBEMA, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, also statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Agency.—Hobbema agency headquarters has a central location within half a mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises four reserves aggregating 76,420 acres, and a fishing station at Pigeon lake, containing 4,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, NO. 138A.

Tribe.—With the exception of a few Stonies, the members of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the Bear's hills, on the Canadian Pacific railway, running from Calgary to Edmonton, and contains an area of 25,600 acres. It has quantities of spruce and poplar and a large area of hay-land. The reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—This band has a population of 195.

Health and Sanitation.—During the first ten months of this year these Indians enjoyed excellent health, but this spring considerable sickness occurred amongst them, also a few cases of scrofula and consumption. Every sanitary precaution was taken in the spring to ensure cleanliness and health. During the summer months these Indians live under canvas.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from mixed farming. They put up a large quantity of hay for both feed and sale, and, as the price in recent years has been high, it is a source of revenue and employment. During the winter months they dispose of firewood in the towns, trap, and fish a little. The catch of fish this season has been good, but fur animals are receding steadily, due to the increased settlement in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve, with few exceptions, are well built, shingle-roofed log houses. Generally speaking, the dwellings are fairly well furnished, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The winter was a favourable one for the maintenance of stock, and the cattle came through in good condition. Sufficient fodder was provided and some hay will be left over in the spring.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well equipped with up-to-date farm machinery and take care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—The farming operations were carried on along more progressive lines last spring, which naturally resulted in proportionately better returns. Unfortunately a great deal of damage was done to the crops by hail, but notwithstanding this, their yield of grain threshed shows a substantial increase over last year. During the summer 165 acres of new land was broken and 66 acres of old land summer-fallowed. In appearance and general surroundings these Indians indicate progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole the Indians of this band are quiet and orderly. With few exceptions they are addicted to the use of liquor. Their morality is fair.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 138B.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Ermineskin's reserve, and contains 13,440 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians of this band are in good healthy condition. Sanitary precautions are taken, such as keeping houses and premises clean, whitewashing, burning up all refuse in the spring, and using vegetables freely.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are carried on by these Indians on a limited scale. During the year they have made most of their living by the sale of hay and firewood, working for settlers and a little hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Very little change has taken place in the buildings this year. One new shingled-roof house was added.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, and good provision was made for feed.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are a quiet law-abiding people, and are progressing along general lines in a fair way. They are independent and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

Tribe.—This band consists of Crees and a few Stonies.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. It has the Battle river for its southern boundary, and has an area of 30,980 acres. The surface of the reserve consists of rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There is an abundance of hay throughout the reserve, the meadows of Battle lake being very extensive.

Population.—The members of this band number 414.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal.

All refuse is regularly cleaned up in the spring, and destroyed by fire, and in the autumn the houses are all re-mudded and lime-washed. Most of these Indians live in their tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The main resources of these Indians are raising grain and garden produce, cattle and horses, also fishing and hunting, with an occasional week's work for settlers outside of the reserve. About ten families continue to hunt and trap for a living entirely.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable and in most cases kept clean. The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year, shingle roofs are taking the place of sod.

Stock.—The cattle and horses belonging to this band wintered well, and this spring there is a good supply of hay on hand. With but few exceptions these Indians take indifferent care in keeping up their herds, although they have hay and water in abundance.

Farm Implements.—There is a fair supply of farm machinery on this reserve, and except in one or two cases they take good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but could do much better if they were disposed to, and require constant supervision in their work. During the summer they broke 50 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 28, and with this they hope to have a larger acreage under crop this spring. Hunting and trapping is not followed so regularly as formerly on account of the fur animals steadily decreasing. These people, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are fair. A large number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, which they procure from the towns near the reserve. I cannot say, however, that there is any retrogression.

MONTANA BAND, NO. 139.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Reserve.—The Montana band is located on the south side of the Battle river, about 5 miles from the town of Ponoka, and contains an area of 6,400 acres. On a portion of the reserve the soil, though somewhat light and sandy, is capable of producing good crops, the other portion is rough with willow scrub. There are small quantities of poplar and spruce of good size on the reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has not been very satisfactory, chiefly owing to the number of cases of tuberculosis, seven of which proved fatal. The sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of log and most of them are well lighted and have shingle roofs.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve came through the winter in good condition, and was well looked after.

Farm Implements.—This band has only a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and fairly industrious. During the year they broke more new land for this spring. They have no particular religion, but their general behaviour has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
GROUARD, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Cree, at Sturgeon Lake, Driftpile River, Sawridge, Swan River, Sucker Creek, Wabiskaw, Whitefish

Lake, Peace River Crossing and Little Red River; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree, Beaver, and Slave, at Fort Vermilion; and Slave and Sicannie at Fort Nelson.

The total population of these bands is 2,312.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the east and south of Sturgeon lake, and contains about 34 square miles. The soil is good and adapted for all kinds of farming.

Population.—This band has a population of 208.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good.

Occupations.—Some few of these Indians have gardens. They depend on hunting and fishing for their livelihood.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs plastered with mud.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock other than horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has two mowers and rakes and a few garden tools.

Characteristics.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, but are not making much progress.

Temperance.—They are temperate and moral.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 21 square miles. There is some excellent farm land, extensive hay meadows and some of the best spruce timber in the district. There are also considerable areas of poplar, tamarack and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 136.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle, have good gardens and small fields of grain. Hunting and fishing are still their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have some excellent cattle and a few fairly good horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing. They are docile and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and fairly moral.

SAWRIDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief sources of livelihood of this band. They have a few small gardens.

Buildings.—These Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not give any trouble, but are not very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate, but the standard of morals is not high.

SWAN RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 6,000 acres, is situated along the Swan river, 8 miles south of Lesser Slake lake. It is largely open and contains some fine agricultural land.

Population.—This band numbers 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians have good gardens. They cure and sell hay to the freighters along the lake. They all fish and a few hunt.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs.

Stock.—They have some good horses, and during the year they were given a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and peaceable and are good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and have fairly good morals.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 18.68 square miles. It is situated on the south and west shore of Lesser Slave lake. There are large hay meadows and some good farm-land on this reserve. A large part is covered with poplar, birch, spruce and tamarack.

Population.—This band numbers 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians have gardens and some cattle. They put up a fair amount of hay. They do a little freighting for the trading companies. Their chief resources are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with board floor and shingle roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have cattle and horses and a few pigs. The cattle are increasing slowly.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements; ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and peaceable. They are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance during the year. Their morals are only fair.

WABISKAW BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 309.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief industries. Some members of the band have small gardens.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable log buildings, heated and ventilated by fireplaces.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have no farm implements.

Stock.—The only stock this band has are horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no noticeable progress in this band. They are quiet and inoffensive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south and west sides of Whitefish lake, and contains 12 square miles. There are large hay meadows around the shore of the lake. A large part of the reserve is covered with poplar and spruce.

Population.—This band numbers 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and are being given a few cattle this year.

Farm Implements.—This band has been given a few farm implements this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band are Crees, the rest belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—A part of the reserve is situated on the banks of the Peace river, about 15 miles above the crossing. It is excellent farm-land. The remainder of the reserve, containing 8 square miles, is at Oldwives' lake, and is largely made up of hay meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 64.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and freighting are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with shingle roofs and board floors.

Stock.—These Indians have a few cattle and horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not progress much, but are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morals.—There is little intemperance amongst the members of this band. They are fairly moral.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses, but no other stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable, but do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ST. JOHN'S BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—They have no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the past year. Many members of this band are tubercular.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees and have no houses.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable. They do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated a few miles north of Dunvegan and contains 24 square miles. It is nearly all open country, studded with poplar bluffs. There is good farm and hay land.

Population.—This band numbers 141.

Occupations.—Hunting is the only means of livelihood of this band.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of horses, but no cattle.

Buildings.—A few members of this band have log houses. The rest live in teepees.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements other than a few garden tools.

Health and Sanitation.—A number of the members of this band suffer from tubercular troubles.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, but do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve surveyed as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 93.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a number of cases of influenza last fall. Otherwise the health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few log buildings.

Stock.—This band has no cattle, but has a number of horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and quiet. They are good hunters, but do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are good.

BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve surveyed, but has chosen land near Fort Vermilion.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians have small gardens. Hunting is the chief occupation.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 341.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are amongst the most healthy in this agency.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing furnish their means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—They have a few horses, but no other stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are not progressive. They do not give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT NELSON.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—Only a few members of this band have houses.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They are good hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

SICANNIE BAND, FORT NELSON.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sicannie tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—Ninety-eight members of this band accepted treaty in 1911.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the sole occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—This band has no buildings.

Stock.—These Indians have neither horses nor cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and trappers; but, as they do nothing else, they are not progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance in this band. Their morals are fair.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
BROCKET, March 30, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river west of Macleod; its area is 146 square miles or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11½ square miles.

The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock-yard, and every facility for shipping stock and grain. A comfortable station and freight shed have been built at this point. An agent is located here.

Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. T. Label & Company, West Coast Grain Company, South Alberta hay growers, Alberta Grain Company, and the Peigan Indians have warehouses and elevators at this point, the two last named being elevators built during the past season. A bridge having been built across the Old man river to the north, and leading to the Summerview and Beaver creek districts, has added largely to the shipping done from this point. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

A portion of the reserve to the south of Brocket and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres, breaking being done on each farm with the steam outfit. The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Old-man river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population.—The population of this reserve at the last treaty payment was 433 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fair, the greater mortality being among old people, the result of natural decay. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease during the year. As soon as weather will permit in the early spring, all rubbish is gathered and burned, the premises around buildings cleaned, and all go under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising and farming are the principal occupations of the Peigans.

Buildings.—The new buildings being erected on the farms are more commodious, the sod roof and ground floors are being replaced by lumber, and a general improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent with regard to the care of stock. During the past season the calves were gathered and yarded with the bulls until after the severe weather during December and January. Though the winter was cold, there has been no loss of cows or calves.

Farm Implements.—Individually the Indians do not take good care of implements, and formerly some difficulty was experienced in getting implements under cover after the season's work. This, however, has been overcome by the announcement that treaty would not be paid until all implements were under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good progress is being made. The success of the past season has encouraged the Peigans to better efforts, and there is great improvement in the farm work, especially among the ex-pupils, and an eagerness to enlarge crop areas. The Peigans owning their own thresher and elevator have every advantage in saving and disposing of their grain to the best advantage. The prizes offered for work teams in the best condition caused considerable rivalry and keen competition resulted, and the teams were in good condition.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, May 4, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quills band, No. 127, is 364.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year was good. The usual sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising. A number of them add to their incomes by freighting for the department and working for settlers.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable houses, and have good stables for their stock.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past winter.

Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed during the past two years, they have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. One case of intemperance occurred during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The land is pretty well broken up with hills, small lakes, and poplar bluffs, and more suitable for stock-raising than farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 261.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good. All rubbish was gathered up from around their houses this spring and burned.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are stock-raising, fishing, hunting, and farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly moral.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of some 20 miles east of Lac la Biche. They number 94 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. Their population is increasing slowly. They are law-abiding, and have a good name with respect to temperance and morality.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are hunting, trapping and working on the Athabaska river. Their reputation for industry, temperance, and morality is not the very best. A few who started farming a couple of years ago are doing very little more than holding their own.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I regret to state that owing to unfavourable weather conditions and to the damage caused to the grain crops by gophers, the past season was not a successful one from a farming standpoint; however, this loss was in a measure balanced by the amount of hay sold to settlers by the Indians and also by the number of beef cattle they sold at exceptionally good prices. The population of the Indians of this agency has steadily increased during the past four years. A new dwelling-house for the interpreter and an addition to the storehouse, to be used as an ice-house, were built at the agency headquarters during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, I am forwarding under separate cover.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabascan race, of which different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico, some of the tribes being the Beavers in the north, and the Navajoes and Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language, with a peculiar gutteral sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They were engaged largely in war with other bands before taking up reserve life, which may account to some extent for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still stick to them, and they are at times hard to manage.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is in the Calgary district, the northeast corner of the reserve touching the southwest corner of the enlarged city limits, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The two western townships are rolling and with considerable timber, while the eastern township is more level, with some good agricultural land. The whole area is an excellent stock range, particularly for horses. Elbow river, Fish creek, and some smaller streams, furnish a good water-supply

Population.—At last treaty payment, November 30, 1911, the population of the band was 199, a decrease of 6 from 1910, this being the lowest population on record for the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during this year has been fairly good. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease, and accounts for the greater part of the sickness and the majority of the deaths. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Houses and grounds are kept only moderately clean. In some cases, however, they are very carefully kept.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood to market, and working for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings.—Very little change has been made in the buildings during the year, one house having been rebuilt with new roof and floors, and one or two others re-roofed. A few small horse stables have been built, covered with hay for roof. Almost all houses have lumber or shingled roofs and good floors.

Stock.—Owing to the poor quality and scarcity of feed during the winter of 1910-11, the cattle went out in the spring very thin and weak. From this reason, and one or two late severe snow storms, many losses occurred, for the most part among the cows. The calf crop was very light. The rest of the cattle and the horses have done excellently well during the year, as grazing was good during the summer, and this winter has been very mild. Our losses this winter are practically nil. A good supply of hay of very good quality was secured, as well as considerable green feed.

Crops.—A fair average of oats was sown. Owing to the cold wet summer, this was late in maturing, and the greater part was cut for green feed. Of the agency crop, a part, some 15 acres, was threshed, from which was secured 1,000 bushels of good feed oats. A good supply of hay was secured, although owing to the dry season of the previous year, much ground had to be cut for little hay. There was also considerable rain during the haying season.

Implements.—The Indians are very well supplied with such implements as wagons, mowers, rakes, ploughs, &c., all owned and paid for by themselves individually. They take only fair care of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few Indians on this reserve who are industrious, but they are in the minority. The tendency is to work a little, earn a little and spend it at once. Some few are improving their condition, procuring better working outfits, and living more comfortably. With less rations for the young and able-bodied, a change for the better should soon be noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to a city the size of Calgary, which has, of course, its quota of undesirable citizens, makes it easy for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for strong drink, and the variety of sources from which they can procure it, makes it difficult to secure convictions against persons supplying liquor to them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency on January 31, of this year, Agent McNeill having resigned.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, agency clerk, was acting for several months. I have received great assistance and valuable information from him regarding the Indians and their work.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

Bands.—This agency includes the following three bands residing on the same reserve: Bearspaw's band, No. 142, Wesley's band, No. 143, and Chiniquay's band, No. 144.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians practically all belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the Sioux nation. There are a few Crees on the reserve who have intermarried with the Stonies and joined them.

Reserve.—The reserve, comprised of 69,760 acres, is situated about 40 miles west of the city of Calgary, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and is intersected by the Bow river. The Wesley band live north of the Bow river, while the Bearspaw and Chiniquay bands are situated south of the river and also south of the railway. Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters. Except for a small portion of land in the southeast corner of the reserve, the land is not much good for farming, being gravel soil or else covered by timber.

Population.—The population is as follows: Bearspaw's band, 250; Wesley's band, 287; and Chiniquay's band, 122; making a total of 659, being a decrease of 6 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good as a whole, but there are a number suffering from tuberculosis and scrofula, who are under the care of the medical attendant. Sanitary precautions are taken at all dwellings, the garbage being removed and burnt in the spring. The hospital which is located here is not in operation at the present time.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut fire-wood and rails, which they deliver on car at Morley and Ozada stations. When saw-mills are running they also deliver logs to them. A number of the Stonies are employed the year round at Kananaskis and Exshaw in connection with the lime kilns and cement works, and the ranchers along the foothills employ a number during haying season. The Indians were away for two months last fall on the annual hunt. The wood industry amounted during the year to $14,812. Their earnings from all sources, as far as can be ascertained, amounted to $33,008.15, though they no doubt earned a good deal more while away during the fall.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the Indians are mostly of log construction, but are fairly neat and tidy, and are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Horses and cattle do well on this reserve, cattle live on the range throughout the year after being fed as calves at the agency. However, the Indians do not attend to the cattle as well as they do the horses, but there are some exceptions.

The mares and stallions purchased out of the Horseshoe Falls funds are doing well, some of the young stock being old enough to work this year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not do much farming, but are well supplied with wagons, which they use in the wood business, and they purchase out of their own earnings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing, and becoming more self-reliant. They are law-abiding and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, only one case of intemperance having occurred during the past year. Their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WADDY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, May 25, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report appertaining to matters within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The Indians of this inspectorate are located on seventeen reserves and these reserves are surpervised by eight agents.

The agencies are known as Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Peigan and the Blood.

The notable features of last season were considerable more rain than is usual, and an early termination of weather during which ploughing and other farm work could be carried on. While the frequent rains prolonged the season for breaking new land, it hindered hay-making, the ripening and harvesting of grain, threshing and fall ploughing.

During the fiscal year Mr. A. J. McNeill resigned the position he held as agent at the Sarcee reserve and Mr. T. J. Fleetham was transferred from the Stony agency to take his place. J. W. Waddy, of Strathmore, was appointed to succeed Mr. Fleetham as agent of the Stony reserves near Morley. I installed Mr. Waddy as agent during January last.

A good deal of my time was taken up during the fiscal year in connection with the carrying out of conditions in connection with the surrender of land made by the Peigan and Blackfoot bands during previous years, also inspecting the new school building which was in course of erection on the Blackfoot reserve.

A condition of the Peigan surrender of land was that two modern equipped grain elevators were to be erected out of the proceeds of the sale of land quit-claimed by these Indians, and last season one of the promised grain elevators was erected after tenders had been called for and the contract to build was entered into with Messrs. Benell & Voss Brothers, of Calgary. I may state in passing that the usefulness of this elevator to the Indians has already been demonstrated, for when the Indians threshed their grain they hauled it direct from the thresher and had it passed through the cleaners provided in the elevator and afterwards the grain was loaded into cars and sold without loss of either grade or dockage.

About 1,000 acres of new land was broken last season on the Peigan reserve, and I hope about a like area will be broken this season. About 400 acres was previously seeded to timothy, and a member of the band turned in 2,800 lbs. of this grass seed last autumn, and I presume it has already been sown. While some individual members of this band cannot be classed as progressive, it is my opinion that the band, as a whole, has made reasonable progress in farming and I still entertain the view that consistent work among the Indians is sure to show good results.

The land surrendered by the Indians of the Blackfoot band was offered at public auction last June and sales to the amount of over $1,000,000 were made. It is my opinion that about another $1,000,000 will be realized for the portion yet unsold.

The conditions of the Blackfoot surrender include a good deal of development work on the lands retained by these Indians, and a start has been made in the direction of erecting cottages, stables and in the breaking up of land with a view to establishing heads of families on allotments of land, 160 acres, and endeavouring to get them into sanitary and well ventilated houses and to raise farm products. The supervision of this work to date has been done by me. As to whether the attempt to redeem these wards of the government from slovenliness, slothfulness, &c., will be successful or otherwise, remains to be seen when there are so many inducements held out to induce this naturally mirth-loving people to leave any manner of work which would be conducive to their well-being, either to take part in the sport or to be simply onlookers.

The use of intoxicating liquor by the Indians of the Blackfoot, and most other bands within this inspectorate, has increased instead of diminished, I regret to be compelled to admit.

The stock on the various reserves wintered fairly well and the losses are likely to be considerably less than they were during the previous winter.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, December 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1911. I left Ottawa accompanied by Dr. A. L. McDonald and Mr. L. N. LaMothe, on April 29. We stopped off one day at Lacombe to see about some cattle, and arrived in Edmonton on the evening of May 3. We were kept in Edmonton until May 11, purchasing supplies, and preparing everything for the trip north. On the morning of the 11th we left for Athabaska Landing with a democrat and team, and arrived at the Landing two days later.

Here we met Mr. Pearce and Mr. Card, who were destined for the Indian agency at Fort Simpson. On account of rain, we were detained at the Landing until the 20th, when the Hudson's Bay Company's transport left for McMurray. After a slow, wet trip we got over the Grand rapids; and, after some trouble at the Grand cascade, pulled into McMurray on June 6. We immediately went on board the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*. Two days later we paid treaty to the Cree-Chipewyan band, noting five births and five deaths. Old Seepotkinnun, one of the headmen, died last winter, and after three tie votes, the election of another headman was postponed for a year. In all we paid 152 Indians. They are a lazy lot, and prefer to hang around the Fort to hunting moose in the woods. They are shiftless to a degree, and it is a miracle to me how they have not suffered much more hardship than they have encountered in the last few years.

Numerous companies and individuals have staked claims all around the Fort, for tar-sands and oil. It might be wise to suggest to the Indians next year that, if they wish to secure what land they want, it is high time to begin thinking of laying off a reserve.

The Roman Catholic mission has a church under construction. It will probably be finished for next year, and a resident missionary placed in charge. Up to this time, except for the occasional visit of a Roman Catholic or Anglican priest, there has been no possibility of regular religious service or education.

On June 9, we left with the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame* for Chipewyan, where we arrived two days later. Here we spent some days measuring the school and taking the census. On the 16th and 17th we paid treaty to the Cree and Chipewyan bands, noting 26 births and 10 deaths; 594 Indians were paid in all. As usual we were held up some days by a heavy storm, but on the 21st were able to pull out for Fond du Lac with the Hudson's Bay Company's tug, *Primrose*. After three days of steady rain we arrived at Fond du Lac, paid treaty on the 24th to 445 Indians, noting 13 births and 10 deaths; and next evening pulled out for Chipewyan. The Indians at Fond du Lac have been very fortunate during the last few years. Cariboo have been very plentiful, and consequently there has been food in abundance. Fur, too, is returning, and the Indians are experiencing a period of prosperity. Nearly all are well dressed. They are healthy and on the whole the richest band in my district.

On June 27, we arrived at Chipewyan, and found Mr. Fugl, district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, waiting for the *Primrose* to take him up to McMurray. There he was to meet the mail that the tug would bring on to Smith. This meant

that, if we waited for the return of the *Primrose*, we should be too late to catch the steamer *Mackenzie River*, which takes us down to Great Slave lake. Finally, Mr. Fugl decided to let the tug take us down to Smith at once, provided I would undertake to have the mail forwarded to Smith from Chipewyan. As time was very valuable, I consented, and we pulled out a little before noon, arriving at Smith after midnight. It will be a great convenience if next year the department steamer *Rey* can meet us at McMurray, so that we may use her as or transportation to Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Smith. It will be a great saving in money, and we can be certain of being in time for the steamer *Mackenzie River*.

At Smith we paid treaty to 227 Indians, who recorded 9 births and 5 deaths. We crossed the 16-mile portage, went on board the steamer *Mackenzie River* and left for Resolution late in the evening of the 28th. Inspector Field joined our party at Smith and remained with us until our return to Resolution from Hay River. Two days later we arrived at Resolution. From here I sent Mr. LaMothe on down the Mackenzie to take the census. He visited each post, and rejoined me at Resolution on the return of the steamer. On July 8, we paid treaty to the Dog Rib, Yellow Knife and Chipewyan bands, 487 in all, who recorded 19 births and 20 deaths. These Indians are fairly well off as regards meat and fur animals. We left for Hay River on the 13th in a small Fort boat, and reached there after an uneventful sail of three days, across the lake. Here we paid a band of Slavies, numbering 103 souls, who reported 10 deaths and 4 births. These men are not so well off as the other tribes, and are infested with tuberculosis.

Bishop Breynat, with the steamer *Marie*, arrived on the 18th and towed our boat back to Resolution. I left the doctor at Hay River to attend to some urgent cases of sickness. He, with Mr. LaMothe, returned to Resolution with the Hudson's Bay Company's Steamer *Mackenzie River* on July 24. I went aboard the same night, and we arrived at Smith two days later.

Mr. Bell had made an excellent start in the establishment of the Fort Smith agency. He had a small field under grain, and the crop looked very well for a new breaking. He had started laying out the ground for a saw-mill site, and the mill will be erected with all speed possible so as to be in operation for the construction of the agency buildings next spring.

Mr. Bell seems to be an energetic agent, and I have confidence in his 'making good.'

On the 20th we crossed the portage, and went aboard the steamer *Grahame*, leaving for Chipewyan next day. The following evening we arrived at Chipewyan, and were held up by wind for twenty-four hours.

At the urgent request of Agent Bell, Dr. McDonald returned to Smith. The reasons for this step will be dealt with in a separate report.

On July 3, we arrived at McMurray, and waited until the 9th for the Hudson's Bay Company's transport to leave for the Landing. The water was very high, and if the company had not had an extra number of men, we should have been over a month covering the distance to the Landing. As it was, in spite of heavy and persistent rain, which caused the river to rise several feet higher, and made the banks treacherous and slippery for the trackers, we arrived at Pelican Portage on the 22nd and found the Northern Trading Company's steamer *North Land Sun* waiting for us. All the goods were loaded on to the steamer, and we pulled out the same day for the Landing. There was considerable trouble all the way. First, the driftwood would clog the paddle wheel, and we should drift down several precious miles while the obstructions were being fished out. Then the current would prove too strong, and we should have to collect a hundred or so Indians, and have the boat lined up with ropes. However, we arrived at the Landing late at night on the 25th, and bright and early next morning left for Edmonton with a democrat and team. Owing to the continual rain, the roads were in pretty poor condition, and we had to leave part of our baggage to be freighted

in by the Hudson's Bay Comppany. However, we reached Edmonton on the evening of the 28th.

The first day of September I spent in the country looking for cattle to send to the Grouard agency. On the third, Mr. LaMothe left for Ottawa in obedience to a telegram from the department.

On the 8th I left Edmonton with two men to transport the bulls received from Lacombe, and the cattle still to be purchased, to Athabaska Landing. I bought six heifers from John Kennedy, and six more from J. Oliver and H. Bell. After a great deal of trouble, they were rounded up, branded and broken. They gave us a great deal of trouble the first few days, and it was evening of the 14th before we arrived at the Landing. It rained constantly, and the roads were in very bad condition.

I sent the cattle across the Athabaska river on the ferry, and started them on the way to Grouard in charge of Wm. Draper. On the 16th I left for Edmonton. It rained heavily every day, and the road was one continuous mud hole, and I only reached Edmonton on the evening of the 20th.

Two days later, I left for Ottawa, stopped over two days in Winnipeg in obedience to the verbal orders of the Minister, and arrived in Ottawa on the 29th.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector Treaty No. 8.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me during the past summer.

I commenced work on April 21 on the Blackfoot Indian reserve, completing the survey of the surrendered portion of 125,000 acres. This survey was commenced by another surveyor during the fall of 1910; but, owing to winter coming on, the mounding of about one-half of the area was not done. Not only had I to finish that portion shown by the notes as unfinished, but in travelling over the block I found that a number of mounds shown as erected had not been done, so that I was compelled to go over the whole block.

The survey of the farms for Indians on the unsurrendered portion of the reserve was then commenced, and completed by July 13.

These farms were laid out in quarter-sections except that a road was surveyed around each section, iron posts being planted on each side of the road allowance.

The quarter-section lines were also run and a post planted in the centre of the section. As under the terms of the surrender a large area on each quarter-section is to be broken up and houses and other buildings are to be erected, the survey was made in this manner in order to meet the wishes of the inspector who is in charge of carrying out the surrender.

As that part of the reserve adjoining Gleichen has quite an amount of very poor land, it was necessary to carry the survey over a large area, and extend it to the west boundary of the reserve.

About 8,000 acres near Cluny, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway ten miles east of Gleichen, were also subdivided in the same manner.

Eight sections on the Wabamun reserve having been surrendered for sale, a survey and valuation of each quarter-section was made.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway crosses this area, Duffield station being on the west limit of the surrendered portion. The land within the surrendered portion not being suitable for a town-plot, an additional area of about 140 acres was secured from the Indians and subdivided into town lots, an upset price being placed on each lot.

The Stony Plain reserve was next subdivided into quarter-sections for Indian purposes in accordance with promises made at the time of the surrender of a portion of the reserve for sale. An examination was also made into the claim of the Montana band on the Bobtail reserve for additional land.

The land surrendered on the Stony reserve, west of Calgary, for the Calgary Power and Transmission Company, as well as the right of way for the power line, was surveyed. Part of the outlines of the reserve were retraced, also a re-survey of that part of the reserve given in exchange for other land with the Methodist Mission.

A traverse was also made in order to locate a coal mine in the southern portion of the reserve.

The hay-lands adjoining Piapot and Muscowpetung reserves in Saskatchewan were next re-surveyed.

An exchange of part of the Kinistino reserve in Saskatchewan for hay-lands having been arranged, the portion to be given up by the Indians having been surrendered, a survey was made and the hay-lands selected.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN,

British Columbia.

Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, April 22, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1912.

KITSALAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsian nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health has been very good. The necessary precautionary measures are being observed by having the premises and environments kept clean, the houses well lighted by windows, and their contents frequently aired, and attention is paid to personal cleanliness. Many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cordwood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on high ground. They are mainly situated at New Town, and are of modern pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—Of stock this band has none.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary implements for clearing land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no cause for complaint in respect to either.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is the only Kitsun settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river. It is tentatively arranged that this band will have a reserve area of 2,272 acres.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year no illness of any kind was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band numbers 91, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises are in a salubrious locality and are kept clean. Most of these Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries of the coast. During the year these people acquired a steam saw-mill, and a portion of them are working it with much success.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Mortality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about nine miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will in time be abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed the best of health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept clean, and in the old place fairly so. Vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—These pepole are temperate and moral.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band are of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—With the exception of a timber reserve on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboulé, likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other Kitsun villages, has a population of 250.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccination.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent, which applies to the whole of this district. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their environs. No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians in general with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of this district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus of ordinary communication, and the entrepôt of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present the Indians of this band with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly very high.

Buildings.—All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The horses and cattle wintered well; they were well provided for in the way of keep and shelter.

Farm implements.—With the exception of wagons, ploughs and harrows, the implements are such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band are of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach—grouped with the reserves of Kispiax—on the right bank of the Skeena. The reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated. The general health of this band was excellent.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at the various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 223.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and more have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and horse-rakes, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land; and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population.—This band has a population of 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band of Indians is one of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 146 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly so. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though the opportunities of these Indians are still very limited, they are in a way progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band are of the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band of Kitsuns.

Population.—This band numbers 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are being observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The older people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered without a loss, which can be attributed to improved care and shelter.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness furnished by the department to this band is housed and well taken care of. Other implements prevailing here mainly consist of such as are useful in breaking up land, tilling the soil, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and tractable of disposition. Formerly they gave much time to snaring rabbits and grouse for subsistence; whereas now they are packing and freighting with their horses, cutting and hauling cord-wood, doing railway work, and improving their land and homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in either respect was very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary measures can be promoted are being applied as much as possible.

Occupations.—Likewise with this band, the older people principally fish, hunt and trap, while the more able-bodied of its population pack and haul freight with their horses, and make improvements on land.

Buildings.—Here, also, the houses being built and projected, will fast supersede those of antique pattern. The sites are on good high ground.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered without a loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter is steadily being improved upon.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness provided by the department for this band is being well taken care of. Implements of other descriptions still consist of such as are used for breaking up and tilling the land, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and faithful. They have been making steady and well-sustained progress. The majority pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that a few years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn steadily good wages, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band including the next following band of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band have enjoyed general good health. The usual sanitary measures are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view, is worth stating.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

Farm Implements.—A single and double horse plough, with harness for each, a mower and an assortment of smaller implements, supplied by the department to this band, are being well taken care of. Other articles of that kind are yet such that are most useful in clearing and breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with their horses from here to Babine post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the rates prevailing of late, a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is likewise of the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres. This, with additional concessions made for land a few years ago, consists of some good farming land, and of gentle rolling hills that, generally speaking, are more pastoral than agricultural in character

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed and a large number of the people of this band are vaccinated.

Occupations.—The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves by canoeing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings here are of logs, and of substantial construction; they also contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, and are located on a high promontory on the right shore of the lake.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered also without loss, and for its provision more feed and shelter are afforded.

Farm Implements.—This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower. These are cared for, and in combination with the smaller implements will be of great service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. They engage in transporting freight by way of the lakes, and are becoming more practical in the ways of working their gardens and hay grounds, and on a general plan of continuous improvement of present and prospective value.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, it remains yet to be stated, with those whose knowledge and experience entitle their opinion to some attention, that the general progress made by the Indians during the past year is astounding, when it is considered that a comparatively short time ago their dwellings were primitively rough, their gardening of the crudest sort, their sufferings many, their pleasures few, their comforts none. Under the stimulating conditions that have existed recently they have largely shown an inclination for following mixed farming. But of necessity the grain sown is still exclusively being grown for hay. Yet in the transition state the drift in that direction is ideal in essence and application.

In conclusion it is well worth mentioning that likewise during the period under consideration, no timber fires occurred within the district, notwithstanding the general activity prevailing everywhere. As soon as they were in evidence, it invariably happened that they met with timely rains.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, April 2, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54° north latitude on the north, and is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves.—The reserves of this agency have a total area of 22,344½ acres and are 44 in number. Most of the land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Oweekayno tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band have an area of 1761 acres, and are situated at the head of the Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered. As the climate is very wet, the place is not well suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions are improving; their health has been good.

Occupations.—These people are fishermen, loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are of the old style; these are large and well ventilated.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very ambitious. Though they earn good wages, their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—Perhaps it can be said that these Indians are below the average in temperance. Their temptations are great, being situated near one of the great fishing centres.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number and are situated on the North and South Bentinck arm and on the Burke channel. Their combined area is 4,007 acres. The timber, spruce, fir and cedar, covering the land, is valuable. A great part of these reserves is well suited for agricultural purposes, and the climate is not excessively wet.

Population.—The population is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The Bella Coola Indians are fairly healthy. The new village is well situated for sanitary purposes.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers, hunters and in a limited degree agriculturists.

Buildings.—They have large frame houses; most of them are new and well painted.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept; at Tallio pigs are found, the only ones in the agency owned by natives.

Farm Implements.—These are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, very honest and make progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions they are temperate in their habits, and, according to the native standard, are a moral people.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—They own two reserves at the head of Dean's channel. The total area is 930 acres. The land is in part suited for agriculture; the timber is heavy. Here is found the northern limit of the Douglas fir.

Population.—The population is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings of these people are small and of little value.

Stock.—Some horses and a few fowl are kept, and they are fairly well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have easy access to salmon fishing, and thus make money. They have, however, been decreasing in number and make little or no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All things considered, they are moral and fairly temperate. Some members of this band got drunk on the last day of the fiscal year.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

This band belongs to a tribe of the same name.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band have a combined area of 3,372 acres. They are of a stony, rugged character and covered with small trees; certain patches only are suitable for cultivation. Here are good fishing stations.

Population.—The population is 310.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, likewise sanitary conditions. Surface water is used and this is not the best. There is a hospital here under the control of the Methodist Church.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting, trapping, and boat-building are the principal occupations of the people. Like so many natives of this agency, they go down to Rivers inlet in summer to fish for, or to work at, the canneries.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are large frame structures; although not well painted, the whole village presents a very pleasing picture to passing boats.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept and some chickens.

Character and Progress.—These Indians are good fishermen and progressive. They own and operate about thirty gasolene boats, most of which are, of course, small.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation in these respects is above the average.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of the members of this band are Tsimpseans. This is the southern limit of the tribe.

Reserves.—The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Bella Bella, and comprise a total area of 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo. Canoona is valuable for its salmon fishing. Neither of these reserves is of value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; Mrs. Read, wife of the missionary, works here as field-nurse and looks after the sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Like other coast Indians, these earn their living mainly by fishing, trapping, hunting and logging.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly good frame structures. They are not very large.

Stock.—At times these Indians keep one or two head of cattle. Some chickens are found.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is nothing that characterizes these Indians from others of the same tribe. They are making some progress.

KITAMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kitamats.

Reserves.—The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres. They are situated near the head of the Douglas channel. Though the soil is generally good, the land is heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar and thus hard to clear.

Population.—The population of this band is 260.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good and sanitary conditions fairly good. As in some other villages on the coast, the supply of water is not what it ought to be.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of them are well housed; some have fine dwellings, well painted.

Stock.—They own no stock to speak of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and at least as far as houses and personal appearances go, show progress. There is a very hopeful set of young people at the boarding school here.

Temperance and Morality.—Some have a fondness for strong drinks; on the whole they are very much like others of their race, a peaceful people, apt to become subject to sudden passions, and weak when tempted.

KITLOPE.

Tribe.—These natives belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel and have a combined area of 352½ acres; certain parts might be cultivated.

Population.—The population is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlopes has been good and the sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory. Some of the members of this band are not content with the location of the village; an extremely high tide is apt to cause inconvenience.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping, fishing and hand-logging.

Buildings.—The houses are small and of no great value.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives are very isolated, and their village is seldom visited by white men. Their progress is slow. Some of the Kitlope children attend school at Kitamat.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good and they are fairly temperate.

KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—These are four in number with a total area of 673 acres, and are found on the Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and ill-suited for agricultural purposes. The home village is on reserve No. 1 at Hartley bay.

Population.—The population is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—While the houses and surroundings are fairly clean, some of these Indians have beeen sick and in the hospital during the year. There has been no epidemic.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, logging, trapping, hunting and boat-building

Buildings.— Here are average good frame houses, some of which are old, however.

Stock.—A few chickens are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives are quiet and law-abiding, fairly industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band of Indians.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Tsimpseans.

Reserves.—The reserves are 18 in number and comprise an area of 4,640 acres; they are situated on islands southwest of the Skeena river. The principal reserve is on Dolphin island. In the village at this place the entire band spend the winter months.

Population.—The population is 209.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory and the health of the people has been good.

Occupations.—They earn their living by fishing, trapping and hunting; some are boat-builders.

Buildings.—Here are good comfortable houses.

Stock.—As a rule no stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are proud of their race, quite ambitious as fishermen and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are fond of intoxicating drinks, and the nearness to Prince Rupert puts temptation close to their doors. As a whole they are a moral people.

ULKATCHO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. It is situated on the highland plateau, northeast of Bella Coola, and is the only inland reserve in the agency. Being mainly covered with Norway pine, and having only small meadows, it is not of any great value.

Population.—The population of this band, some of whom live outside the reserve, is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good and sanitary conditions fairly good.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping, packing and fishing. In summer-time they come down to the coast to work at the salmon canneries.

Stock.—Many ponies and some cattle are kept; these, as a rule, go out all winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of a more slender build than the coast Indians and of a roving disposition. They are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are fond of liquor; but on the whole they are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year just passed the Indians have got along well. The main industry, fishing, gave good returns, and work otherwise was plentiful. Very little has been given in the way of relief.

I am glad to be able to report that no serious crime has been committed.

The climatic conditions were exceptionally fine, and that means much to people who live close to nature.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUGNER,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCAN, May 17, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,991½ acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands:—

SOOKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings, some of them being frame buildings and painted.

Stock.—They have some very good stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BECHER BAY.)

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cheerno tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but principally the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated at Esquimalt and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca. Reserve No. 1 was surrendered and a new reserve of 163½ acres accepted at Esquimalt; the total area of these reserves is now 357½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 135.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary regulations have been well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings.—They have a fine class of buildings, many of them being finished with all modern conveniences.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are nearly all thrifty Indians, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 255.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 575.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or Cowichan rivers, which afford a good supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, hunting, stevedore work, boat and canoe building, hop-picking, working in the several canneries and saw-mills and as trackmen on the railway.

Buildings.—They have very good dwellings, many of them being constructed of lumber and painted, and some of them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, many of them have horses of improved breeds and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band. One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore

of Oyster harbour and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. They have an ample supply of good spring water, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on the Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary regulations are very well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing, and logging; they own a steam tug which is used for towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all composed of rock or heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They do not keep very much stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Llmalche reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 200.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, boat and canoe building, working stevedore and hunting.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

NANAIMO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserve is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from farming, fishing, working in the coal mines, and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but most of them have good frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and it is only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary precautions well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They are very well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—No. 9 of Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary precautions well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, and boat and canoe building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve and they are only of medium quality.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserve.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 19.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting and working for white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet. The area of the reserve is 130 acres.

These Indians are married to women from the west coast and spend most of their time at the homes of their wives' relatives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are as a rule making fair progress. The Songhees Indians moved to their new reserve at Esquimalt, where they have erected some very handsome residences costing from $2,000 to $3,500 each and furnished with all modern conveniences such as bath-room, &c.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON.

British Columbia,
Kamloops Agency,
Kamloops, April 13, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Indian affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Location.—The Kamloops agency, which of late years has been separated from the Okanagan agency, is now principally confined to the watersheds of the Thompson river, Shuswap lake and their immediate tributaries, and contains an aggregate area, approximately of 801,929 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively, two distinct dialects.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and Adams river. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 174.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. Deaths have been from natural causes and the general health has been much as usual, but being somewhat out of the way, they, in consequence suffer from the lack of medical attention when sick, and while they keep their houses in fairly good condition, there is room for improvement along these lines.

Occupations.—With water for irrigation, these Indians do considerable general farming, their tillable land being well adapted for agricultural pursuits. They raise horses and cattle, fish and hunt in a small way, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are mostly of logs, some of which are comfortable, none sightly. These are rapidly giving place to more modern frame buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses, some cattle, and other stock.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and highly moral.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on a high bank plateau of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean lake, and contains an acreage of 5,550 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and sanitation is fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on on a limited scale in consequence of the shortage of water for irrigation purposes. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers, cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are built of logs, and poorly ventilated. These are gradually being replaced by a much better class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle. Their horses are utilized in their farming operations, teaming and packing, and when employed as cowboys.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUKTAU BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake, and comprise 6,113 acres of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 173.

Occupations.—They farm a little at Hat creek and Bonaparte. They hunt and fish to some extent, but maintain themselves chiefly as labourers and cowboys. In the latter capacity, they find employment for their horses.

Buildings.—They have a number of fairly good log dwellings.

Stock.—They have a good number of horses, a class admirably suited for the saddle, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are considered good workers, and generally give satisfaction to their employers.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their habits are migratory in the summer season.

Temperance and Morality.—Indications point to improvement in their habits of temperance; and they are otherwise fairly moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering nineteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry, and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys, containing 9,110 acres of bench-land along the river, meadow-land in the highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population is 183.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising, fish and hunt to a limited extent and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The old log buildings have of late years been replaced by comfortable frame structures in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge, from material supplied by the government, to replace those carried away a few years ago, by the disastrous land slide.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, some sheep and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry, where the supply of water is limited, their efforts in farming are much hampered in consequence. Those living at Pemynoos make good progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the Deadman's creek. It has an acreage of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. The houses are of a poor class, poorly ventilated, but in other respects, sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale, in consequence of the lack of a proper irrigation ditch to convey water to the land. They raise stock, chiefly horses; and work as labourers. They engage as cowboys, in which capacity they use their horses, but this occupation is declining in their locality.

Buildings.—They have a fine church. Their dwellings are of logs, mostly mud roof, warm in winter, but poorly ventilated.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is fairly industrious. They are noted cowboys, and some are making commendable efforts to bring their available lands under cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The opportunity for procuring intoxicants being favourable in consequence of the proximity of the reserve to the town of Ashcroft, has created an alarming influence to the drink habit among a few. Otherwise they are moral.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops, and on Heffley creek and Trap lake, containing an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural grazing and timber and meadow lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 256.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them, and they are fairly clean about their houses and persons.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and grow considerable quantities of hay, grain, and vegetables, and find ready market for the surplus. They raise stock, principally horses, which command good prices. They also fish and hunt at intervals during the season and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are old and of a rather poor class, but they are now turning their attention to the work of replacing the unsightly log buildings with modern frame structures, a few of which are already built. They have also a fine church edifice.

Stock.—They have large bands of horses and considerable cattle and find a good market for both.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with such implements as they require, and most of them own wagons, buggies, mowing-machines, ploughs, horse rakes, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is intelligent, progressive, industrious and thrifty.

Temperance and Morality.—Being in the immediate vicinity of the city of Kamloops, the opportunities and facilities for procuring intoxicants are great, and a number of them are acquiring a fondness for drink, and while offenders of the law are severely dealt with when caught, many escape owing to the difficulty in securing evidence, and while I do not think that intemperace is on the increase among the Indians, it is certainly taking a dangerous hold on a few of them. In other respects their morals, as a whole, are good.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the South Thompson river, near Shuswap and at Salmon Arm on the Shuswap lake, and comprise an area of 6,996 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 181.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited them.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of buildings, also a fine church building.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson river, about 50 miles above Kamloops, and contain an area of 3,239 acres of good farming land, also timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 176.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them and there is a marked improvement in their dwelling-houses, and mode of living. Sanitation is good.

Buildings.—The log houses are now practically abandoned. The village has been moved from its former location, a more elevated site having been selected, on which modern frame buildings are being erected. This is showing a marked influence on the natural increase. They have a fine church building.

Occupations.—They devote the summer months to farming and stock-raising, and a large proportion of them trap and hunt during the winter months, they being the best hunters and trappers in the agency.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are adding to these annually.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good and industrious and are making excellent progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral, possibly the best in the agency.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located on the right bank of the Thompson river, below Ashcroft on the Oregon Jack creek. They contain 2,380 acres, some farming, some grazing land.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a limited scale. They grow hay and vegetables, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of logs and are small.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply.

Stock.—They own good general purpose horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon Arm, containing an aggregate area of 7,840 acres, consisting of some agricultural lands, mostly timber and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There has been no epidemic. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Stock.—They have some horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and have made good progress in clearing the timbered lands for fields.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are industrious and have made commendable progress towards civilization. The majority are neat in their appearance and dress at all times. Some of them own as good horses and cattle, carriages and turn-outs as the average white settler in the district. They are in evidence at all agricultural exhibitions and sports of all kinds.

JOHN F. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, April 20, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The Kootenay agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the Kootenay river, near the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres; the Isidore reserve, 680 acres; the Miyuke ranch, 160 acres; the Bummer Flat hay reserve, 190 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres; and the Indian office reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year was excellent and the usual spring cleaning at the Indian village was carefully looked after.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. Many hunt and trap, and others find work in the lumber camps and receive good wages, a number of the ex-pupils of the industrial school were engaged by the contractor at the new school and he reports that their work was satisfactory.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings at the Indian village are fairly comfortable, well ventilated and lighted. Those on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have some very good horses and cattle, which they carefully attend to during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are as a rule well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, hay rakes and sleighs, which they house when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious and are making an earnest effort to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the international boundary and contains 10,560 acres. It consists principally of rolling prairie, part of which can be irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 56

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year was good.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising and a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, one or two houses have recently been built of lumber.

Stock.—They have a good band of horses and cattle, which they are making an effort to improve by the introduction of good bulls and thoroughbred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They have a number of ploughs, harrows, wagons, mowers, rakes, and sleighs, which they put away under sheds when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked change for the better is noted, and they are making satisfactory progress in the way of farming and clearing land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band and the majority are opposed to the use of intoxicants.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the Columbia valley, in the Windermere district, which is now causing a good deal of attention on account of its scenic beauty and climate where a number of the better class of immigrants are seeking homes. It contains 8,456 acres of excellent land, which is well supplied with water for irrigation purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good. As a rule these Indians live in tents during the summer, which they move frequently and which is conducive to good sanitary conditions. They follow farming and stock-raising and they attend well to their farms and fences.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising they depend mostly on for a living. A few hunt and trap, and many find work in the logging camps and amongst the settlers.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs and are fairly comfortable; a number have good barns and stables.

Stock.—These consist of a fairly good grade of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They own a number of good wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, rakes, and mowers, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and keep their farms in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a law-abiding band and not given to the use of intoxicants.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the West Kootenay district, near the Idaho boundary, not far from the town of Creston, and has an area of 1,831½ acres of bottom and bench land. During the season of high water the bottom-land is flooded, the bench-land, which is covered with timber, when cleared, is excellent for fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

Population.—The number of Indians on the reserve is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good and there has been no epidemic amongst them.

Occupations.—They farm a little and cut swamp hay for their stock. They are considered experts at picking and packing fruit and find plenty of work during the season at good wages. A few hunt and trap in the season.

Buildings.—They have a number of good dwellings at St. Peter's village. During the summer they live in tents, which they keep clean.

Stock.—They have a good band of cattle and horses, which they feed and look after in the winter and which they are improving.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, and wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making satisfactory progress and are industrious and of thrifty habits.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band, and as a rule give the authorities no trouble.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came many years ago from the Shuswap Lake country in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the town of Windermere, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land yields good fruit, grain, and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of the band have enjoyed fairly good health during the year.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising; they also freight for the merchants and work on the neighbouring farms for the settlers, and a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of lumber and a number are of logs. They have good barns and stables.

Stock.—They raise a good grade of cattle and horses, which they continue to improve. Buyers from Alberta frequently visit the district and purchase the surplus stock at good prices.

Farm Implements.—They own self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, and wagons, which they take good care of and put away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are certainly the most progressive Indians in the agency and cultivate their farms well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and a moral-living band and observe the laws and are seldom in any trouble.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswap who married into a Kootenay family and since took up their residence on the Arrow lakes.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake, in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is only fitted to grow fruit and vegetables..

Population.—The band numbers 21.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year was excellent. They live in tents and move from place to place in the summer.

Occupations.—They cultivate little gardens. They find plenty of work amongst the settlers, clearing land and picking and packing fruit. They follow hunting and trapping during the fall and spring.

Buildings.—They have neat and well-kept frame dwelings.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They use spades, hoes, and rakes in cultivating their little gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have the reputation amongst the settlers of being honest, progressive and industrious. They save their wages, live and dress well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants and live good moral lives, seldom if ever giving the authorities any trouble.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the Kootenay industrial school continue to do excellent work amongst the different bands in the agency. The industrious habits that they acquired at school are having a good effect amongst their people, and I note with satisfaction the intelligent way in which they carry out and complete what they undertake, and with very few exceptions they show a good example to the Indians as to temperance and morality.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kwawkewlth Agency,
Alert Bay, March 31, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan Point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskina inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in the agency are of two great nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into several bands or tribes. At one time there were a large number of Indians in these two nations, but tribal wars, and the vices acquired from the white men in the earlier stages of civilization have reduced their numbers very materially, the present population only totalling 1,199. There are 15 bands at present, each of which is composed of from one to five tribes, who for their mutual convenience have banded together. There are only fourteen distinct winter villages.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an offshoot from the Nakwakto tribe, who are of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, comprising 716 acres, of which only a portion is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band has a population of 28.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the year and the sanitary conditions for the most part are fairly good. During the fishing season at the canneries they are huddled together too closely, but do not seem to suffer from it.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. In the early spring they catch and cure halibut. Then follows the salmon fishing at the canneries. In the autumn the winter supply of dried salmon is got ready. In addition there is a certain amount of hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village are large and roomy, but very barn-like. The fronts are of milled lumber, in many cases painted. The frames of these houses are made of huge logs which have been hewed smooth and in many instances carved. The same construction of houses is common to the whole agency, and it might be as well to describe them briefly. The average house is about 40 to 50 feet wide and from 60 to 70 feet long. Two logs about 4 feet in diameter neatly hewed to a circle are set into the ground about 8 or 10 feet apart. One pair of these frames is at each end of the building, and in a large building there may be five pairs of these. A cap log also dressed and often carved is placed on the top of these posts crosswise of the building. On the top of these caps running lengthwise of the buildings the main timbers or plates are put. These are whole trees of cedar, all hand worked, to a circle and in the large houses will be about 3 feet in diameter when

dressed, and from 60 to 70 feet long. On these four or five plates the rafters are put with sheeting of poles about six feet apart covered with split cedar boards. There are no supports of any kind in the centre of the buildings. No floor is laid and a huge open fire is kept burning in the centre of the building, while the inhabitants are free to move all around. In severe weather canvas is sometimes stretched round a space near the fire. All the cooking is done on this fire and the smoke escapes through the inequalities of the roof boards. There is very little comfort in any of the houses and the eyes of any one not used to it are irritated by the smoke. In some of the houses small rooms are partitioned off for sleeping apartments, in others the beds are spread on a frame at one side of the house and protected by canvas. All these houses are very draughty, but the draughts ventilate the building and prevent the smoke from being too oppressive.

Stock and implements.—A few fowls only are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but are at a standstill so far as progress is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—In this region, except during the salmon fishing season, it is difficult even for a white man to get liquor, as it is isolated, but last season several Chinese cannery hands were imprisoned for supplying liquor to the Indians there. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are in all 17 reserves with a total area of 684 acres. Many of these reserves are bare rocky islands, only two, located at Seymour inlet, being at all suitable for agricultural purposes. Their winter village, the only place where they are to be found together, is located at Blunden harbour is heathily situated.

Population.—This band numbers 90.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the year, but there were three deaths. Of these cases one was a death in childbirth, the child dying a few weeks later, the third being from general debility. The village at Blunden harbour is healthily situated.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. In the early spring they fish for and cure halibut, which they use themselves and sell to other Indians or exchange for other products. The curing is done by cutting the fish in very thin slices and drying it in the sun. It keeps well and is very wholesome. The halibut fishing is followed by the salmon canning season and practically all the tribe attend. There has been a new cannery erected at Seymour inlet, which cans only the later runs of salmon and for which there has only recently been any market. This adds to the length of the season for fishing and correspondingly to the wages earned by the Indians. A few do more or less trapping for mink, marten and land otter.

Buildings.—The type of buildings at Blunden harbour has been described in the remarks under the Kwashela band. There are, however, two fairly modern houses now. At the various fishing stations the houses are mere hovels, which are only occupied for a short period at any one time.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are probably the least civilized of any in the agency, and they do not bear a very enviable reputation. However, during the last year there has been a considerable improvement. As a rule the Indians are opposed to the children going to school, but the Nakwaktos actually petitioned for one. However, as they are scattered so much that the school could only be opened for a few months in the year, it was decided that the best plan would be to have them attend the industrial schools, where they could be allowed to attend regularly and not be taken away to fish or engage in other occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the isolated position of these Indians, the temperance question does not obtain much prominence, as it is very difficult to get liquor. No case has been reported where any of them went to any length to obtain liquor. The marriage question would admit of great improvement, as the marriage tie seems to be easily taken on and easily thrown off.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation, but is held in little repute by the others.

Population.—The population of this band is 50. This is a decrease from last year, partly accounted for by migration to Koskemo.

Reserves.—This band has an acreage of 8,606 acres of land, most of which is on Hope island, but very little of it is of any value as agricultural land.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Nuwittis is situated on a southern slope on Hope island with good natural drainage and well protected from the winds There has been no epidemic of any kind during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They live near the halibut banks and catch and cure that fish during the various seasons of the year. They also attend the salmon fishing.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nuwitti people are temperate, and there is less trouble amongst them on account of their marriages than amongst most of the tribes in the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth nation, from which the agency takes its name. This band was at one time the most powerful on the coast and had a great influence over the surrounding people.

Reserves.—There is about 260 acres set apart for this band. Most of it is suitable for agricultural purposes, but is still in its wild state.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Kwawkewlths is well situated on Beaver harbour, Vancouver island, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert. There is an abundant and good supply of fresh water in a large creek. The general health has been fairly good, although there have been 4 deaths during the year.

Occupations.—In addition to the usual salmon fishing, in which all the Indians of the agency engage to a greater or less extent, there is considerable hunting and trapping done. A number of the younger men work in the logging camps and on the construction of the government roads in the district.

Stock.—A few fowls are owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—In former years the Kwawkewlth tribe had great influence with the surrounding tribes. They ranked as the chief tribe and in the potlatches to-day they come first. The system of the potlatch is deeply engrafted in them, but their influence is decreasing year by year. They are a fairly industrious tribe.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the younger men in this band have been fairly well educated and are of much better mental attainments than any other band in the agency, but they do not make the best use of their talents and training. Owing to their superior education and their knowledge of English, they find it easier

to get intoxicants than many of the others do. They are not addicted to drink in the sense that they are drunkards, but most of them like to get a drink when they feel inclined. However, they are law-abiding, fairly honest, and industrious.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands were originally part of the Kwatsino or Quatsino nation, but now are part of the Kwawkewlth nation, the language being practically the same, there only being a difference in inflection.

Reserves.—There are almost 1,040 acres of land belonging to the three bands. There are a number of reserves of varying sizes situated on the shores of Quatsino sound, Forward inlet, Winter harbour, and Klaskino inlet. Only a small portion of these lands are suitable for cultivation, but they are well timbered with valuable timber, which will in time become a very valuable asset, more particularly when the country is opened up by railroads.

Population.—There has been an increase in population during the last year owing to migration, but judging entirely from births and deaths there has been a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages where these Indians live at Quatsino sound and at Winter harbour, are well situated both for drainage and for water-supply. There is, however, a good deal of sickness amongst them, largely owing to the fact that the people are nearly all elderly and do not take the same care of themselves as they should.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians on Quatsino sound is fishing. During the summer of 1911 a new cannery was built for putting up the late runs of fish and after the Rivers inlet fishing is over, this cannery begins operations. This makes the salmon fishing season last from about July 1 until near the end of November. This materially increased the wage roll of the Indians. The mining claims in the neighbourhood are also opening up again, giving occupation as packers and canoemen.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are of the same type as already described.

Stock.—Only a few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on Quatsino sound are rather a thrifty lot and are fairly industrious. They do not go to the same length in the way of the potlatch as do many of the others. They live on good terms with their white neighbours. They cultivate small garden patches, growing some fine small fruits such as raspberries and gooseberries, but they do not care for them as they should.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits of these Indians in these respects are about average. There are occasional cases where punishment has been dealt out for indulging in intoxicants.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The Nimkish band has an area of about 445 acres, which is nearly all heavily timbered, but when cleared will make fair agricultural land. Part of this land is on the shore of Alert bay on Cormorant island, the remainder being on Vancouver island on the banks of the Nimkish river. At Alert Bay are situated the agency buildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 144. There is a total population at Alert Bay of about 180 Indians, some of whom belong to other bands.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent village of the Nimkish, is well situated on a gravelly flat close to the sea. There is an abundant supply of fresh

water, and the drainage is natural, as all the waste water percolates through the gravel, making it always dry and healthy. There is a hospital with a staff of one medical man and two nurses, which are supplied by the Columbia Coast Mission. The Department of Indian Affairs gave a liberal grant towards the building and equipment of this hospital and also gives an annual grant for a medical officer.

Occupations.—The Nimkish Indians are more fortunate than any other Indians in the agency in the matter of occupations. There is a large cannery located here which has just been rebuilt and enlarged, and the Indians find employment here. There is also a saw-mill and box factory operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association, and any Indian wishing employment can always find it. In addition to this, they buy logs from the Indians. It is also a distributing centre for a large district and many Indians are employed from time to time as canoemen, packers, &c., for which they receive good pay.

Buildings.—The buildings at Alert Bay are better than at most villages and are of two distinct types. There are the old style of large houses already described, many of which are ornamented by totem poles, the totems of Alert Bay being extensively advertised and many tourists call to obtain photographic views of these poles. There are also a number of modern dwellings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two types. The old potlatch system holds full sway amongst one type, while the other have either left the potlatch or would like to do so. Most of the people speak fairly good English, and a number of them are fairly well educated. There are a number of gasolene motor boats amongst them. They are, however, hard to move in the direction of keeping things up to the mark. Their graveyard, which should be a beauty spot, is neglected. A meeting has been held at which it was decided to make this matter right, but it has not been acted on yet.

Temperance and Morality.—This village, besides being the headquarters of the Indian agent, is also the headquarters of the provincial police for the district. As a consequence immorality or intemperance must be kept hidden.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME INLET BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of four bands who live together during the winter, but scatter more or less during the summer. They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The principal reserves belonging to this band are at the head of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound, with smaller reserves at McKenzie sound, Sutlej channel, and on Gilford island. They have in all about 855 acres, a great portion of which is good agricultural land.

Population.—There are in all 228 belonging to this band, which is the largest in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—During the spring at Kingcome Inlet, tons of small fish called oulachon, are caught and piled on the banks of the river to rot in order to release the oil, which is used as an article of food. During this period lasting about six weeks, the smell is simply awful, and yet it does not seem to affect the health of any one. The river is subject to freshets, which wash away all the refuse. There is abundance of good mountain water in the river at all seasons of the year. At Gwayasdums on Gilford island is located their winter village, which is well drained naturally. No sickness of any kind has been epidemic.

Occupations.—At Kingcome Inlet is located the logging camp of the Powel River Company, which has large concessions of pulp timber, and they operate a large camp. A railroad has been constructed in the valley, to haul out the logs, which will be extended from time to time. Many of the Indians get employment in the camp at the same rate of wages as is paid to the white men. There are large quantities of oulachon

oil manufactured, which finds sale amongst the other Indians. There is also abundance of wild berries, which are cured and sold.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band do not compare favourably with those of many other bands. There are, however, a few modern dwellings.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band will have a much better chance for improvement in the future than in the past. Formerly at Kingcome Inlet there was no means of communication excepting a monthly boat from Alert Bay. Now, there is a weekly boat from Vancouver. There is also a prospect of a cannery being built on the inlet. All these things should encourage the Indians to be busy and active. They are on the whole a fairly industrious lot, but have no push to them. Like most of the others they are held back by the potlach, and there is no marked progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Association with the white man is not an unmixed blessing to the Indian. There are always enough unscrupulous men amongst the whites who will pander to the tastes, desires and lusts of the Indians. Occasionally, liquor finds its way amongst them and although the practice has been adopted of punishing by imprisonment any white man supplying liquor to the Indians, in an isolated place like this it is hard to get a conviction. Then, too, in a logging country there is always too much prostitution amongst the women.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—About 575 acres for reserves have been set aside for this band on Tribune channel and Village island. Very little of it is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fair during the past year. The village is healthily situated facing the south and is on a clamshell bank, thus ensuring good natural drainage.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, hand logging and working in the logging camps are the occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type already described, but there are a few small frame houses.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and fairly law-abiding, but make no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no particular fault to be found with the Mamalillikullas any more than with the rest of the Indians of the agency. There have been no convictions during the past year for being in possession of intoxicants, nor has there been any complaint with regard to immorality.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating almost 566 acres. The largest and best reserve is at the head of Knight inlet. This reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes, being alluvial bottom-land. The other reserves are rough and would only in the best of circumstances make pasture-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The Tanakteuks move several times each year, and, as a consequence, their villages have plenty of time to be disinfected if any germs should exist. They are fairly healthy.

Occupations.—The Tsawati river, which flows into Knight inlet, is the best place in the agency to catch oulachon, and a great deal of oil is made there by this band. Fishing, hunting, trapping, and logging are other chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings at the main village on Harbledown island are fairly good, but at the other stations they are mere shacks.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—In the Indian potlatch each chief has his regular rank in the order of precedence. So also in the nation each tribe has its regular order, and in this order the Tanakteuks are the last but one. As a consequence they have not so much at stake in the game as the more important tribes in the Indian order, and less attention is paid to it. They are not progressive, but on the whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are about on a par with the rest of the Indians.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are about 172 acres set aside for this band, only a portion of which is of much value for agricultural purposes, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The population is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is the cleanest and best kept in the agency. The chief is a man of unusual ability and intelligence for the opportunities he has had, and sets the example himself of tidiness and cleanliness.

Buildings.—The buildings at Karlukwees are mostly of the regular type already described, but there are a few good frame houses. The chief's house, though not large, is well furnished, having linoleum and carpets on the floors.

Occupations.—Like most of the Indians in the agency, during the salmon fishing season all hands go to one or other of the canneries. The rest of the year is occupied in hunting, trapping, logging and such occupations.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. There are a few of more than average ability and industry. They own several good gasolene boats, which they manage well. Throughout the whole agency the motor boat is rapidly superseding the canoe or sail boat. Many of the large sail boats are being converted into motor boats

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—A reserve of 329 acres of good agricultural land has been set aside at Salmon river. Part of this was formerly a tide flat which the big tides overflowed, but this has been reclaimed by a dyke.

Population.—The population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is healthy and well drained naturally.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their chief occupations.

Stock and Implements.—There is a team of horses at Salmon river, which, however, have not been much used. There is also a plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was fortunate enough to have a chief who was very ambitious and who encouraged his people to be progressive. He died recently and his son, a young man of about 20, has taken his place, but it is too soon to say what his influence will be.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians, both men and women, are addicted to liquor when it can be obtained, and their morals leave much to be desired.

WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They form part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell River is built on a sand spit between Campbell river and Discovery passage, and is a healthy place. The great drawback is want of water, as wells dug only produce salt water on account of the close proximity to the sea. At present the water-supply is caught in barrels from rain or is brought in canoes from the river.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal occupation.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame houses, but are not particularly well built.

Stock and Implements.—The stock consists of one horse, a few sheep, and fowls. They have a wagon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Campbell River have had many advantages of which they have availed themselves. Their ideas seem good enough, but they lack the systematic effort necessary to carry out any idea to maturity.

Temperance and Morality.—Formerly there were large numbers of dissolute and unprincipled white men back and forward in this section of the country. Through them the Indians got a liking for liquor, and liquor was used as a bait to secure the women for immoral purposes. It is to be regretted that this habit has not left them, and at present, and for some years past, this band has been the sore spot in the agency.

WEWAIAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is head of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has large reserves which are becoming very valuable. They have in all 2,016 acres. Part of this is heavily timbered, but the timber is valuable, and practically the whole of the reserves will make agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Occupations.—Last year the department loaned the Indians at Cape Mudge sufficient funds to purchase a logging donkey and allowed them to log 40 acres of the Cape Mudge reserve. This timber has been felled and cut into lengths and part of it hauled out. One boom has been sold and part of the loan repaid. It will take the greater part of this summer to complete this work. The condition attached is that they clear the land logged off and seed it down, and in order to ensure this, a royalty of $1.25 per thousand is being kept back, which will be given them when the land is cleared. In addition to the logging, there is plenty of employment in fishing.

Buildings.—There are a few modern houses built of lumber, but the greater part of the houses are of the usual type.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has shown signs of progress during the last few years. In conjunction with Campbell River they have formed a council, and passed by-laws, but it has not been as effective as one would like, but these changes take time.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement has taken place since the formation of the council already referred to, particularly with regard to the marriage laws.

KWĪAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band forms part of the Lachwiltach nation, and formerly was enumerated with the Cape Mudge or Campbell River bands, as they have no village of their own

Reserves.—No land has been registered in the names of the Kwiahkah band, but they claim reserves at Phillips arm and Cardero channel.

Health and Sanitation.—They have no village of their own, but live mostly with either the Cape Mudge or Campbell River people.

All other remarks with reference to the Cape Mudge and Campbell River people are applicable to the Kwiahkah band.

General Remarks.—The birth-rate for the past year was 23·35 per thousand, and the death-rate, 30·86, showing a net decrease of 9 in the whole agency.

The potlatch and its ramifications is the great stumbling block in the way of progress. There is a general feeling growing against the loss of time incurred in these meetings, but there is no decrease in the number of potlatches held nor is its influence apparently less. Nothing short of a social revolution will entirely banish the potlatch, and until this is accomplished, it will always be a great handicap.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Nass Agency,
Metlakatla, March 31, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report respecting the affairs of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the head waters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington, the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.

Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The recent Dominion census resulted in the enumeration of 1,943 Indians.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacdamax, Aiyaush, Gwinaha (or Gitwanshiltqu) Lachkalsap and Kincolith, on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the head of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value.

Population.—The population is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—This is gradually improving as the Indians pull down their old buildings and build modern residences. There have been a number of deaths due to tubercular trouble and the brewing of unwholesome intoxicants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Discouraged by the influx of white settlers, these Indians cannot be said to be making industrial progress, but are doing their best to

improve their homes. They claim that the coming of the whites has destroyed their chances of making a living by hunting and trapping as in former years, and that the lands where they have for generations picked berries for food purposes are now in the hands of the white people. This is not quite the case, however, the white people not having taken possession of the land to any appreciable extent.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting have been their chief employments for many years.

Buildings.—The buildings continue to improve each year, and the village puts on a modern appearance.

Stock.—These Indians have a considerable number of healthy stock. It is regrettable, however, that the Indians do not milk their cows or make butter. Their stock could be made a valuable asset to them.

Farm Implements.—They have very few of these. The Indian does not take any pleasure in agricultural pursuits. A few raise potatoes and make hay.

Temperance and Morality.—A surprise visit by a posse of provincial police in December last, was instrumental in causing the Indians to destroy many of their brewing plants. The manufacture of liquor has been a misdemeanour among these Indians for a long time. The nearest legal authority having power to put down the liquor traffic resides about 70 miles away. It is hoped that the timely visit of the police will have had a good influence upon these pepole. Apart from this tendency the Indians here are peaceful and law-abiding.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated adjacent to the southern portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve. The area of the same is about 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—The population is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been many deaths from tuberculosis, and a few from the effects of alcohol. Sanitary conditions fluctuate with the moods of the native council, but generally speaking may be regarded as good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have a saw-mill of their own, but do not cut much timber, beyond what they require for improving their homes. They are fond of the gun, and spend a good deal of time hunting in the woods. The women and children live an easy-going kind of life. The people appear to be making fair progress.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting, are among the principal resources of these people.

Buildings.—Their buildings take on a modern style and sanitary appearance each year.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the year these Indians have engaged in the manufacture of liquor to a very large extent. So serious did the situation become that the resident missionary, who is a justice of the peace, telegraphed to the coast for a posse of provincial police to restore sober conditions among the people. While the police were on their way over the ice to Aiyansh, the people engaged in a vigorous clean-up. They destroyed their liquor-making plants, and on the arrival of the police were clothed and in their right mind. It is hoped that the visit of the police will have a beneficial effect for many years. They gave as their excuse for their intemperate condition that they were discouraged because their land troubles were not being settled quickly enough for them. On the whole these Indians are making general advancement.

GWINAHA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians migrated from Gitwanshiltk, a village on the opposite side of the river, and are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—They abandoned the former reserve, and are now occupying a reserve having an area of about 599 acres. It is choice land, suitable for all kinds of agriculture.

Population.—The number of this band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few suffering from tuberculosis. In the main they are fairly healthy. Being practically a new settlement, sanitary arrangements are fairly satisfactory.

Buildings.—These are of modern style and dimension.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are trying to improve their conditions, and copy much that they see in the white settlements of the coast, as do most of the Indians, both of good and bad. They are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—According to reports, some manufacture intoxicants, but they are so remote from civilization, these conditions are not generally observed.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the Nass river and contain an acreage of 4,356½. These include several small camps where the Indians stop when fishing and trapping. Some of the land is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 232, including 3 at Fishery Bay, and 5 at Angida, small native camps.

Health and Sanitation.—Several deaths have taken place during the year, some from tubercular trouble. Sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory, especially when the council is working well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are unable to keep a missionary long among them. They are headstrong and hard to deal with. Even the native council find their own people disobedient to the local municipal regulations. Some of them are drinkers. Others, made arrogant through coming in contact with a careless class of white men, laugh at and discourage the older councillors, making the working of a council as in former years almost an impossibility. One is particularly struck with astonishment at the number of young men who idle their time away in this village, who in order to vent their young spirits take a delight in acts of vagrancy. Many of the older people are much more reliable than are the young ones.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting, are the chief sources of income.

Buildings.—They have a saw-mill, from which they are supplied with lumber for the improvement of their homes. The houses are changing in style and convenience with these facilities.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They keep a few horses. They have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—I am informed that these Indians take liquor openly in their feasts, but having no proof of this, I have, on the contrary, found these Indians generally law-abiding and free from intemperance. Rumours are frequent against them in this connection, but until such rumours are confirmed legally, I must regard the people as being temperate and moral generally.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are of little agricultural value, being for the most part mountainous and rocky. They are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observation inlet. Their area totals about 1,535 acres.

Population.—The population is 248.

Health and Sanitation.—The department's salaried medical officer, Dr. D. J. McDonald, resides in the village. While there have been a few deaths, the Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to report that these Indians have been induced to expend a considerable sum of money from their own purses for the construction of a new roadway through their village. This will be a great improvement when completed. Their reserve being so near the Nass river canneries, through which location they are exposed to many temptations, to intemperance and immorality as a result of contact with Japs, Chinese and others, these Indians are rather apt to indulge. They are good fishermen, and the women are indispensable at the canneries on account of their alacrity in the filling of cans. Some of the boys and girls earn good money at the canneries. The women are also good at mending nets.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the main sources of income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are modern in construction generally. There are a few old-style houses remaining.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of their number have been convicted for drunkenness, but most of these people are endeavouring to be good citizens.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean nation, and consider themselves to be the largest band of Indians in the Dominion of Canada.

Reserves.—Port Simpson is destined to be a port of strategic significance, its geographical position ranking it among the most possible centres of commercial activity in the near future.

Adjacent to the reserve is the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, a valuable stretch of land, which is apparently being reserved for townsite purposes.

The area of the reserves of the Port Simpson Indians totals about 30,964 acres. The largest is on the Tsimpsean peninsula and includes the valuable land referred to above.

The land is not, in the main, suitable for agricultural purposes, but potatoes and other root crops are grown in a small way on some of the reserves.

Population.—Their number is 762.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of tuberculosis are noticed, but the people are fairly healthy. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are gradually adapting themselves to their rapidly changing environment.

Occupations.—Their occupations are various. Some are skilful mechanics, and are engaged in operating gasolene launches for commercial purposes. Some work at saw-mills and in the construction of buildings in the city of Prince Rupert. Others fish, hunt and trap for a living. Industrially these people have advanced creditably to themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—While this people ranks well among those reputed to be temperate and moral, it must not be overlooked that there are many who are not in the race for either of these virtues. The manner in which many of the better educated girls have abused their freedom from restraint is a burning disgrace to its unelucidated cause. Devoid of filial respect or obligation, primed with superiority of educated minds, heedless of the disastrous consequence of unchastity, unalarmed by the patient entreaties of ecclesiastical shepherds, scorned by society by reason of

their brown skin, adored by worshipping but deluded parents, these human butterflies flit into the blaze of vagrant associations with their attendant sensual and sexual characteristics, where they lose their virginity, and are made bold in the intrigues of prostitution. Nor is the white man wholly responsible for this condition. Some of the trained young men are in the habit of frequenting the restricted districts of our cities, from which they return to perpetuate their practices at home, sometimes to the detriment of such as have been ignorant of their lewd intentions.

Notwithstanding, there is a marked improvement in the conduct of the Port Simpson people generally. There are good parents and good children. There are many happy homes, and the choicest influences within them. There are those who revere the majesty of the law, and despise the law-breaker. Such as these are a valuable asset to the village and people, and it is hoped that they may long be blind to their true worth.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves cover an area of 29,246 acres, and are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula, and on the nearby islands.

Population.—Their number is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—The village has been remarkably free from tuberculosis for many years. The sanitary conditions are very fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are advancing steadily. The Indian council is progressive. They meet with opposition among the older people, but acquit themselves admirably in dealing with their business affairs.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are among the avocations of these people. Some are proficient carpenters, and some are able to manipulate engines in their boats.

Buildings.—There are several substantial dwellings of modern sort in this village. Some have an unfinished appearance. The fences around the houses are beginning to be improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians make use of liquor, but in the main the people are both moral and temperate.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands are part and parcel of each other, and form a branch of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated on the north bank of the Skeena river. Port Essington is a special reserve and stands on the south bank of the same river. The former reserve contains some excellent land suitable for mixed farming.

Population.—The total population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people is fairly good. They are nomadic, and are much in the fresh air, consequently there is little to report under these heads.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people earn a good deal of money at fishing and freighting on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway on the Skeena river. Beyond a few of their number finding employment on the river boats as deck-hands, little can be said of their progress. A few new houses have been erected during the year, which is a good sign.

Buildings.—Until this year these people have been lax in the matter of putting up suitable dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—The people are considered to be fairly good in these respects.

General Remarks.—It has been my pleasure to visit all the reserves in the agency several times during the year. I am pleased to note a genuine improvement in all the villages. I find the trend of the people to be towards helping themselves, which is always a good sign. Such advancement will, I feel sure, stimulate co-operation and win the approbation of the department.

It is clear that there exists a decided unrest among the people in regard to their land title, and it would seem that, were this matter definitely settled for or against the Indians, in a court of competent jurisdiction, it would be much easier to reach the Indians in transactions involving education and the general advancement of the people. As matters stand at present, it appears that the settlement of the country is impeded, the white people who hold land, now being reluctant to go into the vicinity of their holdings on account of the attitude of the Indians, especially in the Nass river district, where white men are confronted with a printed notice stuck on trees, and otherwise pasted about in the district, earnestly entreating white men to hold off until their case has been settled.

There has been a marked absence of crime during the year, which is very pleasing.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 321.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had exceptionally good health throughout the year, which, it is thought, is due in a great measure to the good sanitary conditions prevailing in their villages.

Occupations.—Their occupations are varied, being chiefly farming, fishing and hop-picking, while many of them also hire out as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly all of a good class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is given proper care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of, especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 395.

Health and Sanitation.—With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, hunting, fishing and logging, while many of them work in the saw-mills, and loading lumber on ships, where they usually find ready employment at good wages. Some of them occupy responsible positions, such as driving donkey engines, as firemen, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, especially those constructed in recent years, are good frame buildings, sufficiently large, and with windows enough to ensure plenty of fresh air and sunshine. They have some stock, which is given the best of care, and they keep their farm implements under cover when not being used.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are law-abiding, industrious and energetic, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and they bear an excellent reputation for morality.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 6 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These two bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, these Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, logging and hop-picking; a number of them also work in the saw-mill at Harrison Mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses, which are all frame structures and of a good class of workmanship. Their stock compares favourably with that kept by white settlers, and is given proper care. They are also careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious Indians, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, the majority of them are temperate; they are also a moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary sanitary precautions in their village.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given the best of attention, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 497.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been exceptionally good during the past year. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations. Some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors, while others work in the logging camps in the vicinity of their reserves. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, and from this source they derive a considerable revenue each year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame structures substantially built, especially those erected in recent years. They have some very good stock and all the most necessary farm implements, which are properly kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and very industrious and have made splendid progress in the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 167.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good comfortable houses, which are kept in good repair. They have some stock, and a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been quite satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their village is well up to the average.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at occupations such as fishing, hunting and farming. Many of them also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and some good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, law-abiding Indians and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for both temperance and morality is excellent.

LANGLEY AND WHONNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, their health has been remarkably good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages.

Occupations.—Their chief resources are farming and fishing. They also earn a considerable amount at hop-picking each year, and many of them are at times employed as farm-hands by white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a marked improvement noticed in the construction of the houses erected in recent years. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting, farming, logging and hop-picking, and they usually make a good living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a modern type, and are fairly large and comfortable. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements, with which they are well supplied, are carefully kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, law-abiding, and industrious Indians, and get along well with their white neighbours. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 39.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have comfortable houses, but, as a rule, these are not as well constructed and do not present such a neat appearance as those of some of the other bands; however, they are improving. They do not keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average.

Occupations.—They derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting and trapping; their farming being on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are well constructed and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of some of their white neighbours. They have some horses and cattle, and the few farm implements they possess are always well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest Indians, seldom causing any trouble, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with very few exceptions, and bear a good reputation for morality.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations, which consist principally of fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and present a clean and neat appearance. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are fond of liquor, and their moral conduct is below the average.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay. It contains an area of 392 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable. Their stock, as well as their farm implements, is always well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and good Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are temperate, and their moral character is excellent.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is beautifully situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 245.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. Their women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand among tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are large and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of many white settlers. They have a few horses and cattle, which are well cared for, and, as they do very little farming, they possess but few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest and ambitious, and are making splendid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temporate and moral.

SUMAS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas, on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been fair. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing, hunting and agricultural pursuits. They also find employment at the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable, while others need to be enlarged and repaired. They have some good stock, and are well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations during the year, which consist principally of fishing, hunting, logging and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a superior class of workmanship, being of modern design and substantially built. Their stock is given good care, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, as a rule, and moral.

TSAWWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing and hunting, and usually make a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame structures, and they have some good barns and stables for their stock. They have the most necessary farm implements, some of which belong to individual members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, some few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but their moral conduct is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the necessity of properly cultivating their farms, gardens and orchards, and in this connection it is encouraging to note the remarks of Mr. W. H. Keary, manager of the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last fall, when he stated that the Indian exhibits comprising as they did, farm, garden and dairy produce, fruit of all kinds, fresh and preserved, compared very favourably with those of the whites.

As many of the reserves in this agency are located in good fruit-growing sections, I have no hesitation in saying that the efforts of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards, is very beneficial to the Indians, and that in a few years the quality of fruit grown in Indian orchards will be quite as good as any produced elsewhere.

Your obedient servant.

PETER BYRNE,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OKANAGAN AGENCY,
VERNON, April 20, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting the affairs of the Okanagan agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The agency is largely located in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and along the shores of Okanagan, Dog, Duck and Osoyoos lakes, containing approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Divisions.—The land in the above agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers, the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys being separated from those situated in the Similkameen by a range of mountains.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number and are located on the shore of Mara lake and along the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers, the area being some 9,679 acres, which comprise some first-class agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, which is rapidly becoming more valuable as settlement increases in the neighbourhood.

Population.—The membership of this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of the Enderby and Salmon River band seems to be, on the whole, very good, though there were quite a number of deaths a year ago, principally of very old people. Their general appearance is certainly indicative of good health. The houses are, on the whole, well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves farm extensively, raising oats, wheat, oats, hay and roots, as well as timothy and clover, and they have some exceptionally fine horses and cattle. They are also fond of fishing and hunting, and quite a number work for others, both with their teams and by themselves.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of farm buildings.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the requisite farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well together, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have an excellent record in respect to both.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, which are ten in number, belonging to this band, include head of Okanagan lake, Otter Lake, Nos. 2 and 3, Swan Lake, Long Lake, Priest Valley, Duck Lake, Mission Creek and West Bank Nos. 9 and 10. They comprise 29,790 acres of really good arable meadow and pasture land, the great bulk of it being bottom-land on the lake shore and along creeks.

Population.—There are 270 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These people seem to be uniformly healthy.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise all kinds of farm produce, including fruit. They also hunt and fish, hire out as cowboys and teamsters and engage largely in hop-picking.

Buildings.—Their outbuildings are mostly log and leave considerable to be desired.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, for the most part small, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have implements for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the head of Okanagan Lake reserve are very variable, working by fits and starts. They can, and some of them do, farm well, growing grain, hay and oats. Their land is specially adapted for hay.

Otter Lake reserves are occupied by one man, who is an up-to-date farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, in spite of the rigid enforcement of the liquor law, they still seem to be able to get liquor. They do not compare favourably with the other bands in my agency, morally.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number. Penticton and timber reserves, No. 2 and 2A, are situated at the foot of Okanagan lake and along Dog lake, Okanagan river. Trout creek, Beaver and Shingle creeks, and contains 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farms, hay and fruit land, though a large part of the reserve is timbered and mountainous.

Population.—They number 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is remarkably good. They have, for the most part, good frame houses, which are well kept, the occupants being good housekeepers and cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—They farm extensively and grow fine fruit. They also fish and hunt and quite a number work out both on the provincial roads and for settlers, with teams and alone, while others are engaged as cowboys and teamsters. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Buildings.—They have some very good outbuildings, which have been much improved in recent years. This band has recently erected a very handsome frame church, which is quite an ornament to the village and would cost in the neighbourhood of $3,000.

Stock.—They have some fine horses, having used for some years imported horses brought in by Mr. Thos. Ellis, and raise good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply and have been recently provided with a spray motor and hose, so as to be in a position to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part industrious and are certainly making progress both in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with some Indians in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few wild characters, they are temperate and moral, especially when it is taken into consideration that Penticton, which is rapidly growing, is within a couple of miles of the reserve and that railroad construction is being rushed through their land, on which are employed numbers of undesirable characters. I am glad to be able to pay a tribute to the late Provincial Constable Aston, who was not only alert and energetic, but a terror to evil doers, as well as to the Indian Constable, Joseph Cawston, for good work done.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located on Wolf and Nkamip creeks at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Lower Okanagan or Dog lake and comprise 32,168 acres. While there is some very good agricultural, hay, grazing and fruit land on this reserve, there is at the same time considerable land that is of no value.

Population.—This band numbers 62.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are healthy, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared; while the sanitary condition of the village is good.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians of this land are wealthy, raising large bands of cattle and horses; while others are not so well circumstanced. They derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt and a few secure work as cowboys.

Buildings.—Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years, a frame house recently built by the chief adding considerable to the appearance of the village. They have within a year erected a beautiful frame church, though the lumber had to be hauled something like 30 miles over a very heavy trail from Okanagan falls.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements.—Most of the Indians have all the implements they need. Others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and raise a large quantity of hay and exceptionally fine fruit, hard to beat both for colour and flavour, in a valley famous for its fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank high.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-two in number, are located along the Similkameen river from the international boundary line to Princeton and on the Keremeos creek and Ashnola river. The area of the lower reserves is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper 7,054 acres, containing some exceptionally good hay, meadow, bench and grazing land.

Population.—The Indians on the lower river number 138, and at the upper end of the valley 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There are some cases of blindness here, as elsewhere in the agency. The houses are clean and some of them very superior.

Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain, with considerable roots. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have fair outbuildings, almost wholly built of logs.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire as well as thoroughbreds, and have large bands of choice cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are certainly making good progress in both agriculture and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions they are a temperate, moral people, strictly honest, and are a credit to the community.

General Remarks.—It has been my pleasure during the past year to visit the different bands in my agency a number of times and to become personally acquainted with the members thereof. Reviewing my observations of the year, I am delighted to be able to report on the improved conditions on some of the reserves and to find men thereon of sterling character and business ability.

Last season was a very sucessful one for the Indians of this agency. The hay crop was heavy and grain and roots did well, while the cattle, owing to the splendid season on the ranges, came in fat and brought good prices. Horses were also very high. The fruit crop was a partial failure.

The Indians in this agency, with a few exceptions, are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and are realizing more than ever the need of using good sires.

In the matter of temperance and morality there is still much to be desired.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,
MASSETT, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour in compliance with your instructions to submit the following annual report on the Haida nation of Queen Charlotte Islands, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

We have had the opportunity, in taking the census, of meeting every individual Indian of the bands, in the homes, at their fishing camps and at the canneries, and in their various walks of life, thereby understanding more fully their advancement, morally, physically, financially and otherwise. Living on Graham island, and always in touch with them, gives the agent a clear understanding of the progress, cus-

toms, requirements, failings and future possibilities of the nation which formerly ruled the whole of the Pacific coast, from the shores of Alaska to Oregon, and the interior of the mainland of British Columbia.

When we read of "The Passing of a Race" and consider the inroads, war and disease made on this once powerful nation, it may astonish the writer of history to know that the Haidas are increasing in numbers, and are becoming more and more civilized. It should be a further cause of wonder, if generally understood, that they have the largest number of good houses, cattle, boats, stores, public buildings and the best streets of any settlements on the islands. Their two large towns are not to be compared with the tumble-down shacks commonly found in Indian villages. Two-story frame dwellings are common, and it is the ambition of heads of families to construct houses in accordance with plans and specifications of the latest design. As boat builders, their handiwork must be seen to be appreciated. The agent's residence, office, dispensary, and teacher's residence on the Massett reserve were constructed by Indian carpenters, under the direct supervision of an Indian foreman. To-day at Naden harbour every able-bodied man of the band is at work building a cannery, residences and a wharf, for a fishing company, and all are giving satisfaction. In the churches they have orchestras and choirs, and lay readers. The Skidegate brass band carried off the prizes at the annual competition in Prince Rupert. They engaged the best of teachers available, and are preparing to contest at the next competition. During the summer months they engage in fishing, and at cannery work, and are considered the best of employees by the cannery companies. During the winter months they are at their homes, the children at the schools, and the men and women improving their houses, and building.

Within the memory of the oldest Indian on these islands, vessels were looted and burned, and it was unsafe for whites to trade with the Indians. The children of former slaves are even now attending the schools in this agency. It was a common practice sixty years ago for the Haidas to raid the whole coast and to return with their dead warriors and captured slaves. We have now prosperous communities with modern improvements, and the lone white settler is better protected than the resident of the largest city. Crime of any kind is unknown. During my two years residence among the Haidas it has not been found necessary to send one of them to jail for any offence. A few are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and it is through the lack of shame on the part of our own people that they obtain drink. The moral standard also of a few is not what we desire; but it must be remembered that the Indian marriage law is still governed by custom and is not subject to the restrictions introduced for the good of the whites. The religious training of the Indians during the year has been under His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Wm. Hogan, of the Anglican Church, has been the resident clergyman of the Anglican Church, in Massett, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Spencer, of the Methodist Church, in Skidegate. The interest taken by the missionaries of Massett and Skidegate in the advancement of the Indians under their charge deserves the highest praise. They both live on the reserves and are constantly working to elevate the Indian, even to a higher plane. The medical officers, Dr. A. Ross Fraser and Dr. J. C. Spencer, carry out their duties well, although the first mentioned has been ill for some time and is now away for treatment. It would be just to state that Mrs. Wm. Hogan, of Massett, is always called on by the Indians when sickness appears, and is at their call by night and day, rendering good service to the women and children of the band without compensation. In the Sunday school and in the home this lady is a great help to the people. We have the missionaries to thank for the general advancement of the Haidas, from the introduction of Christianity until to-day, and, if our white people would aid them in the suppression of intemperance and profligacy, realizing that the Indian is but emerging from darkness and idolatory, there would be little danger of the native falling as so many men and women of the race have done, where

the advancement of modern civilization means destruction to the Indian. The Haidas are not classed with others by those who are acquainted with them. Every stranger visiting our islands is astonished at the marked difference between the Haidas and other tribes. They are met by men and women who dress well, who speak English, and who can show that they are keen business men, ready to discuss matters of importance, or to handle any proposition that might be placed before them. The greatest drawback noticeable is the fact that they have little choice in selecting life partners, intermarrying, and bringing up families that are related, the parents selecting the wives and husbands, in accordance with old customs. If either party becomes dissatisfied, in after years, when the influence of the parents is no longer felt, some Indians do not consider it immoral to leave husband or wife, and associate with others. This precludes them from the church, and places them under a ban; but the introduction of Indian councils, with laws governing the morals of the people, and the influence of church and state, now so fully brought before them, by the missionaries and agent, is having an effect which should be far-reaching. In reporting on the condition of the Indians, it must be remembered that they are of a race which considers that the white people took from them their lands, and there is no denying the fact that more or less suspicion exists, in their minds, regarding the advances made, even to improve them. There is also the independence of a people who always had a ready means of obtaining a livelihood, without any great effort, or through competition. They cannot realize being a part of the whole community, and their thinking men argue that they are under a ban, through their nationality. They do not consider the freedom enjoyed, both on and off the reserves, with the advantages derived from the civilizing influences surrounding them. Naturally, they have grievances, some of which may be imaginary, and some that will be solved to their satisfaction. None of them are men or women apart, when able to take their places with the whites. We endeavour to instil in them the advantages of religion and education, and proudly boast of the people of our lands who show perfection in any walk of life. We find their best men endeavouring in every way to lead them on and on to a realization of the benefits of home life under better conditions, and have hopes for their future, despite the problems attendant with the new order of things following the influx of all kinds and classes from the outside. The ordinary Indian of many bands takes little heed of the progress going on around him. He simply exists, living on the fruit of his toil on the waters, and complying with the law as laid down by his agent. It is not so with the Haidas. They read and study conditions, being as conversant of the affairs of the department and the world as any community of whites. They dress well, receive employment and wages that are given to their white brethren, are saving, and, generally, self-supporting. At the present writing one band and the largest has a pay-roll of over $5,000 per month, and, when the fishing season begins, will be able to make large sums for the fish they will turn over to the canneries. In the early summer they go to the fishing grounds, where the large spring salmon run, and will receive from 80 cents to one dollar for each fish, catching from ten to fifteen each day—for nearly two months. The women, meanwhile, are working in the cannery, receiving on an average, two dollars each day. They then take up the fishing for the smaller salmon, and continue until September of each year. When their work in connection with the canneries is over, they return to their reserve and the older men go to the rivers and streams to find fish for winter use, disposing of the surplus to the younger men, who are then employed in surveying and in building houses and boats. When the cold weather comes, they enjoy themselves in pastimes that are usually harmless, while the children go to the schools and study. In each of the reserves they have bands and church societies, which occupy them during the long nights, with town halls, in which they hold their socials, inviting the whites of the neighbourhood to their festivities. In all they do co-operation prevails. Their missionaries and agent settle any trivial difficulties, attend to them in illness, and

advise them on matters of interest that may be beyond their comprehension. They open co-operative stores on the reserves, and none are too rich and none too poor. A wealthy Indian is unknown among them, and there are but few dependent upon the government, and only when sick. The medical officers visit them in their homes, and give advice, while the missionaries hold their services, which are attended by the whole of the communities. This condition of affairs in an isolated portion of the dominion is commendable. Sixty years ago a warlike race, raiding their fellows and bringing home dead bodies and slaves, to-day a model for the larger cities and towns, even of our race. There are imperfections that we must eradicate in their morals and customs; there is a certain suspicion and class feeling which keeps the Indian apart from his white brethren; there is the great drink evil, which has decimated the tribes of this coast; but the rule among the Haidas is to work onward and upward, to learn the good and frown down anything tending to evil. With the changed order of things, and the Chinese now obtaining a foothold on the island, there is the possibility of more intoxicants reaching the Indians than before. The number of white residents is increasing, and, whether this will bring the same state of affairs seen in the large communities, is a problem. We already know that the introduction of the saloon is not tending to better the condition of the Indians. We can only judge them as they have been, and as they are to-day. The increased prosperity may bring to them an offset in their mode of life, but we can only throw all the safeguards possible round them and leave it to their sound judgment to aid us in bettering their condition.

During the past year there has been sickness and death among the children, consequent on the introduction from the cannery towns of an epidemic of whooping cough and influenza. A number of the little ones died; but the average number of deaths decreased from that of former years. The day schools were well attended, when the children were in their homes; but our calculations were upset by the mildness of the winter and the Indians leaving for outside employment months before the usual time. The able-bodied men had employment whenever they required it at good wages, and all took advantage of this means of improving their condition, financially. Buildings have been erected on the reserves, that are creditable. Boat construction has gone on as usual, and the two school-houses have been improved, made more comfortable and placed in a sanitary condition. The teachers have been assiduous, introducing the study of hygiene and giving object lessons of the most modern description. The church authorities have taken a keen interest in the school work, realizing that it is the greatest aid to the advancement of their congregations. We have orchestras and choirs in the churches, composed entirely of Indians, that are most creditable. The clergy, teachers and agent, reside on the reserves, ready and willing to assist in any good work, for the advancement of the wards. We visit them at their outside places of employment and advise them on matters that improve the sanitary condition of their camps. The Indians now have the advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Part of the Indian Act, and their best men will supervise the internal affairs of their settlements. They appear to realize, more and more, that we are among them for their benefit. There is on no part of the Pacific coast, and it is doubtful whether there is in the whole dominion, a body of Indians to compare with the Massett and Skidegate bands. A large number of them speak the English language; they have men who sit down and deliberate on all questions of the day; as navigators, few know these waters better than they do; in music and building they are proficient; as fishermen they excel; and they are ready and willing to advance; but they have to contend with the evil influences surrounding them, and the pity of it is that there are people who would drag them down to the level of the blanket Indian, thinking only of the monetary advantage obtained by the introduction of intoxicants and other evils. Where we endeavour to show them that it is not restraint that urges us on to better them, there are men who consider the Indian prey for their evil designs, seeking only self-advancement of the

individual at the expense of a people who are just emerging from the night of idolatry to the daylight of Christian civilization. For these people, the penitentiary should be the result of self-aggrandizement, and the sooner the money fine is replaced by imprisonment, the better it will be for our Indians. With the elimination of intoxicants, and the better understanding of the moral code, the Indian will improve far more. We, pioneers of this province, who have travelled among the Indians from California to the Kootenays, should have some idea of the people of this great northern country. Where there is little hope for the many, our opinion is, that any efforts made to aid the Haidas will be returned tenfold, and, although there is not a large number of the race left, still the improvement made in recent years shows that the Indian has possibilities in him to become a good subject, far better than many immigrants from foreign countries who claim the rights of naturalization.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on Graham island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, 80 miles from Prince Rupert. They comprise sixteen reserves and cover an area of 1,872 acres. During the past year we have staked and applied for more land on the old Indian settlements formerly occupied by the band, where their forefathers settled and on the banks of rivers and streams, where the Indians camp while fishing. It was also considered necessary to have land staked for timber, from which the band will provide themselves with fire-wood and lumber for boat-building.

Population.—The last census shows 345 members. There has been a slight increase in numbers, the band now totalling 350 members.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year a number of the children were attacked by whooping cough and influenza. The sickness was attended to promptly; but a few of the children died. Taken generally, the health of the band was good, and sanitary arrangements have been taken, which will be for their benefit. The schools were provided with good outhouses and the residential part of the town kept cleaner than ever before. The absence of clean water, and dependence on rain water, is a drawback to the place where the Massetts have their homes.

Occupations.—The members of this band make a good living at fishing, carpenter work, in the survey camps and as labourers. They do little hunting; game is scarce on the island and the mild winter is a reason for the small value of the pelts brought in.

Buildings.—The residences and other buildings are of frame, a large number two stories in height, and are of the most modern design. When the old structures are removed the town of Massett will compare favourably with any town of the same size in the province. All buildings are painted and well kept, with the exception of the smoke-houses and tumble-down structures that are found here and there.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of cows and horses. On account of the disappearance of a number of the cattle, the Massetts are killing off their cows to supply the local demand for beef. The cattle roam over the island during the whole year, and are of no expense to the owners. On account of the presence on the island of a number of wild cattle, irresponsible parties shoot animals, at sight, and make the excuse, when found out, that they took them to be wild animals. Without fences, the cattle roam for many miles and it is hard to keep trace of them in a sparsely settled country.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Massetts are a band that understand the necessity of progress in all walks of life. The old Indian ideas and customs are being replaced by the modern ways of civilization. They have a number of good tradesmen in the band. With co-operative stores, town hall, town council, church, school, boat-

building, fishing and advancement all along the line, they are a happy and contented body. Living on the principal reserve, and not scattered out, like other Indians of the province, they take a pride in improving their buildings, and one in the affairs of the other. Crime of any kind is unknown among them. The Provincial Police did not have occasion to visit this reserve once during the two years I have been on the reserve. They are good neighbours to the whites, inviting them to their festivities and aiding in any good work that is in progress. They are good workmen, earning the same wages as the whites, and are of assistance to the settlers and others on the islands. They dress well, a majority of them speak English, and they adopt the ways of the whites in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—It would be wrong to judge the many by the few. The use of intoxicants is a curse that brings to all more or less trouble. The Indian exception to the rule can be found; but the large majority of the band frown down the introduction of intoxicating liquor and are ready to suppress it among the people. There are men who drink when they can get it, and they no more consider it a crime than the white man does. In this far away country, where we have all kinds and conditions of men—the advance guard of incoming settlers—there are whites who do not consider it an offence to hand the Indian liquor, and who do not know or care for the consequences. It is not always the man who sells to the Indian who is to blame for the native's downfall. These men are the hardest to reach, the Indian shielding him from the law. There is also the tradesmen and others, who ship goods to the Indians, and include intoxicants in the cargo. With names, similar to those borne by the whites, the Indians write to outside parties, and receive consignments of liquor. Nevertheless it is astonishing to find so little drunkenness among the people. The absence of crime, shows that they must be temperate, despite the presence of a saloon three miles from their reserve, and the ways and means at hand to outwit those who are continually on the watch for breaches of the peace.

The morality of the band also is one cause of congratulation. Again, we have exceptions. The marriage law is still governed by custom, the parents and relatives selecting the contracting parties, and making mistakes that have far-reaching consequences. Some of the Indians care little for the desertion of their partners. They solace themselves by taking another, and this evil is one that is receiving our attention more than any other. When the moral members of the band drive them away, the culprits go to the towns and cities and become worse. Intermarriage and family ties are so complex that the question becomes involved in difficulties which are hard to overcome. Where we have resident clergymen among the bands, the Indian should be under the same laws in regard to marriage as the whites. Morality is greatly helped by teaching and example; but it must be backed by law and force, if necessary, if we desire to put a stop to polygamy and kindred evils.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of the Skidgate band number nine, with an area of 1,613 acres. The Indians of this band are not content with the small extent of property apportioned them, claiming that many of their old settlements were overlooked by the commissioners. We will stake more land for them on the Queen Charlotte islands.

Population.—The last census returns show a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The absence of illness during the year and the attention paid the residents of the one settlement by the medical officer, Dr. J. C. Spencer, who lives in the midst of the Indians, and is among them, by day and night, preaching and teaching hygiene, deserves favourable mention. The houses are all large and clean; weekly washing of clothing and the general cleanliness of men, women and children shows plainly that there is a general effort to carry out the instructions of those in charge. Two streams of water run through the settled portion of the reserve, provid-

ing a ready means for keeping their domestic and outside supply well provided. They are now awaiting the definition of street lines to instal water pipes, for suppressing fire and placing water in each house.

Occupations.—The majority of the men are fishermen, the women receiving employment in the canneries during the summer. With the installation of deep sea fishing on the straits, and employment in the cold storage plants and canneries, the Indians will have a source of employment nearer home than on the Skeena river. A large number of the band is now engaged in a clam cannery, with a good pay-roll. They are able to construct their own houses and boats, and live well.

Buildings.—The residences of the Skidegates can compare with any in the settlements. They are of frame, are well built and stand on sloping ground.

Characteristics and Progress.—It would be impossible for me to show in a report of this kind the many improvements and good qualities of these people in detail. Although one hundred miles away from the remainder of the members of the Haida nation, there is the same longing to advance so evident in their brethren on the north end of the island. They seldom visit one another, yet the same characteristics are apparent. In the church, and in the school, the Indians are earnest in everything they do. Many of them speak English, and Chinook is used when we desire to have a clearer understanding with the older members. Any stranger visiting Skidegate would not believe that it is a residence of people who have had but a half a century of training. In their homes, social halls and everywhere, a welcome is extended to the traveller and settler. Their young men are splendid musicians, carrying off the prizes at the competitions in Prince Rupert, with a uniformed band that is taught by a leader imported for the purpose, and paid a high salary. Their church orchestra and their choir are very creditable. The clergyman and teacher both live in the settlement, ready to aid them at any time. It is but right to state that the same feeling exists there to better their conditions that we find throughout the agency, and the contemplated survey of the main reserve will mean the construction of roads and residences, during the year, that will add to the picturesque appearance of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Despite the absence of police supervision, there is not one case of breaking the law to record. If the Indians receive intoxicants it is not apparent. Morality, as a rule, is above the average. Here and there we find that the moral code has been infringed, and the Indians are the first to bring the offender before them and deal with him. The failings of all human beings, the Indian has. He is no more perfect than others; but it is plain that the Christian teaching of the church is leaving its imprint on the natives of this island, making them better and aiding them to keep the place they so justly deserve, as a credit to, not only the pastors, but also the educated Indians who give their experience and time to aid their fellow men.

In conclusion, permit me to thank all those connected with the churches and schools, and also the medical officers for their noble work. Isolated as we are, the outside world knows little of the sacrifices made by worthy men, and their wives, to advance the wards of the government.

I also desire to express thanks to the secretary of the department, and other officials, for the prompt manner in which all affairs brought before their notice have been attended to. With Indians that are doing their level best to advance, and assistants that give the agent their unselfish support, there is no reason for other than words of praise to all concerned. It is to be hoped that the spirit of optimism will continue for the betterment of those who depend on the department for their good government.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Stickine Agency.
Telegraph Creek, April 12, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Stickine agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve (No. 1) is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles to the northeast of Telegraph Creek, at the junction of Tahltan with the main Stickine, and consists of 375 acres on which the village is situated and was originally reserved to protect the salmon fishery, which is occupied during the summer months for the purpose of preparing dried salmon for use during the winter months.

Reserve (No. 2) is situated about a mile to the north and is also used as a salmon drying plot, and upon which a small quantity of hay is produced.

Population.—The population of this band is now 224.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair, the prevalent disease being tubercular trouble in its varied forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated during my term in office. The sanitary conditions in the village are improving.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this band derive a living from hunting and trapping furs, and most of the young men are engaged during the summer months as packers in the numerous pack trains, transporting supplies into the interior, and as guides and cooks to the hunting parties in the open season. The older ones remain at the fisheries during the summer, securing a supply of salmon for winter use. No land is cultivated for vegetables, everything in that line being bought.

Buildings.—The buildings in the village are all substantial, comfortable and well ventilated and lighted.

Farm Implements.—No farming is carried on by this band.

Temperance and Morality.—As the authorities are keeping a strict watch on the liquor traffic, it is becoming more difficult for the Indian to obtain a supply, consequently a marked improvement is perceptible and the influx of population from the outside tends by example to improve the moral tone of the place.

CASCA BAND.

Reserves.—The headquarters of this band is at McDames Creek, but these Indians have no reserve. Their hunting grounds extend to all points within a radius of 80 miles from this centre.

Population.—The band in 1911 numbered 57. There were 2 births, and 4 deaths among them during the year 1911-12, making the present population 55.

Occupations.—They are nomadic in their habits. They subsist for the most part on game, which as a rule is plentiful in this section, and they make a very good living from trapping fur-bearing animals, always receiving good prices for the pelts.

Buildings.—At one time, during the gold excitement in the 70's and 80's, a number of these Indians built houses at McDames, which were kept in a very un-

sanitary condition, and as a result the bulk of the tribe died. Very few of those remaining possess houses, and those that do only utilize them as a place for storing their surplus household property.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are above the average in intelligence.

LIARD BAND.

This band, with headquarters at Liard, a trading post at the junction of the Dease river with the Liard, numbers 67, and their hunting grounds extend north into the Yukon territory for 180 miles or more, south to the junction of the Turnagain or Mud river with the Liard, and east to the Rocky mountains. They are for the most part industrious and intelligent and are anxious to have their children taught to read and write. They live practically the same as do the Cascas, with whom they are closely allied. There were 4 deaths but no births in this band during the past year. This band has no reserve and lives in open camps and canvas tents all the year round.

FORT GRAHAME NOMADS.

(trading at McDame's Creek since 1909.)

This band of Indians formerly traded at Fort Grahame, in the Babine and Upper Skeena River agency, but, owing to the scarcity of game in that section, they moved north and now occupy the same country as the Cascas. There were originally 35 members, but 3 died last year, reducing the number to 32. They are a miserable crowd as compared with the local Indians, and are badly clothed, and are poor game hunters; consequently they are very frequently on the move and do not get much fur. All live in open camps during winter and summer, and during cold weather are unable to hunt for lack of sufficient clothing with which to keep warm.

NELSON RIVER NOMADS.

(trading at Liard Post since 1910.)

This band originally traded at Nelson River post, in the Mackenzie River district; but, since this post has been closed by the Hudson's Bay Company, they have resorted to Laird. They number 88, and the same remarks apply to them as to the Fort Grahame band. Last year there was 1 birth and 2 deaths in this band. I have not yet visited the Atlin band since taking charge of this office on August 15, 1911, as no horses could be procured last summer.

Your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT SIMPSON,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Stuart Lake Agency,
Fraser Lake, April 9, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of affairs in this agency for year ended March 31, 1912, as follows:—

The Stuart Lake agency embraces the northern part of Yale-Cariboo and eastern portion of Comox-Atlin electoral district north of the 53rd parallel. The area is somewhat over 60,000 square miles. Within its boundaries lie the fertile Stuart and Nechaco rivers districts, a considerable portion of the Fraser river valley and the head waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Stickine rivers.

The Indian reserves total 25,889 acres, and the Indian population is about 1,390.

YACUTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, comprising 817 acres, are situated at the west end of Stuart lake, and at the east end of Cunningham lake. The land is of first-class quality but mostly wooded.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good. Only fair attention is paid to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their chief resources. A few work out at odd jobs. One Indian has been employed for years at the Dominion fish hatchery close by and is a most efficient and reliable man.

Buildings.—The dwellings and most of the outhouses are constructed of logs; a few of the latter are built of poles and slabs.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are kept, for which hay is put up for winter feeding. The stock is all in good condition.

Farm Implements.—So far only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, and amenable at all times to advice and reason. As yet not much attention is paid to cultivation, as they can procure fish in plenty almost the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct is exceptionally good in both respects.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north shore of Stuart lake, one at the mouth of Tatcee river, where the village is, and one a few miles west. The acreage is 1,779, covered largely with light poplar and willow growth; interspersed are open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The village being almost surrounded by water, its situation alone is conducive to health, which has been good. The Indians are also cleanly in their houses and habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the staple industries, but considerable working out was done during the year.

Buildings.—All the structures are of logs. One or two dwellings have frame fronts. All are substantially built, but as too often occurs in small houses, ventilation is sacrificed for warmth.

Stock.—A small number of horses and cattle are kept. These are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Progress is slow but as good as can be expected in the circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good living people.

PINTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is situated on the north shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pintcee river. The area is 728 acres, mostly covered with light timber. There is little or no meadow land.

Population.—This band totals 37.

Health and Sanitation.—As they have a clean little village, the health has been satisfactory.

Occupation.—A little hunting and considerable fishing is done; a few work out at odd jobs. One or two are clever with tools and do general carpenter work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs with one or two frame dwellings. There are sufficient outhouses for stock and other purposes. All buildings are in good repair.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, wild hay being a scarce article on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are all in good repair; mostly garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceable and well disposed people, but do not make much headway.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very good record in both these respects.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Tatcee river, about 9 miles north of Tatcee village, and contains 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 11.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of grippe during the summer; otherwise conditions were normal. They are cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting constitute the entire resources of these people.

Buildings.—All their building are constructed of logs and poles, and are in a fair condition.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept. These are well cared for, abundance of hay being put up for winter use.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used and these sparingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, well intentioned people, but little real progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and good living.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Reserves Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake. Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,290 acres, mostly wooded.

Population.—The population is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been normal. These Indians are generally of cleanly habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the resources of the band, a few worked out during the summer on a survey party.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all built of logs and poles, and are in good repair.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious after their own fashion. Not much lasting progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and of good morals.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—The reserves are seven in number, and are located at or near the south end of Stuart lake. Their combined area is 2,875 acres. A good deal of the land is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar. There is, however, considerable open and meadow land.

Population.—The total population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—A considerable amount of sickness existed during the summer, and some deaths resulted. Pulmonary troubles and a virulent form of grippe seemed to be ever present. In the larger villages it is a difficult matter to get the people to adopt ordinary sanitary precautions and much sickness results from this neglect. To the credit of some, it must be said, however, that their houses and persons are clean, and that regular house-cleaning and washing days are observed.

Some of the houses are overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, voyaging, packing with horses, working with survey parties, and for the Hudson's Bay Company are the principal occupations. Considerable more money was earned in wages this year. Hunting also produced larger returns, skins being a good price.

Buildings.—A few houses are frame, but the majority of dwellings and outhouses are built of logs and poles. With a few exceptions, all are well kept and in good repair.

Stock.—A considerable number of horses and cattle are kept. The stock is generally well looked after. This season was very favourable for hay crops, and although the winter has been cold, with an abundance of fodder the stock came through in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Cultivation is mainly done with garden tools. These Indians are just beginning to realize the value of land products. Some of the commoner field implements are coming into use.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is one of the most intelligent bands in the agency. The Indians are law-abiding and reasonable. They are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one case under the latter head, in which a white man was the real offender, these people have a very commendable record.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier group.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the west end of Fraser lake, at the mouth of Stellaquo river, containing 2,077 acres. There is a considerable growth of light poplar and willow, but a fair percentage of the reserve is rich open bottom land with hay meadows. The village is convenient to lake and river for fishing purposes.

Population.—This band numbers 85.

Health and Sanitation.—There were some cases of grippe and general debility in spring and early summer. Some of the Indians have neat and clean houses, but the majority pay little attention to sanitation.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry . A few hunt, but returns from that source are small. A few work out at odd jobs.

Buildings.—Their buildings are largely constructed of logs, poles or slabs. The dwellings, as a rule, are well built, but in a great many cases are altogether too small for requirements.

Stock.—This band possesses a goodly number of horses and cattle, which have done very well this season.

Farm Implements.—Not many field implements are used. Cultivation being largely of the garden type. All tools are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are genuinely progressive, and are making fair headway, but the majority are shiftless and lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the record is good.

FRANÇOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve is as yet allotted to this band. They occupy locations on François lake and Burns lake.

Population.—This band numbers 87.

Health and Sanitation.—Living in small scattered groups has tended to promote health, which has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, freighting and a little farming are the chief industries. One Indian on snowshoes in deep snow, chased and captured alive a black fox; he received $500 for his prize.

Buildings.—All their buildings are of logs and poles. The houses generally are commodious and comfortable.

Stock.—A good number of horses and a few cattle are owned. Horses are used for packing and freighting; all stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few field implements are in use; some garden tools also. All are in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. They show a commendable amount of enterprise and very fair progress is being made. The benefit of living and working in small groups is here apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were received; their conduct is excellent.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—No reserves as yet are allotted. These locations were surveyed this year, which I presume will be allotted to them shortly.

Population.—The population of this band is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fair, some sickness was present in the fall.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations. Some packing with horses is done. A few work out at odd jobs for short periods.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all built of logs, and the stables and outhouses are of logs, poles, and slabs. All buildings are in fair condition.

Stock.—Horses they have in plenty, a few cattle also are kept. The stock is all in good condition.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a quiet, industrious people, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in habits.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—This band occupies four reserves, three at or near the east end of Fraser lake and one seven miles west on the south shore, containing in all 1,949 acres. The land varies very much in quality. Part is rocky and sandy with timbered knolls, the remainder being rich open land with some wild hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band suffered a long siege of grippe in the spring and early summer and many were unable to follow their usual avocations. For the remainder of the year conditions were normal. Some attention is paid to sanitation, but there is still much to be desired in results in this respect.

Occupations.—Fishing, a little hunting, contracting, and working out for settlers and surveyors have been the principal means of support during the year. Some of the Indians are good carpenters and take contracts to build cabins and houses for settlers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are largely built of logs. The majority are old, with some out of repair. Barns and stables are constructed of logs and poles.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are kept. One or two losses occurred during the winter, but generally speaking the stock has wintered well and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The value of field implements is being gradually realized, and increased use is made of the few possessed. Garden tools are also largely used. A few of these are about worn out.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are moderately industrious. During the year they have made a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally their morals and habits are good.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three on Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river and one a mile west of Noolki lake. There are two villages, one on Stony creek near the outlet of Noolki lake, and one three miles west.

Population.—This band numbers 150.

Health and Sanitation.—A violent form of grippe attacked these people in early spring and some fatalities occurred. Since then conditions have been about normal. Sanitary precautions are generally observed. With a few exceptions they are cleanly in their houses and persons.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and a little farming is done, but the principal resources are freighting and working out for settlers. During the year Indian labour was in urgent demand with good wages prevailing. Many Indians took advantage of these favourable conditions. The earnings from this source alone were heavy. Goods crops of oats also were raised which brought good prices.

Buildings.—The dwellings are nearly all constructed of logs, are mostly substantially built, and are generally speaking, in good repair. There are barns, stables and outhouses sufficient for all purposes.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept in good numbers. These have wintered well and are in good condition. A few losses were reported due to horses eating poison weed. There were no losses from starvation.

Farm implements.—Implements of the common kinds are gradually coming into use. Formerly garden tools mostly were used. Indians are now beginning to understand the value of agriculture. All implements are in good serviceable condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made genuine progress to a great extent during the year. Miles of fencing have been built, hay meadows improved, increased crops raised, and good preparations made for next year. These people are adopting aggressive tactics and seem bent on successfully competing with the white man, and the past season has favoured them. Although there has been friction at different times between them and the settlers, they are, generally speaking, amenable to reason and advice. Altogether they are adapting themselves to the altered conditions in a commendable manner.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of drinking occurred through an Indian procuring liquor while freighting from Quesnel. A few cases of illicit sexual intercourse among themselves were reported, but as a rule in both respects their conduct is exemplary.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—They have four reserves: No. 1 on Fraser river near the mouth of Blackwater river, No. 2, 1 mile up stream from Telegraph crossing, No. 3 at the outlet of Bobtail lake, No. 4 at the outlet of Graveyard lake; containing in all 537 acres. Part of this band, Trout lake, Johnny's bunch on Cluskus trail, lives on land not yet allotted to them.

Population.—They number in all 23.

Health and Sanitation.—Excellent health conditions have prevailed.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and cattle-raising are the chief means of support. Some freighting and packing is also done.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of logs.

Stock.—A good number of horses and cattle are kept. Cows are only used for breeding purpose. Trout lake, Johnny's people carry on a very remunerative business in beef. The stock is all well cared for; hay in large quantities is put up for winter use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians living on No. 2 reserve are lazy and non-progressive, but the Trout lake group are very enterprising and are great workers. They cut a sleigh road for over twenty miles to enable them to bring beef to market. I do not believe there is a white settler in the neighbourhood who has his fields, fences, buildings or stock in better condition. As far as I know they have never had one dollar's assistance from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—A little drinking was reported, otherwise their habits and behaviour is good.

KLUSKUS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number; No. 1 on the northern shore of Kluskus lake; No. 2 five miles east of No. 1; No. 3 one mile east of No. 2, and No. 4 about ten miles northeast of No. 1, in all containing 2,868 acres. In addition to the foregoing, Michel's Indians occupy a location at Nazco river, about 40 miles southeast of Kluskus No. 1, which I believe has been surveyed, but is not yet allotted.

Population.—This band has up to the present time, been enumerated with the Blackwater Indians. They number 79.

Health and Sanitation.—In May an epidemic of grippe and pulmonary trouble visited these people, carrying off six adults. Since then the health has been good. They are fairly clean in their habits. There is a tendency to overcrowd the houses.

Occupation.—Some fish and hunt. Horses and cattle are raised and sold or traded in the district.

Buildings.—Dwellings are built of logs. Barns, stables and shanties are of logs, poles or slabs. With a few exceptions all are in good repair.

Stock.—The band possess a good number of horses and cattle, which are of a better grade than usual among Indians of this agency. Three stallions are kept, one of which is a well bred Percheron. On the whole the stock is not so well looked after as it ought to be. Most of the horses have to rustle out through the entire winter and consequent loss occurs.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have farm implements, but with the exception of a mower and rake used in harvesting wild hay, they are not put to general use. All are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indian are law-abiding and well disposed. Some are very industrious, notably Michel's people, on the Nazco, who have their fences, fields, stock and buildings in excellent condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all people of temperate and moral habits.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are now three in number, one having been sold during the year to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. No. 2 reserve is on Fraser river, 14 miles up stream from Fort George. No. 3 on the left bank of Nechaco river at Duck lake, and No. 4 is at the mouth of Mud river. The total area is 1,730 acres mostly land of a good quality with open patches and meadows on No. 2.

Population.—This band numbers 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good throughout the whole year. General sanitation is well understood, and cleanly habits prevail.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, voyaging and working on survey parties are the main industries. A little farming was done this season.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all constructed of logs, some of the dwellings are lined with tongued and grooved lining. Two new houses were built during the year. Most of the buildings are getting old.

Stock.—They own a few cattle and horses which are well cared for, wild hay being easily secured for winter provender.

Farm Implements.—Some farm implements are in use, but there is no well organized plan for farming operations. The major part of the cultivation is done with garden tools, which are all in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking has been going on lately, liquor being supplied by avaricious white men. A few convictions have been secured and very heavy penalties inflicted for these offences. Morally their record is fair.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Siccanee tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the outlet of McLeod lake, and contains 286 acres. The land is very gravelly and timbered. Only a small area is suitable for cultivation.

Population.—They number 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good. Being semi-nomadic, they seldom remain long in one place, only occupying their houses on the reserve about three months in the year.

Occupations.—All are hunters pure and simple, and live entirely upon the products of the chase. In seasons when flesh and fur animals are numerous, peace and plenty and prosperity reign, but if animals are scarce, bitter hardships soon oppress them, as little provision is made for future needs. In general the Siccanee despises

fish as an article of diet, but of late years they have taken more kindly to it, and a little fishing is now done.

Buildings.—They have a few log houses on their reserve.

Characteristics and progress.—These Indians have maintained themselves well during the year, game and fur animals being plentiful. Little provision is made for a rainy day. They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and good living.

FORT GRAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Siccanee tribe.

Population.—Their number is 94.

Characteristics and Habits.—They are semi-nomadic, but show a desire to adopt a more regular and settled form of life. They have requested that some lands be set apart for them, and while this action of itself will not revolutionize their mode of living, it is the first step they must take before there can be any influences brought to bear for a general betterment of their condition. I am pleased to state the request came without any suggestion on my part.

They are morally inclined and very honest in their dealings.

They range over the extensive territory lying between the Findlay and Nelson rivers.

FORT CONNELLY BAND (BEAR LAKE).

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Siccanee tribe.

Reserves.—Four small reserves were surveyed during the year, but are not yet allotted.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are semi-nomadic, as a general rule ranging and hunting the country north of Bear lake. They also fish a good deal. Bear lake is the headwaters of the Skeena river and salmon in large numbers find their way up to spawn in the streams around. A little garden cultivation is done. Potatoes are sometimes successfully grown, but as yet no serious attempt has been made to raise crops. They are good hunters, and of moral and temperate habits.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

These Indians are nomadic and very little is known about them. I tried to get in touch with them while at Bear lake in August, but was unable to do so. From information received they appear to have moved northward and my opinion is that they could best be communicated with from some of the Hudson's Bay posts on the Nelson or Liard rivers. They are estimated to number about 115.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the history of the past season, if there is any one feature deserving special mention it is the instance of individual Indians showing remarkable adaptation to the altered conditions which the settlement of the country has brought about.

It might be said that civilization has overtaken them too rapidly. Only a year or two ago the country was one vast hunting ground, now the houses and fences of the settler are right at the red man's door. Game and fur animals are driven off and the Indian has to forget quickly all his native art and craft, the hereditary acquirement of centuries of habit and environment and adapt himself also quickly to the scientific and up-to-date methods of the white man; practically he has to begin life again in a new world, but handicapped with serious inherited disadvantages.

I do not say that all the Indians will attain or even work for the desired end, but here and there among the different bands are to be found Indians, who though only partially understanding the situation, display an energy, foresight, and business acumen in meeting it, that is surprising in an unlettered people.

The pioneer settlers who are making their homes here are a very fine class of people: temperate, industrious and forbearing. Although frictions have occurred between the old and the new, these have not been serious. Permanent neighbours of this kind are an example and incentive to the Indians. I have at different times directed my wards to be guided by certain settlers as to time of ploughing, seeding, &c. The example of one or two particularly industrious settlers near Stony Creek is responsible for a good deal of the energy displayed by that band lately.

So that while the advent of settlement and the white man means the passing of the old order of things with everything belonging to it, it also means the inauguration of a more desirable condition in which the outlook is infinitely better and brighter.

All encouragement is due the Indians, who, if only in a glimmering way, realizing these things, are making an honest effort to catch up.

Your obedient servant.

W. J. McALLAN.
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht family, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from two acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given as fishing stations or as village sites and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhateese, and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months, and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 134 acres. The Toquots are a very small band and much intermarried with the Ucluelets, with whom they spend much of their time. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, is named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. Their reserves comprise a total area of 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 233 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiat harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve, and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly Cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where they live all fall and winter, is at Oke on the Esperanza inlet and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians have their permanent home, are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island, respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose, and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians live when at home, is named Pacheena, and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres. The band is much intermarried with the Nitinats.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 198; Clayoquot, 213; Chaicclesaht, 57; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluelet, 133; Heshquiat, 132; Howchuckliset, 36; Kelsemaht, 83; Kyuquot, 190; Matchilaht, 41; Moachaht, 145; Nitinat, 175; Noochatlaht, 36; Ohiat, 125; Opitchesaht, 51; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquot, 20; Tseshaht, 136; making a total for the agency of 1,920. Both the birth and the death rate has been higher than formerly, but this is partly due to the fact that this being the year of the general Dominion census, I was very particular in

checking the returns and found that in some cases I had men down on the roll in two places under different names, it being a common habit among these Indians to change their names for various reasons, among others, if some one of the same name died.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics during the past year among these Indians such as measles, whooping cough, &c., but the death-rate still continues, as in former years, to exceed the birth-rate. Attention has been paid to vaccination, so far as the health of the Indians and their rooted objection will permit without any method of compelling them to submit to the operation.

Occupations.—Sealing and fishing have been for many years the principal sources of revenue for these Indians, with hunting small wild animals for their fur as a winter employment. Owing to the treaty recently made between the Dominion of Canada, Japan, Russia and the United States, there will be a close season for the next fifteen years for seals, which will do away with the industry of fitting out schooners to hunt the seal both in the open ocean and, later on in the summer, in Behring sea.

Provision was made in the treaty, at the wise suggestion of the Indian Department, exempting from its operation the practice of what is known as off-shore sealing, which consists of the Indians hunting the seal as they pass northward along the coast of Vancouver island. The Indians would go out in their own canoes, sometimes as far as twenty miles from shore and as they had not to share their catch with the owners of the schooners as when employed by them, they often did very well, more especially of later years when owing to their scarcity, the price of seal skins has been increasing rapidly. Last spring a good skin would bring the Indian as much as $30 or even $40, which would of course be obtained by a single day's hunting. On the other hand chance entered very much into the matter, as an Indian might go out for a week and never see a seal or he might be detained on some isolated island, which he used as a base for ten days without either being able to go out hunting or even to return home on account of bad weather. Or perhaps the seal herd would not come within fifty miles of one part of the coast one year and the following year come close in, within a few miles. The Heshquiat band, a few years ago caught about 130 skins in one day and the following year with equal industry, did not get half as many in the whole season.

The next five or ten years will see a marvellous change on the coast along which this agency lies. It is beginning now. Formerly many of these bands hardly ever saw a white man except while they went to the Fraser river or elsewhere fishing in the summer-time. In a few years, whaling stations, salmon canneries, cold storage depots for fresh salmon, halibut and herring, saw-mills and many other industries will so open up the country that the Indian will have to change his habits if he is to survive. He will no longer be able to build a fish trap in the fall and in a few week's work, most of it being performed by his wife, get enough salmon to keep him all winter. He will have to acquire the habit, whether he likes it or not, of working regularly and faithfully for wages in accordance with his abilities as compared with other classes of labour and to recognize the fact that he and his fellows are but a very small and insignificant factor in the world's affairs and to realize the futility of attempting to obstruct the tide of commercial progress.

Buildings.—But little building has been done during the past year. What is done, always consists of houses built of sawn lumber purchased from a saw-mill and the houses are generally moderate in size and always furnished with doors and windows. The older houses made in days long gone by of cedar boards split out of a tree and hewn by hand into boards are slowly disappearing. They evidenced an industry in those days which might well be imitated now, in other directions.

Stock.—These bands possess very little stock and neglect what they do possess. The cattle purchased by me for the Moachaht band some years ago have done well and are kept in good condition all winter without any hand feeding. The department authorized the purchase of some barbed wire to encourage those Indians who would

fence in their little patches of semi-cleared land and the idea of getting something for nothing did stimulate some of them to do a little fencing and I think the money was well laid out.

Farm Implements.—These consist of two mowers, a horse rake, one plough, one set of harrows, two or three wagons, all owned among the bands situated at Alberni. Very many of their reserves are not adapted for farming and as long as the Indians can get the high wages they have done in the past, they will not clear up much land.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and for the most part peaceably inclined. Like all ignorant races they can be stirred up by unscrupulous white men to take most extreme views of their rights and importance; but, if left alone and the facts clearly explained to them, they are not unamenable to reason. Of late years I have had but little occasion to have them arrested for infractions of the law, and then only on trivial counts. They do not indulge in liquors so much nowadays, although the opportunities to get it from white men are certainly greater. They are not becoming richer although their wages are higher, but intercourse with white people and education are leading them to extend their range of so-called essentials.

Temperance and Morality.—As I have stated above, their record for temperance is on the whole a good one, and I believe they know that the restrictions on the sale of intoxicants to them are entirely in their best interests, and I am sure a plebiscite vote among them would endorse their continuance. As to their morality, it is not bad apart from the temptations incidental to proximity to towns or centres with a large floating population.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
LAC LA HACHE, April 8, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about 1 mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. The area is about 1,844½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been better than last year, only two members of the band died during the year. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings made of logs.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping, are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They became very industrious this year and made some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have also improved in their morals. Very little drinking is going on.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had poor health this year again. They keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They have again been hauling saw logs and getting fence posts for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson, which kept some of them busy all winter. They purchased a saw-mill from Mr. Tressierra, and some of them have been busy getting saw-logs for themselves, to saw them into lumber next summer.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and commencing to make some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. They do a little drinking.

ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one side of the Chilcoten river, about 10 miles from Hanceville. The area is 9,922 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 274.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has not been good. There was a good deal of sickness during the year. A few of them keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. Some of them freight on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very good buildings, frame and logs.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. They do a good deal of trapping, and secured very good prices for their catch.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking is done.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the lake. There is good farming land, but no water for irrigation. They have good meadow-land, where they cut hay for their stock. They did not do any clearing as promised, as they have been very unfortunate in the way of sickness.

Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very poor during the year. A number of children died from the effects of measles. Grippe also visited them. Their houses are kept much cleaner than in former years.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They secured good prices for their pelts. A few were teaming on the Cariboo road, and a few of them working for Mr. H. B. Smith, a provincial land surveyor.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and have made a little improvement in the way of buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. It contains 16,129 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has not been very good since the epidemic of measles. It seems to have left some effects on those that have got over it. They keep their reserve and houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. Some work for Mr. Hannon, the manager for the British Columbia Ranching Company.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making a little improvement right along.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. There has been very little drinking.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about fifty miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, and about six miles from the Fraser river. It contains 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was very good. No deaths occurred during the year. Their reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, raise stock, and work out for the whites.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not very good.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and have made some progress in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking is going on.

NEMIAH VALLEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of Hanceville about 100 miles, and is about 200 miles from salt water. It contains 1,257 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 57

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good. Their houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of the members of this band.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They do not take very good care of their stock. The horses have to paw for a living.

Farm Implements.—They have no implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. No progress was made during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking is going on. Their morals are not very good.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel, on the bank of the Fraser river, two miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The area is 1,687½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health again has not been good. There was considerable sickness. Some are commencing to keep their houses cleaner.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and trapping, are the occupations of these Indians. A few work out for the whites.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Good care is taken of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and have made some progress. They built a jail on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good. Some are addicted to drink.

TOOSEY OR RISKIE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, about eight miles from Fraser river. It contains 6,352 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. Only one death occurred during the year. They keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing hunting and trapping, and working for settlers are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings made of logs.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They have made some improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not much drinking going on. Their morals are fair.

RED STONE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles northwest of Hanceville. It contains 680 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was fairly good. A few deaths occurred during the year. They are fairly clean.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. They commenced a ditch to be brought to their reserve, but it is not yet completed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

STONE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the left bank of the Chilcoten river, about 5 miles from Hanceville. It contains 4,225 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was fair; a few deaths occurred during the year. They do not keep their houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and have made a little improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are good in both these respects.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road, on the right bank of the Fraser river. It contains 5,210 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been a little better than last year, although a few died. Their houses are kept clean.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They have been hauling lumber from Mr. W. Lyne, 8 Mile creek to Soda creek, for the B. C. X. Company, which are building a steamboat for the Fraser river.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings.

Stock.—They provide well for their stock, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, but they are now ready to make some improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking is going on. Morals are fair.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Williams lake, at the mouth of San Jose creek, about three miles from the Cariboo road. It contains 4,613¼ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health again was not very good. There was a good deal of sickness; ten died during the year. The reserve is kept clean. Their houses are kept cleaner than in former years.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, working out for settlers and freighting. A few of them hunt and trap.

Buildings.—They have some good frame buildings, others are made of logs.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take very good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not very good; a little drinking is going on.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

British Columbia,
Northern Inspectorate,
Vancouver, March 14, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my first annual report on conditions prevailing in the various agencies of the northern inspectorate during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

This inspectorate is comprised of five agencies; namely, Bella Coola, Nass, Queen Charlotte, Stickine and Babine.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner. During the past year I have visited the following villages of the agency: Bella Coola, Kimsquit, Kitkatla, Kitamat, Kitlope, Bella Bella, Hartley Bay and Talleo.

The chief industries of the Indians of the agency are fishing, logging, trapping and hunting. Several of the Indians own stores, which they conduct at various villages of the agency, and during the canning season a large number work at the canneries. Some of them own gasolene launches, which they use in the fishing season, and for the purpose of travelling between the reserves located near the water. Very little agriculture is engaged in, owing chiefly to the fact that only a small portion of the land is suitable for that purpose. The Indians, living chiefly on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good; they possess good buildings, and, although the sanitary conditions are not all that could be desired, the same could be much improved by installation of better water-systems. Their moral conduct has been good, and although they occasionally obtain liquor, particularly when working at the canneries, they are fairly temperate.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency includes the villages located on the Nass river, three on the Skeena river, and those along the coast north of the Bella Coola agency, of which the following were visited during the past year: Metalakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting trapping, and logging, although several Indians own gasolene launches, engage in boat-building and are employed on boats operating on the various water-ways.

The houses are, in the main, in good condition, being principally modern and comfortable. The Indians are of a fairly temperate and moral character. Their health has been good, and the sanitary conditions are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Constable Phillipson, who has his headquarters at Prince Rupert, is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of the agency, and in dealing

with those who occasionally break the law, including the white people who supply liquor to the Indians.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes twenty-five reserves and two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians who are under the supervision of Indian Agent Thos. Deasy, engage chiefly in fishing as a means of livelihood. Some of them are excellent carpenters, as is shown in the fine condition of their buildings, which are mostly constructed on modern lines. They are, in general, a law-abiding people, and have fairly good, temperate and moral habits, all cases of breaking of the law being severly dealt with. The health and sanitation of the Indians of the agency is very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

The Stickine agency is situated in the Cassiar district, being north of the Naas and Babine agencies. It is in charge of Agent W. S. Simpson, and two villages of the agency, viz., Tahltan and Telegraph creek, were visited during the year.

The chief occupations are fishing and hunting, although some of the Indians engage in boating and trapping. As is the case with the other agencies, the Indians do not till the soil to any great extent and take little interest in agricultural pursuits.

The health of the Indians visited has been fairly good, as were also the sanitary conditions. Their buildings are fairly comfortable and in a good state of repair, and the Indians themselves are quite temperate, their moral conduct being also satisfactory, in which regard improvements are reported to have been made.

BABINE AGENCY.

This agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola, and east of the Naas agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, with headquarters at Hazelton, at the head of the Skeena river. Owing to the unnavigable state of the river, I was prevented from inspecting the whole of the agency. However, the reserves at Kitselas, on the Skeena river, was visited on October 16, 1911, and again on February 13, of this year.

A large number of the Indians of Kitselas live at the village of New Town, located on the reserve. Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping; a small number have gardens, while at the time of my visit, a large number of men were engaged on the construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The health of the Indians is good, and satisfactory measures as regards sanitation are being taken. They are also a fairly temperate and moral class of people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the northern inspectorate are, on the whole, an industrious class of people. Some are very intelligent, and are anxious to improve themselves in this regard. Their dress and appearance is very satisfactory: they wear modern clothes, and the majority take pleasure in keeping themselves as clean as possible.

They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, as was evidenced on my first visits among them, and I have always been impressed with the reasonableness of any complaints or requests made by them with regard to their affairs.

Some are excellent musicians, and brass bands are to be found at a large number of the villages. They take great pride in their loyalty to the Crown, and avail themselves of every opportunity to display their flags and hold entertainments of a pleasing nature.

Unfortunately, the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, but efforts are being made to induce them to do so wherever possible. Each man aims to own a boat or launch, and some of the latter owned and operated by the Indians are quite large.

As is well known, the use of intoxicants by the Indians is a great drawback to their advancement, and is responsible for much crime, but endeavours are being made to prevent the use of liquor, and generally with good results. All cases of intoxication or supplying of liquor to the Indians are severely dealt with when brought before the authorities.

The schools located at the various villages and on the reserves are doing good work among the Indian children. The past year has been a prosperous one with most of the Indians, and fairly good progress is being made in nearly every direction.

Your obedient servant,

A. M. TYSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia,
Southwestern Inspectorate.
Victoria, April 2, 1912.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I submit this, my second annual report, on the conditions prevailing in the various agencies contained within the southwestern inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

The southwestern inspectorate now comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies, the Lytton agency having in the early part of the present fiscal year been transferred into the southeastern inspectorate.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Comox on the north to Sooke on the south of Vancouver island, and also include a number of islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

The office of the agency is located at Duncan, and is in charge of W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, with Miss Kate Robertson as clerk. I inspected the agency office during the month of August, 1911, and January, 1912, and have visited practically every Indian village of any importance throughout the agency.

In this agency the population will be very slightly changed from the figures in last year's report, both the birth and death rate having been very low. The number of births was only 15, and the deaths amounted to 28, leaving the population at approximately 1,730.

With the exception of the new Songhees reserve, the Indians throughout this agency have a very poor class of houses, and much remains to be done to improve their quality. There are a few cases where the Indians have recognized the importance of building improved habitations, but it will take both time and patience before they can be brought to see the necessity for this change from the present condition.

The only sickness amongst the Indians of this agency during the past year was an epidemic of whooping cough and a few cases of measles of a light type on some of the reserves on the Saanich peninsula. Otherwise their health has been good. The deaths have mostly been among the very old people.

The principal sources of income from which these Indians derive a living are the sale of farm produce and fish, fishing and working at the canneries, hop-picking, and obtaining employment at day labour. They have been able to get plenty of work at day labour at good wages as long as they will work steadily.

In this agency the Indians have some first-class farms, and have obtained good crops of hay and grain, but potatoes and other root crops were very poor last year. The Indians at Cowichan and at Saanich have steam threshing-machines, which are not only used for their own crops, but also to thresh those of some of the white farmers in the neighbourhood. Considerable work has been done in some of the orchards in the matter of spraying the fruit trees and cutting out the old ones. This work has been done under the personal supervision of Mr. Tom Wilson, the inspector of Indian orchards. The department has supplied the apparatus for spraying as well as the lime-sulphur solution.

As all the reserves in the Cowichan agency are within comparatively easy reach of the white centres, the Indians, at least those who drink, have been able to obtain a good deal of liquor, and consequently a number of convictions have been obtained, both against Indians for being drunk and in possession of intoxicants, and against white men, negroes and Chinese for supplying the same. In this connection it may be mentioned that Dominion Constable O'Connell has rendered valuable service to the department. Outside of their natural desire for liquor drinking, the general morals of the Indians of this agency may be said to be fair, there having been no serious crimes committed during the year.

On April 13, 1911, I took the surrender of the Songhees band of Indians for their old reserve in this city at a meeting held for this purpose. The Songhees are now established on their new reserve at Esquimalt harbour, which consists of 163·42 acres, and have erected a first-class quality of houses, the cost of these averaging not less than $2,000 each. The Indians of this band have now a beautiful reserve, with much more cultivatable land than on the old one, and the houses they have put up are much admired by the white population. While it is only within the bounds of reason to imagine that some of the Indians would not use their money as they should, still the great bulk of them know how to take care of it. In this respect they are no worse than a similar number of white people at the same stage of civilization would be under like circumstances. However, it will be gratifying to know that, no matter to what use some of them may ultimately put their money or how they may let it dwindle away, their families will always have a good home.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

At the office of this agency there have been changes in both the Indian agent and clerk since the close of the last fiscal year. Mr. R. C. McDonald, who was appointed Indian agent in the year 1903, resigned, and he has been succeeded by Mr. Peter Byrne, who took office on May 23, 1911. In the resignation of Mr. McDonald the department lost a valuable servant, he being a man in whom the Indians had every confidence, and realizing that any advice which he might give was always for the benefit. While Mr. Byrne has not been in office a year, yet he is giving evidence of proving a worthy successor to Mr. McDonald. Miss Nellie McDonald, clerk, also resigned at the close of last year, and has been succeeded by her brother, Hubert McDonald. I inspected this office on October 4, 1911, and February 10, 1912.

The population of this agency is 2,405, with 89 births and 112 deaths since last report, which is a reverse order of these conditions, last year's report showing 92 births

and 80 deaths. The deaths have occurred among both the very old and very young people, those among the latter class being generally attributable to tubercular troubles. Otherwise the general health of the Indians has been good, there having been no epidemics among them during the year.

The Indians in this agency obtain a livelihood by means of farming, fishing, trapping, basket-making, working at the canneries and hop-fields, as well as working as general labourers around the various white settlements throughout the agency, and as a rule receive good wages.

Those engaged at farming, and there are quite a number, had good results this year, fair prices having been obtained for their produce. At the New Westminster exhibition during last fall a number of the Indians from the lower part of this agency placed on exhibition a large amount of their produce and handiwork, and their display was a credit to them and compared very favourably with those of the white exhibitors. They had entries in all classes and took 22 first and 19 second prizes, besides a special prize. The total value of the prizes awarded them amounted to $113.

Generally all the available cleared land on their reserves is utilized by the Indians. They grow hay and pasture cattle on the low prairie land, and farm what is suitable on the higher levels. During the past year very little land had been cleared, as the cost is very heavy. Some small patches have been cleared by the Sechelt Indians on some of their reserves on Jarvis inlet, and the Harrison river Indians have also done a small amount of clearing.

In the matter of horticulture the Chilliwack Indians and those of Katzie have done considerable work in their orchards under the able direction of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards. Besides giving instructions to the Indians as to spraying and pruning their fruit trees, Mr. Wilson also gives much advice on agriculture generally.

The department has rendered much assistance during the year to encourage the Indians in agricultural pursuits, having supplied in a number of cases seeds, potatoes, agricultural implements, horses, wagons, wire fencing and fruit trees.

During the month of July a very large number of Indians from all over the lower coast section of British Columbia gather in this agency to work at the canneries on the lower Fraser river. When the canning season is over they then proceed to the hop-yards at Chilliwack and Agassiz, some also going to the hop-fields in the neighbouring state of Washington, where they remain until the end of September. At the canneries last fall the catch was very small and consequently the Indians did not earn much money. At the hop-fields in British Columbia the result was not much better, as the crop was poor and the weather conditions bad. The hop companies, with a view to encourage the Indians to work during the unfavourable weather, allowed them one-fifth more per box for picking than they did last year. This made up to some extent for the bad weather and poor crop, but it cannot be said that the Indians did as well as they have done in the past.

Some new houses have been built during the past year, but on the whole it cannot be said that they have done much to improve the quality of their abodes.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency may be classed as good generally, very little crime of a serious nature having being reported during the year.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected the office of this agency twice during the past fiscal year, in the month of June, 1911, and March, 1912. A. W. Neill is the Indian agent, with headquarters at Alberni (Old Town). The boundaries of this agency extend from Otter Point on the south to Cape Cook on the north of Vancouver Island, and up Barclay sound and the Alberni canal to the town of Alberni at its head.

The Indian population in this agency will again this year show a decrease, the number of deaths exceeding those of the births by 36, there having been 105 deaths and only 69 births. The population is now 1,919. Most of these deaths are attributable to tubercular affections. Otherwise the health of the Indians all along the west coast has been good during the year, there having been no serious epidemics reported.

The West Coast Indians derive a livelihood by fishing, trapping, sealing, hunting, hop-picking, and working at the logging camps, whaling stations and canneries. These Indians are somewhat apathetic in the matter of work and do not seem to care to remain in steady employment for any length of time. To encourage the Indians one of the whaling companies offered a bonus of 25 cents a day extra to those who would remain at work for the full season of seven months, and although it seemed almost an eternity to them, some of them did stay at work. The recently concluded treaty for the cessation of pelagic sealing will no doubt affect some of those Indians who in the past earned good money as seal hunters, and they will, therefore, have to see other means of employment. This will to some extent be obtained at the new fishing stations and canneries that are being established on the West Coast of Vancouver island. As it is understood there is nothing in the new sealing treaty to prevent the Indians from sealing off shore in their canoes, they will very often be able to obtain a number of skins in this manner, for which they will receive high prices.

There is very little agricultural land in this agency. On some of the reserves the Indians have small garden patches upon which they grow vegetables for their own use. At Alberni both the Tsehart and Opetchisaht Indians have some cleared land, and during the past year have done considerable work in the way of fencing in their individual plots, the department assisting them to the extent of supplying the wire fencing, only after each Indian had shown his earnest intentions by first putting in the necessary posts. On these reserves, some of the Indians grow a very good quality of hay.

In the upper part of this agency, the Indians have a very superior class of habitations. They are large and well built and the reserves are generally kept clean. Practically all the old houses have been pulled down in recent years and new and commodious structures have been erected in their stead. It would appear that a sort of rivalry has existed among them as to who should put up the best house, all of which is bound to result in much good in so far as the general health and sanitary conditions of the reserves are concerned.

The morals of the Indians of the west coast may be classed as only fair. They have a natural inclination to gamble, and some heavy fines have been imposed on them during the year by Agent Neill. Where the reserves are within easy reach of white settlements liquor has frequently found its way to the Indians, but Agent Neill has done some good work in prosecuting the suppliers where it was at all possible.

The transportation facilities on the west coast are such that outside of the Barclay Sound section of this agency, the agent can hardly visit more than one reserve at any one trip of the steamer. If the department had a large-sized sea-going launch in this agency it would be very useful, in that it would allow the agent and other officials to visit the reserves more often and stay longer among the Indians. Under the present conditions business has to be rushed for fear of not being able to catch the steamer on her return.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the month of November, and visited reserves in the upper portion, besides paying a visit to the Cape Mudge and Campbell River reserves in the month of July.

W. M. Halliday is in charge of this agency, which covers considerable territory, extending from Smith's inlet on the north to Cape Mudge on the south, and includes all the islands between these points. On the mainland from the mouth of Butte inlet to Smith's inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhusan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The population in this agency will also show only a slight change from last year, the latest information to hand bearing on the birth and death rate showing that the figures in both cases will be very small indeed. This agency will this year have a population of approximately 1,200, as against 1,210 for last year. What deaths there have been were mostly among the old people, though there was one instance during the summer of the death of a small child resulting from eating a poisonous berry. The general health of the Indians in the Kwawkewlth agency has been all that could be desired through the year.

In this agency, the Indians obtain a livelihood by fishing, working at canneries in the summer, trapping, hunting, hand logging, and working in the logging camps. At Kingcome inlet the Powell River Pulp Company have had a number of the Indians working in their camps during the year, and pay them the same wages that they give their white loggers, and it was found that they compared very favourably with the white men in the camps. They have all done well, and generally have enough money to keep them going.

This is not an agency where very much can be done by the Indians in the matter of putting the land under cultivation, for the simple reason that there is very little cultivatable land in it. However, at Cape Mudge the land is good though heavily timbered, and, as the Indians have shown a disposition to clear and cultivate a tract of forty acres, the department purchased a logging outfit for their use at a cost of $3,000, to be used in clearing up the land. The department is to be reimbursed for its expenditure by the sale of the logs. Already considerable timber has been cut on this tract of land, but it will take some time before it is all cleared and ready for seed.

The habitations of the Kwawkewlths can only be classed as fair, and they have done very little during the past year to improve their quality.

The morals of the Indians in this agency are not of the best, particularly in the matter of marriages. Otherwise they are no worse than those of other agencies. They occasionally get liquor on the reserves. A considerable quantity of this was confiscated by myself and Constable O'Connell in July last, from Chinamen working at a cannery at Quathiaski Cove, and, as they were caught supplying the Indians they were arrested, taken to Cumberland, and fined $120 each. In the month of November, while the Cape Mudge Indians were on their way to Fort Rupert, two suit cases full of whiskey were found among their effects, but as no one claimed ownership no arrests were made. Three Chinamen at Smith's inlet were caught supplying intoxicants to Indians and were fined $500. Chinamen at Knight inlet were also caught supplying and were taken to Vancouver for trial, where they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. It will be seen that the principal offenders for supplying liquor to the Indians are Chinamen working at the Canneries,

The Provincial Police department have transferred their constable from Rock bay to Quathiaski Cove. This change will be much appreciated, and he should be able to have a much better oversight of matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians than he had at Rock bay.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHBURN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, April 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, on the work that he has carried on under my direction in the Indian orchards in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1912.

By reason of the increased appropriation which was voted for the carrying on of the work of inspection and spraying in the Indian orchards, Mr. Wilson has been able to devote his whole time to the work, instead of confining the work to the six summer months as was the case hitherto. In addition, we have been able to supply spraying machines and materials to a large number of reserves, thereby enabling the work to be carried out with a much greater degree of thoroughness. It is gratifying to be able to report improvements in orchard conditions of a more widespread nature, which have resulted from the increased attention that we have been enabled to give to the work. As certain spraying operations must, to obtain the desired effect, be carried out synchronously on different and widely separated reserves, the importance of having the Indians trained in spraying methods and supplied with machines and materials is obvious. We are endeavouring to bring this about.

Yearly the work becomes of greater importance, not only to the Indians themselves, but to the province generally. The rapidity with which areas in which reserves are located are being poned up for fruit-growing is well known. Further, the Provincial Department of Agriculture by legislation and demonstration is insisting upon improved orchard conditions throughout the province. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to supplement their efforts by securing and maintaining as high a degree of orchard practice in the orchards in the Indian reservations as possible.

The work that we are able to do gives great satisfaction to the settlers and fruit-growers, and few complaints are now made concerning the state of the Indian orchards. A short time ago an item appeared in a local paper on the filthy condition of some of the Indian orchards: this was promptly denied by some of the residents, as the locality happens to be one in which we have devoted special attention, and during a recent visit to the district, Mr. Wilson reported that the only spray outfits at work were those in the Indian orchards.

During the year Mr. Wilson has purchased on behalf of your department a number of trees for certain of the reserves where they were required. The encouragement of fruit-growing by the supplying of young trees is extremely advisable, especially as many of the Indians are anxious to plant fruit-trees. I find that when the Indians purchase trees for planting from agents, many of whom are most unscrupulous, they are supplied not infrequently with inferior and worthless trees. Accordingly I have instructed Mr. Wilson to give assistance and advice to the Indians, whenever he is able, in the matter of purchasing trees by recommending the varieties suitable to plant and reliable firms from whom trees may be purchased. I would also call your attention to the valuable work that Mr. Wilson is doing in connection with the orchard instruction at the Indian mission schools, which is proving in many cases to have a lasting effect.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 3, 1912.

Dr. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have herewith to submit my fifth annual report on the work done on the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

Owing to very unfavourable weather during the spring of 1911, and heavy frosts during the flowering season the fruit crop in most districts was practically a failure. There were a few more favoured spots, such as the Okanagan, where the crop was only about thirty per cent short of normal, and in the Kootenay, where there was a full crop of excellent quality, and very good prices obtained, in which the Indians, as well as the whites, participated. In some of the districts where the crop was short, we had some difficulty in getting the Indians to do very much for their trees, as they look upon it as a useless work from which there would be no results, but on the whole I am glad to report that very material progress has been made. Some of the different bands sent down exhibits to the Westminster exhibition, which were extremely creditable, and we are in hopes that larger exhibits will be sent in to the next fair. A few of the Indians competed at the local shows in their vicinity, and, in some cases, managed to secure prizes even in competition with their white neighbours.

I am sorry to have to report that the caterpillar again did some damage on the south side of the Fraser river, as they made their appearance before I took hold of the work in May. The orchards at Semiamu, down at the boundary line, were entirely eaten off. As the land is mostly a rich alluvial deposit, and with a heavy growth of wild crab apple, it is almost impossible to keep the place intact, as the insects breed in the bush and very soon work their way to the adjoining orchards. The same may be said of Chewasen on the Delta. Chilliwack and Langley districts suffered partially, but most of the orchards were treated with arsenate of lead with very good effect. In the Chilliwack district most of the Indians now can recognize the winter egg clusters of the caterpillars, and usually cut them off. From the number of these clusters in evidence, we are, I am afraid, likely to have a recurrence of the pest, but steps will be taken to stop it.

I have visited most of the Indian industrial schools, and given practical instruction to the pupils, both by making addresses to them and by practical demonstration and example I have shown them how to perform certain operations in the orchards, and also the effects of such operations. I am glad to say that this seems to be having a good effect, as I now meet ex-pupils who are attempting to put my instructions into practice. This, of course, is extremely gratifying. I should like to recommend that such individuals as show a marked aptitude for horticulture be given some help in the way of supplies to assist them to make a fresh start for themselves. This would more especially apply to those succeeding to old places where the trees are useless and ought to be destroyed; the old trees might be replaced with young clean stock, and a fresh start made.

I have had a large number of trees cut out and burnt and sometimes the owners (more especially the old people) demur, as they say we are doing away with part of their means of support. Where the owner of such trees shows that he is able and willing to take care of new trees, I would recommend that others be supplied to make up the loss.

There have been cases of loss on some of the Indian orchards by the changing of the course of some of the rivers. For instance, near the mouth of the Capilano a large old orchard was completely swept away. Twenty-five trees were supplied to partially repair the loss; these filled all the available land the owner had in condition to plant. Land is now under course of clearing in the Capilano reserve, which we hope to see under cultivation before another year. Another instance of heavy loss was on the Cultas Lake reserve by the moving of the Viddar creek. One man had up to a few years ago a flourishing orchard of 130 trees; now all that is left is 12 trees.

Nearly all the orchards in the Chilliwack district have received attention during the past two months. Most of the places have been sprayed with a strong spray of lime and sulphur, and a great deal of superfluous wood taken out of the trees and many useless trees as well as worthless varieties cut down.

A number of orchards are being put out by different Indians, and they usually come to me for advice as to varieties to plant.

A couple of seedling apples raised by Indians bore a few samples during the past season, and they show a good deal of merit. They will be watched for further development.

I am glad to say that the standard of the Indian orchards around Chilliwack may on the whole be classed as high.

The old orchards at Cheam and Popcun have been partially done away with as the right of way of the Canadian Northern railway passed through the reserve. Very few Indians lived on the place, and the old trees were an eyesore, several have grown up with bush, so that it is difficult to distinguish between the wild and the planted trees. They are very much isolated and can do no harm.

The Katsee orchards have been well cleaned up as well as a large area of the surrounding brush. The trees have all been well pruned and sprayed, and a large number of useless trees cut out. No new orchards have been planted, but a considerable amount of top drafting has been done; several of the Indians have become very skilful in this line. Some patches of raspberry canes have been planted, and other small fruits are being grown.

Langley, which suffered rather badly last season from the attacks of the tent caterpillars, is again showing signs of another infestation, as the eggs of the caterpillars are very numerous. The trees also are, on the old orchards, too closely planted, and the owners are loth to thin them out. There are some nice young orchards planted during very recent years, and special attention has been paid to these. As is the case with most of the Indian reserves in the Fraser valley, there is a great extent of crab-apple brush in the vicinity of Langley, which makes it difficult to control the different insect and fungus pests.

The Indians of Whonnock have had their orchards well cleaned. They applied for the use of a sprayer, and I was able to send one after spraying had been finished at Langley. We hope to have a spray pump placed at Whonnock in the near future for use among the members of that band and also for the Matsqui Indians. I am glad to be able to say that there has been a good deal of improvement among the Matsqui band. Up till this spring they did very little for themselves. I paid them several visits during the past spring, and have managed to induce them to cut out a large number of useless trees. A barrel of spray material was sent up. The members of the Matsqui band are migratory in their habits, and many of them seem as much at home on the American side of the line as in British Columbia.

I have had the orchards of the Scowlitz reserve at Harrison thoroughly overhauled; they have been well pruned and sprayed. Many of the orchards belong to absentees and some to minors, but they have all been seen to. Several of the younger men are clearing up land with a view to farming and orcharding. It would be well to give them some encouragement.

Ohamil and Katz orchards have as usual been well cared for by the owners. I was able to send them a spray pump with some arsenate of lead in the month of May

last, and this with the help of parasites on the caterpillars, saved their orchards from being destroyed. Both John Ohamil, chief of this band, and Chief Pierre, of Katz, take great interest in their places. I have seen some excellent crops of pears; but last year, as elsewhere, they were failures.

In the month of August a visit was paid to the Indians at Lillooet, and accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. Drummond, I visited all the Indian orchards between Lillooet and Lytton. I found the Indians anxious for instruction and willing to learn. The small amount of fruit that they had was clean, but the varieties were poor, many of them being seedlings of their own raising. In some cases the trees were suffering from lack of cultivation, while others tried to make up for this by keeping their land soaked by an overdose of water. Both practices are bad. The caterpillars that were complained of at Seton Lake, near Lillooet, have entirely disappeared.

The Lytton Indians on both sides of the river at Spapium and Nakia have not recovered from the loss that they experienced some three winters ago when most of their trees were killed by frost. The trees were in good heart and well cared for, and some of the Indians were in the habit of selling quite an amount of fruit. Up to date only two attempts have been made to renew the orchards. White people suffered quite as much as the Indians did from the frost. I have paid them visits periodically, and once I organized a class of young men for pruning, and a good deal of useless wood was cut out of the trees, and also some of the dead trees cut out and burned.

The old orchards at Union Bar are still in the same condition as when last reported on. The band is nearly extinct or has moved elsewhere. Some Indians from farther up the river come down and cut the hay, and they also take what fruit they care to, but they do nothing towards the upkeep of the orchards. As the orchards are very much isolated, they can never become a source of contamination to the whites, as there are none in their close vicinity.

I am glad to say that we have managed to make an improvement on the orchards belonging to the North Vancouver Indians. In many cases these people own two homes, sometimes three, and are nomadic. They are members of the Squamish band where they own land, and some of them own places at Kitsilano, on False creek. I made a determined effort during the past winter and spring to improve matters, and a certain measure of success has been attained. As the reserve is surrounded on three sides by the city of North Vancouver, and a public road runs through the reserve, it behooves us to press the Indians to clean up their places. A few spots remain untouched, belonging to absentees, which will receive attention later on.

The Okanagan orchards were all visited several times. The only fruit that was for sale this year was at Penticton, where they hand an abundant crop of cherries, which found a ready market right at the door. Very good prices were obtained. A new spray pump was bought and sent to them, and I also senth them a supply of spray material which they used partly under my own supervision. These Indians take very kindly to horticulture and farming generally.

The Spullamacheen Indians are making progress; but, as fruit was scarce this season, they went at their work only half-heartedly. There has been no epidemic of disease except some green aphis, owing to the extremely dry weather. The same remarks apply to the Indians on the Salmon River reserve.

Two trips were made into the Simalkameen country. Once I was accompanied by Mr. Brown, the Indian agent. I found many of the old orchards very small, and the varieties very inferior, but no serious pests. Since, however, there has been a large influx of whites into the valley, and these are nearly all engaging in fruit-growing, the Indians are in many cases copying their white neighbours, and some of them have put out some very creditable places, ranging from 5 to 15 acres. I expect a few of them to begin to bear a little fruit this season. As the provincial government regulations are likely to be strictly enforced in the neighbourhood, they were supplied with a spray pump.

I have not yet been able to make a trip into the far southern Okanagan, but have seen some of the fruit raised there. I intend, if possible, to get down there before the end of this month and previously to the start of very much growth.

Two trips were made to the Kootenay agency, and together with Mr. Galbraith, I visited the Indian industrial school at St. Eugène mission. Some of the trees had suffered a little from frost during the previous winter, but withal they were carrying a heavy crop of excellent fruit. I here organized a pruning class for the Indian pupils, and did some work in the orchard. I also instructed them how to use the sprayer that had been supplied to the agency.

The agent and I visited the reserve at Creston, where the Indians had made a good start; they had fine crops. Some of them have been clearing up and planting new orchards, and have been getting their trees from the American side, and I am afraid they have been the victims of unscrupulous tree agents.

As the old Songhees reserve has now been vacated by the band, and no new start has yet been made on their new location, there is nothing to report.

We have all the orchards on the reserves on Somenos, Quemichan, Zouhalem, Komeakin, Klemklemalitz, and Koksilla, in the Cowichan agency, cleaned up, but there are some orchards belonging to white people that are in a disgraceful state.

The Saanach orchards in the same agency have also been well attended to. Most of the people there take a good deal of interest in work of that kind.

I am glad to have to report that we have had some very good work done at Nanaimo. There were some old places belonging to old people who neither would nor could do anything with them. I have had some of these cleared out and burnt. Quite an extent still remains to be done, which will be dealt with next winter.

In the fall of the year I was instructed to make a trip to the Bella Coola agency, where I found the Indians have been only a short time attempting any orchard work, and from what I noticed they are doing good work. They are getting very excellent advice and instruction from their missionary, Mr. Gibson, who has a strong influence for good among them. The varieties of trees that have been planted do not seem to have been well selected. The climate and soil are well suited to successful orcharding, judging from results that have been attained by the white settlers. A spray pump has been sent up to them together with a supply of spray material.

While making a visit to Sechelt some time ago with Mr. Byrne, the Indian agent, I made a trip part way up Jarvis inlet, where are situated a large number of reserves belonging to the members of the bands who make Sechelt their headquarters for church and other festivals. They are now clearing up these small places and doing good work, and have land enough cleared collectively on which they could be able to plant 1,000 trees. None of the places are large enough to admit of the use of horses, and everything will have to be done by hand, with spade and hoe. They are all well adapted for fruit and vegetable growing. I have been trying to get them to do away with the old orchards round their houses in the village, as they are very foul, and the land is not adapted for it, being low and liable to flooding and incapable of being drained.

We have now spray pumps at the following points:—

Chilliwack (two)—Katsee.
Langley—North Vancouver.
Capilano—Alberni.
Duncan—Saanach.
Nanaimo—Penticton.
Ruby Creek—Similkameen.
Bella Coola—Kootenay.

I have had very excellent help and support from the different agents and some of the clergymen in charge of the missions, and also from different individuals among the Indians themselves.

Your obedient servant,

T. WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

(*P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.*)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my eighth annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the fiscal year 1911-12.

The general absence of widespread outbreaks of acute contagious diseases which has marked the health conditions of the Indian bands throughout Canada during the past year serves to emphasize the influence of the now widespread sanitary knowledge under which the population of Canada as a whole lives, and remembering the yearly increasing contact between the people of the several Indian bands and the settlements surrounding the many reserves, this fact indicates with equal precision the adoption, more and more as the years go by, by them of the manners and customs of the white people and the unconscious assimilation of the ideas and practices of civilized communities.

There has been, however, during the year a number of isolated cases of small-pox, which demanded and received prompt attention for their suppression. Several of these occurred in Nova Scotia, in the Folly Mountain and Burnt Church bands; but in other instances, as in Quebec, where in spite of the fact that during the past winter there were some eighty thousand cases of the disease in the French parishes and towns, almost no cases of it were recorded as occurring in the Indian bands. Thus Roberval and Maniwaki were both surrounded with small-pox in the neighbouring settlements, yet both escaped completely through the people being vaccinated. Individual cases did occur, however, in the Restigouche band, and in the Timiskaming band. It is noted in the various correspondence that the agents and physicians of the various bands in this province have been active in seeing that their protégés were vaccinated.

In Ontario a few cases of the disease occurred in the Chippewas of the Thames, and a case in the Tyandinaga reserve; but it is remarkable that here again the disease was promptly eliminated by the vaccination of the band.

In Manitoba suspected cases occurred near Lake Manitoba, but fortunately resulted in no outbreak. This was the same with regard to suspected cases near Fort Alexander.

The acute contagious disease which has in the past proved most fatal amongst the Indian bands has been measles; but during the past year its presence has been marked in comparatively few instances. It did occur, however, in the bands on the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Ste. Moisie, accompanied with severe influenza, a number of fatal cases resulting. The general health at the time seems to have been very poor, seventeen families were reported to have sickness and require assistance. Other outbreaks are reported in the Peguis band, on Fisher river, also cases on the St. Peter's reserve on Lake Winnipeg, with several fatal cases, while an outbreak is reported from Port Simpson, B.C., carried there by a young man from Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Diphtheria, usually fatal, owing to delay in treatment when occurring in the bands, was present in a few reported instances, as at Yarmouth N.S., in the Six Nations, Ont., in the Garden River band at Sault Ste. Marie, and in the Kenora band, Ont.

In a few instances only has whooping-cough, similarly very fatal among the Indians, been reported as epidemic; such was, however, the case in the Nishka band near Port Simpson, B.C.

In the Kenora district at Lac Seul a curious outbreak of disease is reported in the following terms by the medical officer:

'They were delirious and bleeding at the nose. I remained three days with them, and, when I left, they were better and able to sit up.' Referring further to the cause of the disease, he states 'At this very season they are often overfed and get gastric fever and dysentery.' It will be remembered that these are wood Indians, living almost wholly by hunting and fishing, and subject to the vicissitudes of good or bad, abundant or little food as the case may be, hence it is probable that these cases were due to ptomaine poisoning, arising from the use of tainted animal food. Associated with such intestinal diseases is typhoid fever, which is reported in a few instances, as in a report from Bersimis on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in October, when the medical officer wrote stating 'cases still prevailing, three are dead, six others are sick, several being of doubtful recovery.' He later stated six were dead. It is a rather curious fact that in spite of the frequent disregard of ordinary sanitary rules typhoid fever does not seem to have been hitherto an important source of mortality in Indian communities. It would seem, however, to be the accident of circumstances rather than from any immunity since, as was shown in the Oka outbreak three years ago, a common source such as polluted water does create a general outbreak of the disease.

From the reports of previous years one would expect what we do find, that the reports of medical officers from every province again indicate that the one disease which everywhere dominates is, with few exceptions, tuberculosis. In my report for 1910-11, I averted to the fact that the settled character of the Indians on the reserves in all the provinces with the yearly increasing white population surrounding them, is bringing them into contact with influences which slowly but certainly will re-act upon them, and give new ideas, and result in habits which on the whole will tend to the social and sanitary progress in the every day life of the Indian people.

In the small bands distributed through the maritime provinces, frequently receiving but partial medical attention, the reports of chronic diseases are frequently very imperfect. Cases, however, are reported of tuberculosis among the Micmacs, near Annapolis Royal and Digby, also near Parrsboro.

Although the bands in Quebec, long settled in their reserves, have advanced notably toward the civilized habits of life, influenced thereto by neighbouring white communities, yet in some places still, as on the lonely north shore of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, tuberculous diseases are rife in bands largely made up of hunters. Cases are reported among the Montagnais of Lake St John, also deaths in the band at Ste. Anne de Restigouche.

Passing to Ontario, the report of the medical officer who accompanied the commissioner at the time of treaty payments in Treaty No. 9, tells of the many cases of this malady as well as other diseases treated at different posts, and states particularly, 'Tuberculosis is the one factor which will ultimately exterminate the Indian race, and also the most difficult malady wherewith to contend. The Osnaburg and Fort Hope bands were most uncleanly, though the Albany and Moose Factory are better, due to missionaries. I believe medical missionaries throughout the Indian district would in time show the results of their labour and be the best possible means of combatting existing disease among the Indians.' He further states 'Aid was given by physicians of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to tuberculous cases at Abitibi.'

Cases are reported among the Chippewas and the Munsees of the Thames and the Chippewas of Saugeen and the Spanish River bands; similarly cases are reported

among the Mississaguas of Rice Lake and of Curve Lake near Lakefield. A number of cases are reported amongst different bands on Manitoulin island, whence one case was sent to the sanatorium at Gravenhurst. It is a relief to find in a band like the Mississaguas of the Credit a medical officer stating 'not a single case of tuberculosis reported in three months.' This is even improved upon in the report of the medical officer of the Moravians of the Thames, where not a single case of tuberculosis was reported for twelve months.

During the year I made a special visit to the Christian Island band on Georgian bay, and found there a condition of affairs demanding very serious attention. On inquiry it was found that in 24 families, containing in all 127 persons, 18 had died of tuberculosis, while 15 other cases were, at the time of my visit, sick with this disease. In the total population of 270 there had been during the year 3 births, but 7 deaths, and every one of these deaths had been due to tuberculosis.

Personal examination of the houses on the island revealed an unfortunate condition of affairs. Placed on the island some forty or more years ago, this band had built houses wholly of large pine logs set on the ground with floors practically the same, though years decay had occurred both in the foundation and the floors and scarcely a house had what could be called a fairly good floor. In several instances whole families occupied a single room, while in families where tuberculosis had occurred several had died within a very short time.

After an analysis of the 24 families in the houses inspected, the report goes on to state: 'Taking 270 as the population, the total births returned in the census are 3 or 11.1 per 1,000 and deaths 7 or 26 in the 1,000 or an annual decrease per 1,000 of 15 in the population. The deaths were due in every instance to tuberculosis.... Had other diseases such as measles, pneumonia or influenza attacked the band last winter, then the deaths directly or indirectly due to these would with certainty have been still greater. The remarkable absence of any deaths from another cause, while showing the relative freedom from other types of disease amongst the Indians, remarked upon by me again and again in other bands, serves to accentuate the really lamentable situation due to tuberculosis, causing deaths during a single year at the rate of 26 per 1,000.'

Passing to the western bands, one finds evidences of the influence of climatic conditions affecting the bands on the shores of Lake Winnipeg similar to the result in the eastern Laurentians, where the lands are unsuited for agriculture. The bands are generally hunters and fishers, living near the lakes, along the rivers in isolated bands difficult of access for medical officers, and except in the summer subject to all dangers due to almost complete isolation in winter.

Bands brought early under the influences of civilization are still the victims of their environment, and the medical officer's report from Norway House only emphasizes what has been said regarding tuberculosis elsewhere. The medical officer of St. Peter's reserve states that there were many cases of pneumonia with much scrofula and tuberculosis in this band; while measles, which occurred in over forty cases in January, produced fatal results owing to its leaving the patient subject to rapid tuberculosis when present.

Amongst the Plain Indians, there seems everywhere direct evidence of the benefits from surrounding multiplying settlements. Physicians are locating in towns and villages nearer the reserves, making closer medical care of the bands readily possible. In the bands of the Portage la Prairie agency the different medical officers show praiseworthy energy in coping with disease of every sort. Thus cases of puerperal insanity, of appendicitis, etc., are dealt with as well as advanced cases of tuberculosis; while in one case a tuberculous patient was sent to the provincial sanitorium of Manitoba at Ninette. The medical officer examining children waiting for admission to the boarding school of the district states optimistically, 'No symptoms of

trouble in any pupil of ten examined for admission.' This difference is emphasized by a comparison with the report of the medical officer at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg. The report states that he made 177 visits in a single month, March, that there were deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia, and two patients died in the hospital during this time. Erysipelas appeared in the hospital and as a precaution against infection all patients were removed for a week and the whole building disinfected. In February there were 14 in the hospital, but 38 in January, 2 dying, 27 recovering and 9 remaining over. In this fatal month the medical officer reports making 540 visits and having 374 office consultations. As there were 18 in the hospital at one time, it became crowded; but blankets were got and none turned away.

One of the medical officers of the Portage la Prairie agency states that he found two cases of chronic tuberculosis and prescribed for forty children at the local industrial school. Showing an unusual degree of thoroughness, the same officer states that he saw every family on the reserve, and found all healthy in the local day school, one only having tubercular glands; but he found one case of epilepsy on the reserve. In the same agency, active local interest in a proposed small hospital is being shown, one medical officer, a missionary, suggesting it be placed centrally between three reserves.

Similarly considerable activity is being shown in the Birtle agency, where in 1906, a small tent hospital was located on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, which did for a time admirable work under a capable and enthusiastic nurse. Owing to its distance from the agency headquarters, it was three years later removed to Birtle and placed under the supervision of the principal of the boarding school there. Its present status as an aid to the several bands of the agency is not satisfactory, it having in practice become merely the infirmary of the school. A permanent building is being urged, but, if established, its seperate location off church property should be carefully considered. Though having its nurse, permanently paid by the department, the agent's report states that in March it had but one case of tuberculosis in fifteen patients.

Another monthly report gives thirteen patients in the hospital, of which three were curable patients with glands in school children; while the report also states that a school child had died at home of tuberculosis, thus not appearing in the monthly report of the school as dying there.

A steady progress marking the bands in keeping with their industrial development in agriculture is markedly illustrated in some instances. This is seen in the report on the Duck Lake bands and the Touchwood bands, now seriously engaged in agriculture. At the latter agency there has been in profitable use a tent hospital for a number of years, where especially scrofulous cases are successfully treated. Serious cases, nevertheless, occur even in progressive bands as is noticed in the report of the Round Lake boarding school, where cases of scrofula and conjunctivitis are reported; while in March a serious outbreak of measles occurred. Reports from Muskeg lake and Snake Plain bands show tubercular diseases to be practically the only ones demanding much medical attention. The agent of the Kamsack bands, however, reports steady progress in the general health as well as in agriculture, and further states that he is now able to get the bands interested in the discussion and adoption of public health by-laws for their own guidance.

Passing westward, reports of the Onion Lake agency indicate here also cases of tuberculosis, with regular visits being made by the medical officer to the different widely scattered bands. Beyond these is the Saddle Lake agency, under the charge of a medical officer who has for four years been steadily educating the band, through the agency of a local hospital. This central influence is effective to the degree that it continues under the supervision of a trained and sympathetic nurse.

The report from the Pas agency, in Saskatchewan, speaks of fatal cases of a diarrhœal disease in January, similar in its physical effects apparently to the Lac Seul outbreak.

A similar outbreak also occurred in the Chemawawin and Red Earth bands of the same agency. It is probable that some form of tainted meat or fish could have been found as the cause of these outbreaks. The medical officer of the band, speaking of tuberculosis, states, 'certainly all the bands are in much better condition than two years ago.' Speaking of the bands as being hunting Indians, he further says, 'In June they have emerged from their winter camp in better health than in past years. They go in winter and return the middle of May to the swamps.'

In the Rocky Mountain district the agent speaks of the prevalence continuing of tuberculosis in the Sarcee band, and the medical officer of the Blood agency reported several cases of tuberculosis in the hospital there in January from the boarding school; while in March there were likewise five cases in the hospital, tuberculosis being made more progressive by an outbreak of measles occurring in both the Roman Catholic boarding school and likewise in the children of St. Paul's.

The most serious situation in this district is, however, reported from the Stony reserve at Morley, Alta. Though having a very large reserve, this band of 665 in 1911 has only a few families who have undertaken seriously agriculture. The reserve is over 4,000 feet above sea level, and it is subject to the vicissitudes of great and sudden atmospheric changes, high winds, dryness and frost, making all agriculture, except cattle-raising difficult and uncertain. To this is added the fact that the Indians have in the mountains nearby their old hunting grounds, and most of them are still nomadic, going there for their winter hunt. Farming is thus made still more indifferent, while, if new stock is purchased, it is too often neglected. Hence it becomes evident that the process of evolution into a settled community of this band will be slow. Similarly these conditions account for the unusual difficulty of securing effective treatment even in this high altitude climate in such diseases as tuberculosis, they being essentially chronic. What its results are may be found in the report of the agent, who states that in a single month of the past spring there were deaths equalling two per cent of the total population of the band. Poverty and lack of proper food are given by the medical officer as potent agencies in this high death rate, and he urges that in supplying food a step forward in the improvement of their general condition will be made. Here as in so many other agencies it is plain that the improvement in health will be accurately measured by that in social condition, and no endeavour can be too great to encourage by irrigation and all other means the gradual entering upon systematized agriculture by the members of this band. It seems an anomaly that in a climate claimed to be the Highlands health resort of Canada, such conditions as have been referred to should be allowed to exist longer.

Passing to British Columbia, it is noted that in the dry belt of the East Kootenay, mild balmy weather existed during the past winter, and as commonly there is no great snow-fall, the Indians could remain in their hunting lodges in the mountains throughout the season. The medical officer speaks of the health of the pupils in the various schools as good. 'Scrofulous sores in the young are less than formerly, and cases of tuberculosis in young persons approaching adolescence are not increasing in number,' and that the influence of the wholesome training received by pupils passing through the mission school is gradually working an improvement in the health as well as the intelligence of the children now stepping into the places of their parents. The medical health officer of the band at Wilmer states, 'The general health is good. The Indians are getting to understand about tuberculosis. I have been successful in obtaining the co-operation of those living with tuberculous patients and of those affected by the disease, so that the danger of the spread of the disease is to a certain extent lessened. Many, however, still crowd the sleeping-room and keep windows closed.'

Agent Galbraith of the district refers to the Indians at Windermere Lake: 'There are few cases of tuberculosis due to not many in the district living in houses but in teepees. However, the smoke seems to develop cases of conjunctivitis.'

Passing west, the medical officer at Ashcroft reports no great amount of sickness except tuberculosis. The report of the inspector visiting the Lytton agency speaks of

the overcrowded house conditions resulting in the promiscuous living of the people, sleeping mostly on the floor of their rancheries, and urges that steps be taken to improve this.

Coming to the bands at the coast, the reports of the various medical officers are all marked by a notable change. Here there are not only the local bands of the Lower Fraser Valley, and Coasts of Puget Sound engaged in the fisheries and other local occupations, surrounding the populous towns and cities there, but there are also many members of the inland bands who go to the coast especially during the fishing season. Hence the monthly reports of the medical officers are filled with references to office visits and cases in the hospital, indicating much acute disease. This is illustrated by the contents of a single month's report, containing cases of tonsilitis, la grippe, rheumatism, hysteria, phthisis, injury, bronchitis, typhoid, sarcoma and appendicitis. However directly these diseases are related to the conditions usually associated with life in the larger centres of population, the experience of the medical officers throughout this agency points to the slow, if somewhat difficult, progress of evolution into a higher standard of social life, and individual endeavour. The results of such contact are common to all cases where rural or aboriginal communities come into contact with the energy and virtues as well as unfortunately the vices of civilization.

Similar, but less pronounced, conditions are found in the reports of medical officers in the upper coast bands of British Columbia. Thus the medical officer at Port Simpson indicates a large range in his activities, he having made 149 office consultations, 295 outside visits and 142 to hospital patients. In the single month of January were reported four deaths from tuberculosis. Whooping-cough had been present and fatal in the Nishka band; while measles had been introducted at Port Simpson by a young man from Tacoma, Washington, U.S. In this district, as on the Fraser, most of the Coast bands go to the Nass and Skeena rivers to the salmon fisheries in the summer. To the latter at Port Essington, the medical officer from Port Simpson goes for three months, keeping there a summer hospital, where tuberculous and venereal cases appear common.

The reports of the bands of the interior of upper British Columbia supply conditions similar to those of the interior to the south. Reports from the Hazelton hospital refer especially to cases of tuberculosis, while similar reports come from Queen Charlotte Islands and from the bands in the interior of Vancouver Island. That, however, other diseases are creeping into the interior is seen in the report of the medical officer at Telegraph Creek, where a monthly report includes gastric ulcer, arthritis, neurasthenia, and uterine disease.

A serious result from an outbreak of measles in the Bella Coola inland district occurred. It was reported that a serious outbreak of small-pox existed, resulting in several deaths. The great distance of the bands in these mountain valleys from agency headquarters often results in serious disadvantages. This is, perhaps, offset by the relative freedom of such isolated bands from the diseases of civilization. Here and there however, these interior Indians are blessed with the services of some self-denying doctor resident in the district, as at Fort Resolution, where was Dr. Ryme, whose untimely death occurred some months ago. Although but a few years from England amongst these northern bands, his self-denying efforts had already begun to reap the fruits of correct sanitary methods, developed for years from his experience as Medical Officer of Health, in England.

I have thus summarized in the preceding paragraphs the more notable items relating to the various Indian bands in the several provinces, as they appear in the files. It is unfortunate, however, that the lack of system in reporting by the medical officers at present does not enable a statistical monthly or quarterly tabulated statement to be prepared. Though statements of isolated facts are of much value to supplement statistics, yet no proper study of the several factors affecting the health of any community can be made unless such is carried out regularly and uniformly from month to month.

There has been nothing, however, so far found in the more or less complete medical reports received which would indicate anything markedly unusual in the health of the Indians during the past year. It may be said with at least equal truth that no unusual step has been taken to deal with the special problems of disease as we already know them, and which I have referred to in past annual reports.

The progress of methods based upon definite and now well-established lines has been remarkable in Canada during the past several years. At its recent annual meeting the National Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis reported the affiliation of over 100 branch societies from the different provinces, all engaged in various practical schemes for preventing the spread of the disease and for lessening the mortality from cases already existing. In the summarized language of a resolution unanimously adopted at the Washington Tuberculosis Congress in 1908, 'while the association recognizes the value of all federal, state and municipal efforts to lessen tuberculosis, yet it wishes to assert the belief that not until the individual and family become the active agencies in its prevention, by better housing and habits of living, will any serious decline in the disease take place.' To this end it is now generally recognized that the complete fighting equipment against tuberculosis in any community includes the adoption of what may be called the Edinburgh methods of the dispensary as a centre where suspected cases may go for diagnosis, instruction and temporary treatment, and whence nurses will go to visit the families of cases thus discovered, investigating at the same time house and home conditions, the financial ability of the family, the number and age of its several members and their occupation, thereby enabling the authorities to determine afterwards the most expedient line of action to be adopted in every instance. The dispensary is supplemented next by the hospital for advanced cases, then by the sanatorium for early curable cases, while at other times the school authorities institute the open air school or preventorium for sick children or suspected cases, while finally there is the farm colony where those able to labour are aided in further regaining their health while maintaining themselves.

Provincial governments by Sanatorium Acts similar to that of Ontario passed in 1900 are aiding county and town authorities by grants for the construction of hospitals and sanatoria, while providing for the maintenance by a per diem government grant and at the same time requiring an equal amount to be supplied by the municipality. It is further being asked and expected that through the Commission of Conservation for Canada additional aid be extended for the maintenance of certain classes of cases not provided for municipally.

One naturally turns to our problem where as illustrated from year to year the death-rate from tuberculosis in the Indian bands has been double, and in many bands often ten times as great as amongst the white population, and asks himself, 'How is it possible to apply these now almost universally established and accepted county or district methods to the solution of the Indian problem?' The primary difficulty, doubtless, does lie in the wide distribution of the bands throughout the territory of every province with relatively few persons in any one centre.

Taking Ontario as having at once the most advanced as well as some of the largest bands, we find that only at one reserve, that of the Six Nations, is there a population of 4,000 or over. At this point, the department has attempted to apply the system already spoken of, partially by means of a tent hospital. There is the office of the resident physician nearby, which we may call the dispensary for primary examination and discovery of cases; then there is the hospital, having several double-walled tents, where cases in various stages of disease may be placed and treated; and finally, if we choose, there are areas of land which could be set apart where convalescent cases, able to work, could work and be under supervision,—which method indeed may be said to be now in effect, where an occasional improved case goes to his home and living in his tent, does in some sense go through the conditions of being in a farm colony. Thus equipment in a sense may be said to be fairly complete when here resides a medical officer, a nurse in hospital, a hospital board, appointed by the council to co-operate with the medical

officer, and the superintendent of the band. In this case there is in addition a Victorian Order nurse, attached to a church, visiting in the houses of the people on the reserve.

In this instance the process of education, although slow, has gone on, taking advantage of the hospital facilities, and thereby teaching the people the advantages of attention to cases in the early stages of the disease, and of their isolation in the hospital in the later infectious period.

Though the actual number of persons treated in hospital during the few years of its existence has not been all that could have been desired, yet there is no doubt that the laws of hygiene and sanitary education generally have filtered gradually into the homes of the people largely perhaps through the frequent discussions of hospital matters at the monthly council meetings of the band.

Illustrating actual work done by the hospital, it may be stated that in spite of the change in physicians during the year as well as the change in the nurse, there were 30 cases in all under treatment, of whom 11 were tubercular.

Illustrating how social progress moves hand in hand with health progress, the Superintendent's report of the band states, 'Many new dwellings-houses (14), barns (7), and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council. They had a Farmers' Institute meeting of the South Riding of Brant, which was well attended in February last. A Women's Institute, was also held at the same time, at which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair, and was almost as successful in its attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors, although rain interfered very much.'

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 46 path-masters appointed annually.

Were the other bands of Ontario as well as the bands of other provinces, situated in groups, such as the several bands of the Six Nations are, it is apparent that the solution of the problem before us would appear to be easier, since larger methods of supervision could be more economically adopted. On the other hand, the mere fact that the smaller bands are surrounded by progressive white communities does make them all the more immediately influenced by the latter.

Remembering that in the view of very many specialists in the field of tuberculosis it is the small local hospital or sanatorium within a community which gets nearest the several members of the community, it is not unfair to say that even in the smaller bands if the sympathetic services of the agents and local school-masters and missionaries can be engaged, all the advantages at any rate in the early stage of the disease referred to as being operative elsewhere can be with little effort introduced even into these smaller areas.

How rapidly the social evolution of the Indian under favourable circumstances may become has been most admirably illustrated in the third annual report of the agent of the File Hills Colony in Saskatchewan. It will be remembered that these bands have been in a large measure hunting bands hitherto, their whole agricultural energies having been devoted to stock-raising, and that it is now just eleven years since the first young men were started on homesteads on the survey made at the southern portion of the reserve.

This report, after stating that the colony of 25 heads,of families, having an average of six years' existence as colonists, has produced some 70,000 bushels of grain, has 1,000 acres in fallow, and 600 acres of newly broken prairie, that all settlers have fair and in some instances very good houses, that different individuals have over 200 acres under cultivation, and produced last year from 3,000 to over 5,000 bushels apiece, remarks that there is among the older residents a keen desire to bring their homes and surroundings up to the standard of the white man I notice, as time passes, there is a marked improvement in the manner these young mothers care for their children. If a child is sick they send for the doctor. Little or no attention is ever given to the

Indian doctor.' There has been remarkably little sickness in the colony during the year, and only three deaths. One young man died of tuberculosis, and two children died at the Elkhorn industrial school of meningitis. There were ten births. The population of the colony being 100, the increase for the year has therefore been at the rate of 70 per 1,000. The report goes on to state, 'the cottage hospital which the department is building, is about complete. This is a splendid building, and when the institution is in full operation it will be a blessing to the people. The cost of the colony has been reduced to a minimum. Outside the salaries for oversight and an occasional visit by the doctor, the department pays for nothing. These people provide very well for their homes, and there is not a single house where signs of poverty can be seen. All have a year's supply of flour ahead, and many of them bought their beef by the quarter last fall. They buy all kinds of household necessaries and live quite as well as the average farmer.'

From the quotations taken from this report it would appear as before remarked that we have within the work of the Indian Department itself a practical example of how its most difficult problem is to be solved. In this it has been shown that agricultural progress has gone hand in hand with social advancement and both along with a steadily increasing and high degree of health.

That the Indian problem is the same as that elsewhere in the matter of tuberculosis has recently been very well illustrated by a paper by A. W. Wakefield, M.A., M.D., who has been appointed by the government of Newfoundland to take charge of an organized campaign against this disease under the government. In 1906 an association of private citizens was formed, and its work so impressed the government that in 1911 a government commission was appointed to deal with the disease, and it has already undertaken very important work. Besides district inspection of schools and houses and the compulsory notification of cases and compulsory disinfection of houses where deaths have occurred, a number of district sanatoria are being erected in different settlements along the coast (owing to the munificence of private citizens) where patients will be maintained by government and municipal grants.

Dr. Wakefield in dealing especially with settlements on the Labrador coast, speaks of the poverty and inevitable suffering resulting from life on that bleak coast. He states that there are 4,000 'livyers' who remain on the coast the year round, taking their families with them. Their houses are terribly overcrowded, being nearly always small with generally one room. 'I have slept with my two drivers and two fellow travellers in a one-roomed house, the regular occupants of which consisted of the father, mother, and ten chidren.' He further states that the tubercular death-rate in Newfoundland is between 3 and 4 per 1,000. A remarkable example, which I have seen too frequently illustrated amongst the Indian people, of infection is given. 'Several years ago there dwelt in one house a family consisting of the father and mother, both strong and well, and a family of eleven children. Some ten years ago tuberculosis occurred in this number, and one after another, until six in succession, died. Four of these died of pulmonary consumption.'

About this time Dr. Grenfell came along and advised as to sanitary measures of cleanliness, disinfected the house and made open windows the rule; and, as Dr. Wakefield says, "since that time there has been not only no further deaths, but the remaining members of the family have enjoyed good health."'

But enough has been said once more to indicate the scope of the work to be done towards social progress and sanitary advancement amongst the Indian peoples; while the practical methods which have been found elsewhere available for this work have been fully illustrated. It cannot be too strongly recalled that the government and people of Canada now in possession of the fertile heritage of the aborigines of British North America owe to what may fairly be called the remnant of these people the performance of a duty towards them in matters relating to their personal health and happiness, and communal advancement, which no difficulties should prevent them from fully carrying out.

It is sincerely to be hoped now that science has shown, whether in Europe or America, the solution of the problem of dealing with the common people in progressive communities or with the undeveloped social conditions of aboriginal tribes, that adequate and systematic measures will be adopted whereby the full realization of the highest hopes for the Indian people will be obtained when their place as members of organized society amongst the people of Canada shall have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF DAY, BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &c., &c., APPENDED FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriations has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to Ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	4,393 82				606 01	4,999 83
New Brunswick	4,932 37				1,177 15	6,109 52
Prince Edward Island	420 28				115 80	536 08
Quebec	33,548 38				1,384 11	34,932 49
Ontario	17,486 92	16,876 54	43,262 94		467 30	78,093 70
Manitoba	17,426 35	38,601 85	46,970 62	813 05	532 85	104,344 72
Saskatchewan	34,957 05	71,625 17	33,372 31	6,615 93	815 46	147,385 92
Alberta	2,908 90	101,922 55	20,752 16	1,491 27	3,894 47	130,969 35
Northwest Territory		12,752 25				12,752 25
British Columbia	25,017 99	33,046 94	118,340 97	237 89	1,670 34	178,314 13
Yukon	2,269 06	44,682 60				46,951 66
Total	143,361 12	319,507 90	262,699 00	9,158 14	10,663 49	745,389 65

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

	Accounts.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchewana	615 62	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	453 88	
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,811 64	1,683 00
4	Chippewas of Rama	300 53	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia	1,203 83	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	2,465 05	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	162 64	
8	Chippewas of Thames	1,279 43	1,500 00
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	271 91	
10	Chippewas of Fort William	145 53	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	651 42	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	120 85	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	1,002 68	
17	Mississaugas of Alnwick	660 74	
18	Mississaugas of Credit	457 74	
19	Mississaugas of Rice Lake	184 83	
20	Mississaugas of Mud Lake	330 89	
21	Mississaugas of Scugog	49 15	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	1,181 81	
23	Moravians of Thames	532 47	
28	Ojibbewas of Mississauga River	10 00	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound	877 22	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	130 95	
32	Chippewas of Serpent River	77 98	
33	Six Nations	6,442 79	303 28
34	Chippewas of Shawanaga	87 11	
35	Ojibbewas of Spanish River	286 36	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	143 67	
44	Hurons of Lorette	6 00	
49	Chippewas of Temiscamingue	15 00	
50	Algonquins of River Desert	518 35	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	312 45	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	363 75	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	452 21	4,421 60
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	335 43	
249	Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	56 25	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	539 79	
		24,528 95	7,907 88
	Total		32,436 83

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1911 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the Saugeen agency the number of children of school age is 75, and the number

enrolled and in residence is 94; again in the Queen Charlotte agency the former number is 85, and the latter 95. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

DAY SCHOOLS.

References to the remarks on day schools scattered through the reports printed herewith will lead to the conclusion that these schools have had a successful year. In localities where the regular attendance of the children can be secured and their interest and attention fixed there is no doubt that the day school meets most of the necessary requirements but these are just the difficulties to be overcome and the best means to this end is found to be the conveyance of the children to the school and the provision of a mid-day meal. These inducements have been offered in many places throughout the year.

The teacher who is qualified to make the sessions of the school interesting to the pupils is also an important feature in obtaining the desired result and it is gratifying to report that there are a number of such teachers engaged in the work. In connection with several of the day schools gardens have been conducted. The date at which the holidays begin interferes somewhat with the full usefulness of the undertaking but the success has been sufficient to make it part of the settled policy to encourage these school gardens. The places at which these gardens have been most successfully conducted are as follows:—

Ontario.—Cape Croker, Wikwemikongsing, Bear Creek, South Bay, Nipissing, Stony Point.

Quebec.—Congo Bridge and Restigouche.

Nova Scotia.—Sydney.

New Brunswick.—Tobique.

Manitoba.—Okanase, Clearwater Lake, Roseau Rapids, Shoal River.

Saskatchewan.—Fishing Lake, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.

British Columbia.—Glen Vowell.

The following is a list of the schools at which plain sewing, knitting and mending have been taught:—

Ontario.—Nipissing, Mississauga, Rama, Mountain, Golden Lake, St. Clair, Sheshegwaning, Sagamook, Wikwemikong, Garden Village, Cape Croker No. 1, Serpent River, Kettle Point, Thessalon, Stony Point, Scotch Settlement, South Bay, Goulais Bay, Kettle Point, Bear Creek.

Quebec.—Maniwaki, Congo Bridge, St. Regis, Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, Restigouche, Ruperts House, Caughnawaga Girls.

Nova Scotia.—Salmon River, Millbrook, Bear River.

New Brunswick.—Tobique St. Mary's Kingsclear, Eel Ground, Oromocto, Burnt Church, Woodstock.

Manitoba.—Clearwater Lake, Okanase, Roseau Rapids, Swan Lake.

Saskatchewan—Big River, Mistawasis, Assiniboine, South Fort à la Corne.

Alberta.—Whitefish Lake.

British Columbia.—Quamichan, Metlakatla, Hazelton, Nitinat.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

Reference was made in the report of last year to an arrangement which has been made between the churches interested in Indian schools and the government with refer-

ence to the administration and financial grants to the residential schools. I am pleased to report that this arrangement has been adhered to by both parties under the agreement.

It became necessary for the churches to spend considerable sums of money to so alter and improve the boarding school buildings owned by themselves that they should conform to the specifications laid down by the department. These changes are being made and before long the accommodation and sanitary arrangements at all the denominational boarding schools will be greatly improved. The department has also proceeded with the necessary changes in residential school buildings owned by the government. Architects in the employ of the department visited most of the schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan during the summer of 1911. The changes which they recommended were as uniform as possible when the variety of the buildings which they were called upon to deal with is taken into consideration. In the end it will be found that the health of the inmates of these buildings has been benefited and that the whole work is on a higher plane of usefulness.

EX-PUPILS.

The important work of assisting ex-pupils has been continued throughout the year. The special reports from the agents dealing with 169 individuals who had received assistance show that the plan as an adjunct of the work of the school is most important and productive of good results. The percentage of cases in which the assistance has been wasted is extremely low and the reports range from a record of absolute failure in a few cases to a record of encouraging success

It will be recalled that the practice is to allow a gift of oxen and implements to a certain amount and the granting of a loan which must be repaid within a certain time, and for which an agreement is signed by the pupil. These repayments have been made with commendable promptness in a large number of cases.

Where the department has the good fortune to possess agents and farming instructors who are interested in the progress of these ex-pupils, their future success may be looked forward to with confidence. The obligations thrown upon our officers by this system of aid has been in most cases cheerfully and successfully met.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	8

Mr. Purdy, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

'On account of sickness Mrs. Howe had to give up teaching January 1, 1912, and could not get a teacher to take her place.

'They have a fine building and well equipped. The pupils are doing splendidly. Indifference and migratory habits are the opposing factors in Indian education. Extra inducements have been made to create an interest in their work.'

Since Mr. Purdy's report was written Miss Tebo has been engaged as successor to Mrs. Howe.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of children enrolled	21
Average attendance	9

Mr. A. J. McKenzie resigned his position as teacher of this school owing to ill-health and Mr. James McNeill, a qualified teacher, was appointed as his successor and took charge on the first of September last. Mr. McNeill has had long experience and is reported as doing good work.

The buildings are in good condition.

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	20

Mr. J. D. MacLeod, the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This school has, during the past year, been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade B scholarship for the province. The number of pupils enrolled was thirty-three. The average attendance each month ranged from fifteen to twenty. During the winter months the attendance is better. The Indians move about during the warmer months of the year, and engage in out-of-door work. At these times the children don't attend school so well. The intelligence of the children seems to be up to the average. The Micmac language is the sole medium of conversation at home. The children when they go to school know no other tongue and are at a great disadvantage and progress is necessarily retarded. They stop going to school also at an early age. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the school has made satisfactory progress.

KINGS COUNTY.

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:

'There are no Indian schools at this agency, Indian children attending the white schools. They seem to be fairly bright and quick to learn. The parents seem quite anxious to have them attend school. There are none that I know of but can read and write and have a knowledge of arithmetic. I think that education has a marked effect on them in their habits and methods of living; they are as mannerly and as well behaved as any of the white children.'

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of children enrolled	6
Average attendance	2

Owing to the unsatisfactory attendance here during the summer months, it has been decided to conduct this school only during five months of the year, viz., January, February, March, April and May. The Indians leave the reserve in the summer time, and it was found impossible to obtain an attendance such as would warrant keeping the school in operation.

During the past winter the night classes have been continued with fairly good results.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled	22
Average attendance	10

A. J. Macdonald, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There is a comfortable medium-sized frame school house on the reserve at Middle river in the county of Victoria, put in a good state of repair during July and August, 1910. The location is ideal, the schoolhouse being built on a hill overlooking the waters of Nyanza bay. It is about the centre of the settled part of the reserve.

The average attendance has been fairly good, and the progress made by the pupils satisfactory. More particularly is the progress noticeable in reading, arithmetic and drawing, whilst their progress in writing has been very good. They do not seem to have much if any aptitude for history, geography or English Grammar.

Mrs. Annie McNeil is the teacher still in charge, and has proven a splendid teacher and has the good will of both parents and pupils.

Prizes were awarded at the end of July and December, and the teacher reports that it materially aided in increasing the average attendance which latter was fifty per cent of the number of pupils enrolled.

Quite a number of the Indian population on this reserve under 30 years of age can read, write and have some knowledge of arithmetic, and the majority of parents are very anxious that their children should attain a common school education.

The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding, well advanced in civilization and anxious to improve their own and their children's condition.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	7

Mr. Charles Harlow, the agent, reporting on this school which is taught by Miss Mary A. Gillies, a qualified teacher, is as follows:—

'The work in the school room with the children who attend regularly is interesting and with all such pupils very satisfactory. The children are quick to learn and are quite docile and easy to manage. The great drawback to the progress of the work, particularly in higher standards is the irregular attendance. The fault here lies with the parents, for as soon as the children are able to do a little work, which is often as young as ten, eleven or twelve years old, they are allowed to leave school. Notwithstanding this, I can safely say that the pupils who attended fairly regularly, made very good progress.'

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of children enrolled	31
Average attendance	13

Miss O'Toole, who conducted this school successfully for a number of years, resigned in December of last year, and Miss Devereaux was appointed as her successor.

Miss Devereaux is the holder of a second-class certificate, and is meeting with success in her work. She also teaches sewing to the girls.

SHUBENACADIE, HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of children enrolled	9
Average attendance	8

This school was closed in 1906 on account of poor attendance. As there are now sufficient children of school age to justify re-opening, Mr. Thomas Grumley was appointed teacher and took charge on March 12, last.

Mr. Grumley is a qualified teacher and good results are expected.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	14
Average attendance	8

The following is the report of the agent, Mr. Smith, on the Millbrook school, which is taught by Miss Jessie Scott, an experienced and successful teacher.

The school has been continuously in operation for the past ten years and the department has been most fortunate in the choice of teachers. The school building is a very comfortable one, conveniently located on the reserve, none of the children having more than three hundred yards to go to get to it.

Yet the attendance is not what it should be; lack of interest on the part of the parents is largely responsible for this and renders progress difficult.

It is perhaps too soon to judge the effect of education, on the ex-pupils. While education is a great force it cannot overcome the traditions of a race in one or two generations.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	33
Number of pupils enrolled	31
Average attendance	18

Mr. John A. Gillis continues in charge of this school and the public school inspector reports that the general management is good and the results, considering the indifference of the parents, very fair. Mr. Gillis is enthusiastic and earnest and gives a great deal of his time to the betterment of the condition of the Indians generally on the reserve.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	13

The report of D. K. McIntyre, M.D., Indian agent, on the Sydney school which has been in charge of Miss Edna Gough since October 1, 1911, is as follows:—

Sydney (Olsebookt) school on the Indian reserve, Sydney, is the only Indian school in this agency. During the year 1911, 30 pupils received instructions for some part of the year in this school, some for only a few days, others for the greater portion of the year. The usual number on the register for each quarter ranges from twenty to twenty-six and the daily average for the year was 13. The school house is a well constructed wooden building and is equipped with comfortable seats and desks graduated to suit the different ages of the children. It is also well provided with maps, blackboards and school apparatus. The progress since the school was opened, some eight or nine years ago, has been satisfactory.

The school has been in charge of lady teachers all along, and all the teachers who have had charge took a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the pupils. The year just closed has probably been the most satisfactory one since the school was opened. So far none of the pupils attending this school has advanced higher than Grade VI. By the time they get that far advanced they are usually twelve or fourteen years of age and they leave school or go at some work.

The effects of the school upon the whole reserve have been very marked. The boys who have got as far advanced as Grade VI and left school are giving a good account of themselves. They are ambitious and industrious and make good use of the money they earn. The influence of the school has greatly enhanced the tone of cleanliness, personal and otherwise, both in the houses and in the surroundings. For the last two quarters the farthest advanced pupils attending the school are only up to Grade IV, but they are making good progress and if they continue to attend for a year or two more, will easily attain to the 7th grade. The attendance is not as good as it should be. The reserve being so small the school is quite convenient to them all; but the parents, at least the older ones, do not take much interest in the school and will allow the children to absent themselves from school for very little excuse, but this is a matter which time will remedy.

The following report on the state of Indian education in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, is furnished by Mr. A. J. Boyd, Indian superintendent.

The school at Shubenacadie was closed for several years past on account of the apathy shown by the Indians of the place in the education of their children when the school was in operation in days gone by. But recently, their attitude in that respect seems to have changed. Nearly a year ago they began an agitation to have the school re-opened, and, as a result, it is again in operation, with Mr. Martin E. Grumley, of Indian Road, Hants county, N.S., in charge, as teacher. Mr. Grumley is a capable, conscientious young man, who, I believe, will give a good account of himself, and will faithfully endeavour to make the school a success. I may say that the re-organization of this school was conditional; that is, the Indians interested were given to understand distinctly in the beginning, that unless they should manifest a disposition to benefit by the advantages about to be given them for the education of their children by sending them regularly to school, it would be closed in due time indefinitely, as the department would not be justified in maintaining a school which could show no adequate results for the expenditure involved.

The re-establishment of the school at Shubenacadie brings the number of exclusively Indian schools in Nova Scotia up to eleven—one more than for several years past.

It is to be regretted that the Bear River school is closed temporarily. Mrs. Minnie A. Howe, who had conducted it for several terms with considerable success, was obliged to resign her charge at the beginning of the current quarter, owing to ill health; and, so far, the efforts of both Mr. Purdy, the agent, and myself, have failed to secure the services of another teacher for the position, although one was engaged to take the school, who, unfortunately, fell sick as he was about to enter upon his duties, and died within a week as the result of an acute attack of pneumonia.

It seems to be no easy matter to get a good teacher now for any school, whether Indian or white. At one time Indian schools were in favour with the majority of our teaching fraternity on account of the superior salaries attached to them; but at present there appears to be no particular desire among the successful class of our teachers to occupy such schools. This changed attitude is due, no doubt, to the fact that employment in most other occupations in this country to-day is more remunerative than teaching; and I think the inference is that the department will soon be obliged to advance its 'minimum wage' for teachers, if it wishes to continue in its employ those worth retaining, or to engage others whose services are worth having.

Experience forces me to the conclusion that females succeed better than males as Indian teachers. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the schools at Truro, Sydney, Bear River, New Germany, and New Glasgow, which have always been conducted, so far as I am aware, by ladies, are distinctly ahead, in the matter of education, of those that have always been conducted by men; and the most backward of the Indian schools is one that has always been in charge of a male teacher. The standing of the Middle River and Chapel Island schools, taught by Mrs. Annie McNeil, and Miss Charlotte M. Devereau, respectively, is equal to that of the best school taught by a male teacher; so that the evidence would seem to be very much in favour of the ladies as Indian teachers; and their superiority in that respect has impressed me from the beginning of my experience with Indian education. Therefore, in filling vacancies that will, no doubt, occur from time to time on the department's staff of teachers in Nova Scotia, I would strongly urge the selection of ladies, who possess the necessary qualifications.

Progress in the education of Indian children must necessarily be slow, not because they are void of talent, or are not apt pupils, but chiefly on account of their supreme ignorance, when they enter school first, of the language in which it is necessary to instruct them, and which they find very difficult to learn, owing, I dare say, to the great dissimilarity between the idiom of their own, and the English language. That

disadvantage, coupled with irregular attendance, makes the Indian teacher's duties very arduous; and, therefore, it is surprising to observe, as I have done recently with much satisfaction, the proficiency in their studies displayed by pupils in several of our Micmac schools.

I do not wish it to be understood from any of the above statements that some of our Indian schools are of little or no service. I am simply stating my views of the situation as it presents itself to my judgment; and am pleased to be able to say, as the result of my recent tour of inspection, that even the most backward school of the lot is doing comparatively good work, and that the expenditure by the department for Indian education is money well spent in every case.

The number of children attending school during some period of the current year seems to be 208, with an average daily attendance of 132, or 63·5 per cent, which I consider very good. Last year the corresponding figures were 245, 106, 43·2 respectively. It may thus be seen that while the total number of pupils registered this year is less than last, there is a marked improvement in the average daily attendance, which, I think, may be regarded as a hopeful indication of stimulated interest in the subject of education.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age	65
Number of pupils enrolled	43
Average attendance	20

Location.—This school is situated on the reserve of Lennox island on a slight elevation about a quarter of a mile from the shores of Richmond bay.

The attendance during the year has been only fair.

The school building is a substantial frame structure, 24 x 18, has eight windows, can accommodate fifty pupils easily, it is well furnished with books, slates, paper and maps.

Ex-Pupils.—One of them, Mr. John J. Sark, is the present teacher of this school. He has attended the classes in St. Dunstan's College and obtained a third-class license. Another, Mr. Albert Bernard, is now taking a course in the same institution.

Some of them are married, living on the reserve. They are well conducted and industrious.

Mr. Joseph Bernard, chief, is one of the ex-pupils.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian Superintendent, has submitted the following interesting report on the schools of his superintendency.

There are three Indian day schools in this superintendency. One at Big Cove in the county of Kent, one at Eel Ground in the county of Northumberland and one at Burnt Church in the same county.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY, N.B.

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	46
Average attendance	18

The interior of this school-house was repaired last summer during the holidays, and is now quite comfortable. Two new outbuildings were also built. The Indians of this band last year built an addition to their hall, and two rooms in the upper flat were finished as apartments for the teacher. These apartments have been furnished and made quite comfortable. Heretofore, it was somewhat difficult to secure a qualified teacher for the reservation, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable accommodations. The present teacher, Miss Kathelyn E. M. Sutton, took charge after the summer holidays, and is occupying the new apartments. She is doing good work and seems to be taking a great interest in her pupils. The attendance, I am pleased to say, is somewhat better, although there is still perhaps room for improvement.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., N.B.

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	14

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition as well as the furniture of the school. The school is centrally located and beautifully situated on the high ground, close to the Miramichi river. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint; the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air, and the drainage being perfect The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl who received her education in the province of Quebec. She is well trained and educated and has had considerable experience in teaching. The average attendance has improved. In addition to teaching the various subjects of study, she also teaches the children to sew and do fancy work, and great progress is being made. The pupils like the work and the parents take a deep interest in it.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	15

The school building is new only having beeen built in the year 1910 and has a fine location, overlooking the beautiful Miramichi bay. It is up-to-date in every respect. Last summer new furniture was procured for this school, and now it is well equipped with modern desks and appliances. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge. She is a qualified teacher and is making favourable progress with her pupils. The average attendance is somewhat improved. In addition to the regular studies being taught, instructions are also given in sewing and fancy-work. The teacher is a favourite with her pupils and she greatly assists the Indians on the reserve by her kind words of advice and instructions

There are no Indian day schools on the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white schools The attendance is fair although not as large as it might be, as the Indian children do not care to attend these schools. Those that do attend make good progress and I think pick up the English language much more quickly than the Indian children who attend the regular Indian day schools. Their mixing with the white children seems to have a civilizing influence upon them. The results are certainly good.

The deportment of the children for the past year in the different schools, was exceptionally good, which is due of course to the careful training of the teachers who are disposed to do their very best for their pupils. I find the Indian children quick to learn and were it not for the difficulty they have in learning English and their irregular attendance, their progress would be much more advanced. There is however a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education

and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the different reserves that have day schools, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations regarding the education of Indian children, as well as the giving of prizes and treats, has done much to improve the average attendance. I find however, that the great draw back in this respect is the poverty of the parents and their inability to provide suitable clothing for their children as well as their indifference to education. The former however, has been considerably overcome by the issue of clothing, &c., to destitute children. I always at every meeting of the band at which I am present, address those that are in attendance, on the importance of having their children receive an education and impress upon them the necessity of having all children of school age attend school.

The Health of the pupils throughout the year has been moderately good. Coughs and colds being the most prevalent sickness. No epidemic of any serious nature has prevailed.

The progress of the Indians who have attended school in the past is quite noticeable, even though their education may be quite limited. There being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation in this respect.

Education upon reserve life, to my mind, not only makes the Indians more industrious and independent, but makes them better every way.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Baxter reports in part on the Tobique and Edmundston schools as follows:—

TOBIQUE.

Number of children of school age	47
Number of pupils enrolled	63
Average attendance	40

This school has been in operation during the year. The attendance of the children has been very good and their progress in the various branches of study has been very satisfactory. Miss Ethel Mc Grand, the present teacher, has shown much tact and good judgment in the management of Indian children, and very satisfactory results are being obtained. It was her intention during the summer vacation, to attend the summer school of Science at Fredericton with a view to taking a course of physical culture and other subjects, but owing to an attack of sickness she was not able to do so but the the subjects of callisthenics and hygiene are receiving their proper attention in the school. There has been no epidemic of any kind among the children to interfere with the attendance at school. On the recommendation of the Rev. J. J. Ryan, inspector of Indian schools, a truant officer was appointed. Mr. Charles Bear was recommended by the Band for that position and since the summer vacation has been acting in that capacity. He is also caretaker of the school building and attends to the distribution of the vegetables from the school garden, which are stored in the school cellar. There are no large boys or girls attending this school this winter. When they arrive at the age of 16 years and upwards they either leave school or attend so irregularly that they make but little progress; hence the necessity of having them attend school regularly and get all the school education they can before they arrive at that restless age when attendance at school becomes a burden.

The school garden was looked after by Charles Bear and the school children. The cultivation was clean, and the yield very satisfactory, consisting of 41 barrels of potatoes, 15 barrels of turnips, 2 barrels carrots, 3 barrels beets, and two barrels of parsnips. Early in the spring the children are encouraged to plant a few of the different garden seeds in oyster cans, and care for them, and watch their growth, and oral instruction is given on their cultivation.

The Domestic Science Association which has for its object the improvement of the home conditions, is this winter being held in the school room, instead of at the home, one evening in the week, and a more detailed course of instruction is given and so far very much better results are obtained, as they are required to be more thorough in their work, which consists of knitting, sewing, &c. A short talk on hygiene is also given each evening. Miss Mc Grand is having great success in this department of her work. The opportunity that the Indian children on this reserve have of acquiring a common school education is far better than many white children enjoy in the country districts of the province.

THE EDMUNDSTON SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	9
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	14

This school has been in operation during the year and the attendance has been remarkably good. From an enrolment of 20 during the cold month of January, there was an average attendance of 18. The number of children to attend school has been increased from 12 to 20, on account of two families settling on the reserve, and the capacity of the temporary school-room is now fully occupied. The Indians on this reserve have appreciated this school so highly, as shown by the attendance made, and the results have been so satisfactory, that it should not be longer considered as an experiment. A suitable building should be erected this summer, and be ready for occupation when the lease of the present building expires.

Miss Dionne, the teacher, has taken a great interest in her work. During the summer vacation, she attended the summer school of science at Fredericton and took the course of physical culture and that subject is receiving attention. A small garden was also looked after by the children, and nature studies are practically taught. This little school is now a centre of order, refinement and hope to this reserve.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

There are in this agency four schools, situated on the Kingsclear, Oromocto, St. Marys and Woodstock reserves.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	19
Average attendance	12

Miss Rene A. Donahoe continues in charge of this school. Good progress is reported. Sewing is taught the girls. The effect of the teaching given in the classroom is noted in the homes on the reserve.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	21

Miss Mary Hughes, a qualified teacher, took charge of this school on August 28, 1911. When Miss Hughes becomes accustomed to the work of an Indian school it is fully expected that good results will be obtained.

It is proposed to erect a new building of modern design on this reserve during the coming summer.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of chidren of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey remains in charge of this school and is well liked by children and parents. Under Mrs. McCaffrey's direction a great improvement is evident in the conduct and bearing of the children. Sewing is taught and systematic instruction given in calisthenics.

The building, which is new and modern, is in good condition.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	13

Miss Milmore resigned as teacher of this school and was succeeded by Miss Genevieve Brophy, who took charge after the summer holidays last year. This is Miss Brophy's first experience in an Indian school, and it is expected that when she becomes accustomed to the work the high standard obtained under her predecessor will be continued. Sewing lessons are given the girls and careful attention is paid to hygiene and calisthenics.

The building on this reserve is also new and modern in every respect.

In reporting on the work of the above four schools, the agent, Mr. White said in part as follows:—

'While I have worked among the Indians I have seen an improvement in the children, and we have but to look back into the pages of history to know how much the condition of the Indians has improved, which is all due to education, and the money expended for the improvement of these people is well invested, for only through education can we raise them from their present dependent state to one of independence.'

REPORT OF J. J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the present time we have nine Indian day schools in the province of New Brunswick, situated in the following counties: One in Madawaska, one in Victoria, one in Carleton, two in Northumberland, two in York, one in Sunbury, and one in Kent.

BIG COVE SCHOOL.

My first visit was paid to the school at Big Cove reserve, Kent county, on September 27 last, for the reason that I was somewhat anxious as to the arrangements made for the comfort and well-being of the new teacher, whose services we had secured for this school during the summer holidays.

I knew that unless such arrangements were made it would be a difficult matter to retain the services of a competent teacher any length of time, owing to the unfavourable location of this reserve from a teacher's point of view, and therefore I desired to see for myself what had been done towards this end, and also give whatever encouragement I could to the young lady who had assumed charge of the school.

I was pleased on entering the school to find a larger number of children present than I had expected—larger by far than on any of my previous visits—since Miss Isaacs, the Indian teacher had been in charge, and those present were neat in dress and clean.

The number of pupils of school age on this reserve is 50. The number enrolled is 46. The number present the day of my visit was 30—18 of whom were girls and 12 boys.

On examining the pupils, I found but little progress manifested in any of the branches taught—such as reading, arithmetic, writing—since my last previous inspection; but this lack of progress is easily accounted for when it is remembered that since the visit in question the school had to be closed owing to the epidemic of smallpox on that reserve, and when re-opened the Indians objected to sending their children owing to a dislike they had taken to the young man who was then acting pro. tem., as teacher.

I have the promise of the chief, however, to do all he can to further a steady attendance at the school, and the assurance of the teacher that she too will do her utmost to promote the same; and if this is done, there can be no doubt but that much improvement in studies will result.

The young lady in charge of this school—Miss Kathleen Sutton, is twenty years old; holds a first-class provincial license and has taught with success in different schools for a couple of years before assuming her present position, so that she is not wanting in experience, and as she has seemingly entered into the work of this school with great earnestness, there is every reason to hope for good results, particularly as both parents and children like her very well so far.

In addition to the talks on hygienic and the calisthenic exercises prescribed by the department, Miss Sutton was prepared to give the girls of age the benefit of her experience in sewing and knitting, so that altogether the outlook for success with this school is bright.

With regard to school building itself, should the attendance continue good, it would be necessary to either enlarge the present building or erect a new one. It is not up to the standard of the other schools in my superintendency. The outhouses, too, are not up-to-date and may soon need to be replaced.

The building that was being prepared for the occupancy of the teacher was not quite completed though the rooms to be occupied by her were—but these rooms were not furnished as desired at that time and some inconvenience was in consequence experienced by the teacher. I presume, however, that everything is now satisfactory, for I have heard no complaints from the teacher on this head.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL.

I paid an inspectoral visit to this school on October 25, and found 12 present, 4 boys and 8 girls, although the number that should attend and the number enrolled is 22. The average attendance is 14. The teacher assigns as a reason for unsatisfactory attendance of some children the carelessness of parents, and of some others the necessity of helping their parents. There is a slight improvement, however, in this particular matter of school attendance and I trust with the continued perseverence of the teacher in visiting the careless ones, a better attendance will result.

Want of knowledge of English on the part of the children of this reservation is a handicap to them in their studies, and in consequence their reading is very indifferent. Their writing, however, was good and arithmetic fair.

The teacher, Miss Margaret Isaacs is herself of Indian extraction and holds an elementary diploma from the province of Quebec.

Owing to not being able to get a larger attendance in the past, she has grown somewhat disheartened, but she is determined if at all possible, to have a better average in this respect, and as there is a slight tendency on the part of the parents to do better, I trust she will succeed.

She has to translate her commands into the Indian tongue before the younger children understand her—a serious handicap to the success of any Indian school.

I am pleased, however, with the sewing and knitting of the girl pupils, having examined some specimens of their work. The work I saw was very creditable to them, particularly when one considers that the oldest pupil was not over 12 years old.

Should they keep up their interest in this work for a few years, they would make excellent seamstresses, for the work is not done under compulsion but from pure liking for it.

Another pleasing feature was their cleanliness and neatness of dress, from which it was evident that the teacher was giving them lessons in hygiene, and that the parents, at least of those who attended school, were cultivating a taste for neatness.

The calisthenic exercises and the games ordered by the department are enjoyed by the children.

The school building and the outbuildings were in good condition, the former being scrupulously clean within. Exteriorly it also looks well, the paint still holding good. The outhouses were clean and so were the grounds surrounding the buildings, an improvement since my last visit.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL.

I visited the school at the Burnt Church reserve and found 12 children present, 6 boys and 6 girls, although the average for the month and a half of school work was 15, out of an enrolment of 29, 12 boys and 17 girls.

On asking the reason why so many were absent the teacher informed me that the absence of some was due to illness, and that were these children able to attend a better average would be maintained, but that again the absence of others was due to pure indifference on the part of the parents. In the teacher's words: 'It is a great task to influence some of the parents who seem to have been neglected too long and gone their own way without correction.' Notwithstanding this however, the teacher hopes to overcome these difficulties in a short time, and have a better attendance. Personally, I think too that the school attendance suffered owing to the unhappy faction feeling that existed on this reserve for a time. Each side not caring to send their children to school to meet the children of their opponents, but as this feeling is happily allayed, better results may be looked for.

The children who attend regularly are intelligent and take an interest in their work, and consequently I found an improvement in their reading and arithmetic, though they were all of tender years.

In appearance the pupils were clean, and the majority of those present neatly dressed.

The teacher, Miss Laura C. Geraghty, holds a Model School diploma from the province of Quebec, and is twenty-one years old.

I am much pleased with her method and manner of teaching, and hope for good results from same when she has all the requisites for the proper conduct of school.

There is already an improvement since my last visit, the bickerings amongst the tribe having ceased to a certain extent since the appointment of a new chief, and as he seems progressive and has promised to aid the teacher, much good may result.

In addition to teaching hygiene and physical drill, Miss Geraghty also teaches the girl pupils sewing and knitting, and some very nice samples of their work were on exhibition. Some of them are now able to cut out their own aprons, and as in the Eel Ground school, they seem to love the work. Both parents and children are much attached to the teacher.

The school house is new and adds greatly to the appearance of the reserve. There is ample room for playground and the children enjoy it to the full.

The outhouses are also new and up-to-date, and are clean

EDMUNDSTON SCHOOL.

On November 29, in company with the Rev. E. J. Conway, I visited the school on the Edmundston reserve.

There were 19 pupils present, 8 boys and 11 girls, out of a total of 20 that should attend and were enrolled.

The average attendance for school term thus far was 16.

There is no fault to be found with the attendance here, the only reason of absence given being sickness.

There are 14 in the first standard and 6 in the second.

As the children of this school learn both English and French, I examined them in both languages.

In French reading and spelling they were very proficient, their pronunciation being perfect. I had them also translate their lessons into English and they did very well.

In arithmetic they were also good, doing better in French than in English.

Their English reading was good, but not as perfect as French reading.

The teacher, Miss Virginie Dionne holds a third class provincial license, and is about 25 years old. She has been teaching since January, 1911, in this school, and is progressing favourably with the pupils. Teaching in the two languages of course makes the work more arduous, and as much progress cannot be made as in the schools wherein English only is taught.

The physical drill is taught and lessons in hygiene given, and the games prescribed by the department made use of.

The children were neat and clean in dress, and looked healthy and happy.

Owing to the fact of having to teach in English and French, Miss Dionne did not have a great deal of time to devote to sewing or knitting, but some work was done along these lines.

A garden was started for the boys in the spring, and was coming on very nicely when vacation intervening, it was neglected, and grew up into weeds.

The building in which the school is being conducted on this reserve, is rented from an Indian.

Since my previous visit to the school two new families have taken up their abode on the reserve wtih a consequent increase in the number of children attending the school, and now the room is somewhat crowded.

If the attendance keeps up there will soon be need of a newer and larger building.

The outhouses were well looked after, but there was scant room for playgrounds.

Tobique Point School.

On December 1, I paid my inspectoral visit to the school at Indian Point, and found 29 present, 17 boys and 12 girls. The number of pupils that should attend school is 38, the number enrolled 34, and the average attendance for three months, 28.

Some of the children of age to attend school live at a considerable distance from the school—upwards of two miles, and to this fact is attributed a lowering of the average for attendance, which notwithstanding this drawback is excellent.

The greatest trouble the teacher experiences here is the tardy attendance of pupils for the morning session, but in this better results are lately evident.

In examining the pupils in reading I found a marked improvement in all the grades. Some of the more advanced pupils having overcome their sing-song way, enunciating distinctly and with proper emphasis. The spelling of all was good. In arithmetic also the advanced grades were very good, and in geography and drawing equally so.

As to appearance, they were very neat and clean in dress and made a favourable impression.

The teacher, Miss McGrand, holds a second-class provincial license, is 30 years old, and has now been teaching over a year in this school.

It is pleasing to be able to state that the good work carried on by her predecessor, Miss Bradley, is being continued under her administration. In one particular she

excels Miss Bradley, and that is in the matter of discipline. She has her pupils under excellent control, and in consequence better conduct is apparent in the school. Physical drill and hygiene are taught, and the games prescribed by the department made use of.

Sewing and knitting form part of the curriculum for the girl pupils, and good work is done; whereas for the boys a school garden was started by the agent with excellent results—the produce raised being sufficient to practically tide the winter over for many families.

The school building is new and in splendid condition, and being built on an eminence overlooking the reserve is a conspicuous ornament to the village.

There is also ample room for playgrounds. The outbuildings are in keeping with the school.

Oromocto Schools.

On January 29, 1912, I visited the school on the Oromocto reserve and found 14 present, 7 boys and 7 girls, the total number of school age on the reserve.

The average attendance was 12. The attendance at this school has been most satisfactory since the appointment of a truant officer.

There was marked progress in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, in fact the maps drawn and the knowledge of geography displayed by the older pupils was remarkable.

Although the children of this reservation are among the poorest of the Indian children of the province, yet they were neat and clean in appearance. For this happy state of affairs, however, too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, the efficient teacher of the school, for since taking charge—that is since the opening of a school on this reserve a few years ago,—she has been insistent in season and out of season in the cleanliness of her pupils, and thanks to this kindly supervision, combined with tact and kindliness of disposition,—a great improvement has taken place not only as regards cleanliness and neatness of attire, but in their conduct and bearing as well.

The physical drill prescribed by the department is taught, also hygiene and the manual of games made use of.

The girl pupils are also taught needlework, and here, as elsewhere, show a liking for it.

The schoolhouse is new and finely situated on an eminence overlooking the St. John river, and its tributary the Oromocto stream. It adds greatly to the appearance of the reservation, and in fact to the village of Oromocto itself, as it is only a short distance from it. There is ample room for a playground and the children make the most of it. The outhouses are in keeping with the school.

St. Mary's School.

On January 22nd last I officially visited the school on St. Mary's reserve. There were 27 enrolled on the register, of whom 25 were present: 10 boys and 15 girls; a very good average is maintained at this school.

Owing, however, to the proximity of this reserve to the city of Fredericton—the highway bridge only separating the two places, it is extremely difficult to maintain a fair attendance at school. The moving picture shows exercise a weird fascination over the Indian, and I have frequently turned the children back whom I found on the bridge, making their way alone to these shows. When I spoke to the parents about it they acknowledged they knew of the children going, and this during school hours, but made light of the matter.

The examination of the children was very satisfactory, particularly in view of the great loss of time last year through sickness. The only subject they were not up to the mark in was reading, but in spelling, arithmetic, drawing, geography, they were very good. They were exceptionally neat and clean in dress and appearance.

The teacher, Miss Mary Hughes, is 38 years old and holds a second class provincial license. She has had considerable experience in teaching, having taught successfully in different parts of the province. In this connection I may mention that Miss Hughes' class at Grand Falls, N.B., where last she taught previous to taking up the Indian school at St. Mary's, won second prize for physical drill, in the county of Victoria. She is a capable teacher, a good disciplinarian, having the children well under control, yet she found her work as Indian teacher quite difficult and uphill at first. It is gratifying to state she is getting more in touch with her surroundings, and consequently getting to like her work more and more, so that it is reasonable to anticipate her work will prove satisfactory.

Physical drill is duly practised, and the manual of games made use of. Lessons in regard to personal and home cleanliness are given and sewing taught the girl pupils.

The school house is not large enough for the number of children attending, and the outhouses, while clean, are unsuitable under existing circumstances. Furthermore there is no playground for the children on present school site.

Woodstock School.

On January 26 I visited the school on the reserve at Woodstock. There were 14 present, 8 boys and 6 girls. The number that should attend was 20. The average attendance was 14. This is a very fair average indeed for the Woodstock school, but no doubt as some of the children were sick during the term the average suffered in consequence.

Regarding their dress and appearance I regret to say that I was not favourably impressed, as while clean they were with few exceptions slovenly in dress.

Some of the children did very well in reading and spelling, also in arithmetic, but I did not notice any progress since my previous visit.

The teacher Miss Genevieve Brophy is 19 years old, and holds a second class provincial license. She has had but little experience in teaching, having taught but one year before taking up her present work. It is only to be expected, however, that her work would suffer when compared with Miss Millmore's, the previous teacher, as the latter had more experience, and was recognized as a most efficient teacher. As Miss Brophy, however, has been teaching but a short time, it is too soon to judge of her ability in the matter of teaching the Indian children, for when she gets more in touch with her work better results may follow. Moreover, it is a hard school to manage, owing to the continual bickerings of the parents of children, although Father McMurray tells me they are improving of late.

Physical drill is practised and lessons in hygiene explained to pupils, and the manual of games made use of. Sewing is also taught the girl pupils.

The schoolhouse and outhouses being newly erected, are in very good condition, but owing to drainage being unfinished and grading of grounds not completed, the playground is not available for the use of pupils.

Kingsclear School.

I visited this school on the 7th of February, and found 16 present, 8 boys and 8 girls. The total number of those who should attend and those enrolled was 16. The average attendance for four months being 15.

During the winter months, when the parents are home, the school attendance is eminently satisfactory, as the reports prove, but unfortunately, though much has been done to keep the Indians of this reserve home during the summer months, they will roam, and in consequence, the school is then practically depleted of its scholars. Considering this drawback the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The children did very well in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography, also in drawing. In appearance they were clean and neat in dress.

The teacher, Miss Rene Donohue, has a second class provincial license and is 28 years old. She is an earnest and painstaking teacher, having her pupils under good control. Sewing and fancy work are taught the girl pupils, and though young they take an interest in the work. Lessons in hygiene are also given the children, and games prescribed by the department made use of.

The schoolhouse, though an old one, is very comfortable and in good repair, but the outhouses, while clean, are in need of attention. It is to be regretted, however, that there is no room for a playground for the children except the public highway.

The clergyman who has spiritual charge of the reserve takes an active interest in the work of the school which increases its efficiency; in fact the clergymen in whose parishes the different reserves are situated are all interested in the schools of their reserves, and have given me much help on the occasion of my visits to these schools.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number of pupils enrolled	68
Average attendance	32

The Indians in this agency are principally located at Bersimis and Escoumains. At the latter place the Indian children attend the white school in the village, while at Bersimis there is a two-roomed Indian school conducted by the nuns in a building owned by the mission.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	393
Number of pupils enrolled	403
Average attendance	216
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	10
Number attending Wikwemikong	39
Number attending Shingwauk Home	1

Mr. L. Letourneau, Assistant Indian Agent, reported on the schools on this agency as follows:

There are five schools on the reserve, three in the village and two in the country on the east and on the west side of the reserve. A new school building having been erected last year to accommodate the children on the western portion of the reserve, was ready for occupation a little after the summer holidays; a new school building for the Indian boys has also been put up in the village and opened just before Christmas holidays.

There is a notable improvement in attendance. A truant officer has been appointed for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to the education of Indian children.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

Since my last report was issued a new brick building has been completed, thoroughly equipped and occupied. It is the girls building, a splendid school, with large, well lighted and ventilated class rooms. The spacious playgrounds will be a great attraction to the children. The school has two teachers, both educated Indians, conversant in the Iroquois, French and English languages; Mr. Delisle, the senior teacher, has had charge of the school for the past twelve years, and Mr. Peter Williams, teacher of the elementary classes, has been nine years in this school. The programme of studies followed provides for the course to be in English. The children are really anxious to advance in the subjects taught.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in charge of Miss Mary E. Burke a qualified teacher, with twelve years' experience and is assisted by her sister Miss Sara Burke. Most satisfactory results are being obtained. Most of the children are bright and intelligent and take a lively interest in their school work: their behaviour shows a steady and very decided improvement. Besides the regular course of studies, calisthenics, plain sewing, knitting and crocheting are taught. The examination held in June, 1911, shows that the children are well advanced in all the subjects. Many of the parents express a perfect satisfaction and pleasure in the progress their children are making.

Methodist Mission School.

Miss Nellie Stevens who is in charge of this school for the first year, gives satisfaction to the Indians, the discipline is very good. The new schoolhouse is well lighted, healthy and modern, but the playground is in a very poor condition.

St. Isidore Road School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame schoolhouse well equipped, is conveniently situated for the needs of the farming community living in the western section of the reserve, but a dwelling house for the teacher on the school lot is much needed, as it seems a very difficult matter to secure a competent teacher for this portion of the reserve, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance from the school. For this reason Miss MacDonnell, the teacher, left owing to ill-health, and the school was closed a month after its first opening last October.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located about three miles from the village of Caughnawaga, Mrs. Anne Beauvais, who is a member of the band, has seventeen years' experience in Indian schools. She is interested in her work, and exerts a good influence over the children. This school is well situated and well attended.

With five new schools and better accommodations, education on the Caughnawaga Indian reserve is now certainly improving. The Indians are very interested in the advancement of their children, many of whom are attending the industrial schools at Wikwemikong and colleges in the province of Quebec.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number of pupils enrolled	75
Average attendance	50

Point Bleue School.

The number of children enrolled and the large average attendance at the Pointe Bleue school has necessitated the appointment of a second teacher in the person of Sister St. Raphael of Chicoutimi. Sister St. Raphael holds a diploma from the Board of Examiners of the province of Quebec, and has had several years' experience. The work performed at this school is exceptionally good, and it is expected that the appointment of this second teacher will insure even better results in the future.

Repairs were made to the building, as it was large enough to enable a portion of it to be laid off for a room for the second teacher.

A grant is also paid to the white school at Kiskissink calculated upon the average attendnace.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS RESERVE.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of children enrolled	43
Average attendance	25
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk home	2

Jos. Perrillard, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

From 22 to 25 children of both sexes attend this school. They are Iroquois. As a rule, they make fair progress, except when they do not attend well. Teaching is done in English. Hygiene is strictly observed, but as a rule these children are not much inclined to take advantage of the teaching given them.

Oka County School.

From 15 to 20 children of both sexes attend this school. They also are Iroquois. The progress made by these children is fairly good. They can read and write English very well. Hygiene and cleanliness are not as well observed as in the village school.

In the above statement only 43 Indian children are shown as being enrolled. This only takes into account the two Indian schools, but in addition to these there are four Indian children attending the Ste. Philomene school, seven the school conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and ten the school of the Christian Brothers. Reports from the principals of these institutions have been received, and without exception they speak very favourably of the progress being made by these Indians. Mrs. Legault, teacher of the Ste. Philomene school, reports that the Indian children surpass the white children in every respect.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	62
Average attendance	51

The Indian agent, Antoine O. Bastine, reports on the school in this agency, as follows:—

The school, which is under the control of the nuns, is in good order.

I again observe, as last year, that the children leave school while too young, and as a rule, this is done in order that they may work and help their parents. Nevertheless, I can say that there is perceptible improvement in the education of the children who attend assiduously.

The subjects taught are the same as last year.

The conduct as a rule is satisfactory.

Three children have left the school on the reserve in order to attend the one in the village, as the education is higher.

Reports are sent every month to the parents in order that they may see the progress made by their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	77
Number of pupils enrolled	62
Average attendance	20

The Indian agent, W J. McCaffrey, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two schools on the reserve, the Maniwaki and Congo Bridge schools

Maniwaki School.

The schoolhouse was built about eleven years ago and is situated about two miles south of the village on the main road It is a frame building well equipped with desks, hyloplate black-boards, globes and maps, and is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. The attendance was fairly good throughout the year.

The serving of a mid-day meal, distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts have done much to increase the attendance. The Christmas tree and entertainment are looked forward to with great enthusiasm by both parents and children.

The parents of the children attending this school with one or two exceptions show much interest in the education of their children. Of the ex-pupils of this school a number of them have met with fair success and among those who deserve special mention are, Leo Bernard, sub-chief, who is at present employed as lumber culler. He speaks the English language fluently with perfect accent and is fond of literature William Otjick, who is employed as bush ranger during the winter months and fire ranger during the summer months for the Gillis Company also speaks excellent English. One young girl, Minnie Wattogan, who resides on the reserve has a fair education and is a successful dressmaker for the white inhabitants of the neighbouring village. A number of girls work in the city, some of whom are employed as waitresses and others as house maids in private families. One exceptionally clever young girl, Philomen Brascoupie, an attendant of the Maniwaki school until last year when she was obliged to leave school owing to ill health, is now in the last stages of consumption, which she contracted from a relative.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was built about seven years ago and is situated about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. It is well equipped and furnished with all necessary school appliances and is at present in charge of Miss Helen Jane White, who took charge of the school on October 1, in the place of Miss Rose H. Gilhooly, the former teacher. Miss White has worked energetically since she took charge of the school, notwithstanding that she encounters great difficulties, owing to some of the parents taking their children with them to their hunting grounds, and perhaps the greatest difficulty she meets with is the disinterestedness in matters of education of the newly elected chief who lives in the vicinity of the school. He does not send his own children to school nor does he encourage the others to do so. However, I expect this obstacle will soon be overcome, owing to the efforts of the teacher who is doing every thing in her power to encourage the parents in that vicinity to educate their children. A mid-day meal is served, also distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts.

Without doubt the Indians are gradually but surely casting aside the old habits and mode of living and adopting the more modern ways of their white neighbours. There is a marked improvement in their dress and they are more ambitious and self-reliant. That this is due to the effect of education is quite evident as it is more noticeable among the educated and those who have children attending school.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	17

The Indian agent, J. D. Morin, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school on the Maria reserve is situated on a promontory with an aspect towards Chaleur bay, and at the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia. The site is healthful and the grounds for recreation very suitable.

This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years, but until two years ago the education of the little Indians was almost nil. Few children attended the school, an average of only 6 or 7 out of 28 or 30 of school age. Within the last two years the teacher, Miss J. Audet, by her efforts and energy, has attracted all the little children, and at the present time the average is from 20 to 22 out of 28. The children have great esteem for their teacher, who teaches them English, French and Micmac, with which she is very familiar. Miss Audet does more than she is asked as she does not content herself with the class hours only, but keeps the most advanced ones for some time beyond the regular hours. All the little children attending school are now able to speak English; formerly it was Greek to them. Under these conditions and with the assistance of the department, it is to be hoped that in the future sufficient restraint with good results will be maintained, and who knows whether we may not obtain a model school, if progress increases in the present proportion.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	84
Average attendance	58

The Indian agent reports as follows:

The education of the children is very carefully attended to; all the Indians can read, write and count, and several of them have made a full course of study.

There are two schools on the reserve, one Protestant, taught by Mr. H. L. Masta, and the other, Roman Catholic, taught by the members of the order of Grey Nuns; the latter is one of the most successful Indian day schools in the country.

Teaching is given in French and English in the two schools, and the progress of the children is very satisfactory.

The Abenakis desire education, and the children are very assiduous in following their studies. They are very intelligent, and several of them are endowed with much talent.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Average attendance	48

The Indian agent, J. A. Pitre, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

We have on this reserve one day school taught by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary. The Sisters Mary and St. Joseph have charge of the school. They are much devoted to their scholars, and are well aided by the Capuchin Fathers and by the agent.

These children are all Roman Catholics. The register is well kept and the programme of studies closely followed. The discipline is good and the rooms and pupils are clean.

The following industries are taught, viz: knitting, sewing, cooking, &c. Among the other industries taught our young Indian, I must mention gardening, which was very satisfactory last summer. Several of the young girls had each a small piece of land which they cultivated with much delight. I must say that there is a great improvement in every branch of these industries.

The new school, erected by the Indian Department in 1909, is a splendid building, well furnished. There are two class rooms down stairs, well equipped with maps, blackboards, &c. The upstairs is occupied in the teaching of the industries above mentioned.

The pupils who attend school regularly are making good progress, but unfortunately some parents are yet indolent and do not appreciate the value of a good education.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	209
Average attendance	95
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	12

The report from the Indian Agent Francis E. Taillon is as follows:—

St. Regis Village.

Since making the last report an acre of land has been secured in the central part of the village and a new modern school, well ventilated has been erected there, one which fills a long felt want. It is well equipped with all the necessary school appliances and has a seating capacity of about 50.

The attendance has improved greatly owing to the regulations regarding the education of children being rigidly enforced. It has been uphill work, but it is considered that the parents seeing it is useless to resist will fall in line and assist in compelling their children to attend.

The school is in charge of Miss E. E. Gallagher who is a very earnest worker and is meeting with very good success.

The chief drawback is that owing to work being very scarce here, many families secure employment elsewhere and take their children with them, greatly retarding the school work.

It is understood that the department intends this next spring to have a garden in the school lot, same to be operated by the pupils themselves, in order to teach them the elements of gardening. This is considered to be a capital idea.

The effects of education are beginning to show amongst the younger and it has an influence on the whole band.

St. Regis Island.

The interior of the Island school has been repaired, the ceiling being raised, thus giving a much larger air space, thereby making it much more healthy.

Miss Minnie White, an educated Indian, is in charge of the school and has been quite successful.

Sewing is taught the girls and they are making good progress.

The parents, here, take more interest in the education of their children, compelling them to attend regularly.

Chenial School.

Mrs. Sarah Back, who has taught this school for several years, is again in charge and is doing her best to advance her pupils. She is meeting with much success.

The children are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months and it makes the attendance much larger, as otherwise many who live at a distance could not attend. Prizes are distributed at the end of the school term; this causes considerable competition amongst the children.

The parents, as well as the children, are beginning to see the benefit of education which makes the future look bright for not only this school but all the others in the agency.

Cornwall Island.

This school has been in charge of Miss Kate Roundpoint, who is a member of the band. She takes much interest in her work, with telling efforts.

The pupils, as in the Chenial school, are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months.

The chief difficulty encountered here, as in the rest of the schools of the agency, is the great lack of interest shown by the parents towards education, many not sending their children and in some cases, when the children are punished for some misdemeanour, they fail to return to school and are upheld by their parents. However, since a truant officer has been appointed in the village, it has caused the children in the other schools to attend more regularly.

Education begins to show itself, especially amongst the younger people, that is those of about 35 years of age, they seem to have grasped the necessity of knowledge and are sending their children to school and they themselves show the benefit derived by the manner in which they do their work on their farms, many comparing very favourably with their white brothers.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	82
Average attendance	43

Mr. J. A. Renaud, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school of the Timiskaming Indian reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming, and about half a mile from Quinze river.

This school has been built three years, and is a very comfortable one; there is plenty of room for fifty pupils.

This school is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd, which has an establishment at north Timiskaming.

The Indians on the reserve are well to do, but lack interest in the education of their children and consequently the attendance is not very regular; but the majority of those who attend school regularly are polite and obedient and making fair progress, and have much respect for the teacher and for one another.

Education on the Timiskaming reserve is a great advantage for the welfare of the Indians, and the majority of the ex-pupils can read and write fairly well, but in general the children are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the teaching this school affords.

Summer Schools.

During the past, summer schools were conducted for a few months at Wolfe lake and Longue Pointe. At Wolfe lake there was an enrolment of twenty with a full average attendance of that number. The school was open two months and was taught by Mrs. Agnes Robinson.

The school at Longue Pointe was taught by Mrs. J. D. McLaren, and was also open during the months of July and August. The average attendance here was twenty-six.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	19
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	6
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

The pupils of this school under the instruction of Mr. F. J. Jobein continue to make good progress, and the building and premises are in a satisfactory condition.

The agent, Mr. Walton McLean, referring to the progress of ex-pupils on the reserve, writes as follows:—

'With regard to the progress of ex-pupils, any who have passed out of the school in recent years are making a creditable showing. I would not say that they are making a reputation along educational lines, as most of them have settled at or near home, but they are making good citizens, able to enter intelligently into the social and intellectual life of the community, and in this way prove the benefit of school training.

'Speaking of the general effect of education on the reserve life it might further be added that the excesses of former years in the way of the use of intoxicants and other unwise practices are falling into disfavour as better ways are shown to be advisable and profitable.'

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	69
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	42
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	2

Cape Croker School.

Miss Moffit is an energetic and successful teacher. The public school inspector, Mr. J. McCool, in his last report to the department, dated October 3, 1911, writes as follows: 'Miss Moffit excels as a teacher in the regular branches of study, and in school gardening, and domestic science. Her course at Guelph Agricultural College last summer has qualified her to teach manual training, which should be a great boon to the Indian boys. The inspector had the pleasure of tasting citron preserves from the school garden, and was shown peanuts taken out of the earth in the garden.'

Sidney Bay.

A new building on modern plans was erected in this section last summer. The public school inspector states that it is one of the best in his inspectorate. Miss Isabella McIver continues in charge and the reports on the class room work are very favourable.

Port Elgin.

Mr. George Jones, an Indian of the band, is teacher of the school and Mr. McCool reports that his management and teaching work are satisfactory.

The Indians of this reserve show an interest in the education of their children and are liberal in the expenditure of their funds, for not only the maintenance of day schools, but in assisting worthy people to continue their studies in the high schools and colleges.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	234
Number of pupils enrolled	161
Average attendance	74
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	48
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	7

Mr. S. Sutherland, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are six schools in this agency: two on the reserve of the Oneidas of the Thames, three on the Chippewa reserve, and one on the Muncey reserve; the latter school has been closed during the past six months owing to lack of attendance.

ONEIDA RESERVE.

The No. 2 Oneida school is a frame building conveniently situated and in good repair.

A new woodshed has been built at this school and the grounds gravelled.

Stephen Williams, the teacher, is a native of this reserve, and is doing good work. A grant of $10 which was given by the department for prizes being distributed by him for regular attendance, good conduct and general advancement.

There are about 33 pupils who attend this school.

The No. 3 Oneida school is a new brick building, with basement, furnace, and teachers' room, and is as good a building as any rural school in this section of the country.

The teacher, Miss Clark, has been in charge of this school for the past year and a half and is doing good work. There are about 30 scholars who attend this school.

The pupils of these two schools keep excellent order.

CHIPPEWA RESERVE.

On the reserve of the Chippewas of the Thames there are three schools: The River Settlement school is situated on the banks of the River Thames. It is a frame building in good repair. This school is taught by Miss Vining, a qualified teacher, who is doing good work. She has been teaching the girls needlework and is trying to interest the pupils more in school life. There are about 30 pupils who attend this school.

The Back Settlement school, which was destroyed by fire on January 20, 1911, has been replaced by a new frame building of fair size. This school is taught by Lyman W. Fisher, a Chippewa Indian. There are about 35 scholars who should attend this school. They are good pupils and take an interest in their work.

The Bear Creek school, taught by Miss McDougall, is situated on the edge of the reserve, on the town line between the reserve and the township of Ekfrid, and is convenient to the families living near the white lands. This school is now in good repair, having been re-sided and painted during the past summer, also a porch and woodshed erected. This school has a small attendance, there being only 24 pupils who should attend. Miss McDougall has been teaching this school for the past three years and is doing good work. During the past summer a garden was made on the school grounds and a variety of vegetables grown, as well as flowers.

MUNSEY RESERVE.

On the Munsey reserve there is one school known as the Munsey school. This school was taught by John L. Case until summer holidays when it was closed owing to lack of attendance.

The schools on the reserve are well kept on the inside, being clean and neat. It is hard to keep the grounds or outbuildings clean or have the pupils take care of trees or plants. The parents of the Indian children are now taking more interest in having their children attend the schools as they realize the benefit received.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Mr. H. A. West, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Chapleau boarding school is situated or located on lot 2 section 6, township of Chapleau in the District of Algoma, and is half a mile from the limits of the town, from which it is separated by lake and river. The area of the land connected with the school is 165 acres, of which about 15 are cleared and under cultivation; the balance consists of rocky hillocks alternating with low and marshy ground, having here and there clumps mostly of pine and spruce. A considerable portion of the lot would make fair pasture.

There are two buildings, a large woodshed, a store-room and boat-house. The main building consists of three dormitories, two small bedrooms, or rather a double room used for the care of the sick, a double room for the staff; down-stairs there are the kitchen, dining-room, wash-room, pantry and office. The attic is used as a clothes and linen room. This building besides being built on a rock, was poorly planned and is cold and draughty; not at all suitable for the housing of a number of children.

The other building is about 100 yards away and is used as a general class-room, for which it is admirably adapted, and, moreover, it has the additional advantage of giving the opportunity of thoroughly airing the main building during the session of the school.

According to the new regulations which came into force on April 1, last, there is only room in the dormitories for 13 pupils. The quarters available for the staff are very cramped, consisting really of only two small rooms. There is no provision for a resident male principal, unless a married couple without children could be secured for the position of matron and principal.

During the first quarter under the new regulations, that is April, May and June of 1911, there were 23 pupils in attendance, 12 girls and 11 boys, as it was impossible for obvious reasons to reduce the number before the summer vacation. The September quarter was disastrous in regard to attendance, as on August 1, when the re-opening should have taken place there was no staff to take charge. Rev. and Mrs. Ferris, who had accepted the position of principal and matron, were compelled under doctor's orders to recall their acceptance at the eleventh hour, and this caused a serious delay and it was the beginning of September before the school could be commenced. The result was that the pupils were scattered, and it was October before the full number of 13 under the new regulation were attained. One pupil has since been discharged, or rather ran away, and was allowed to remain away as her influence in the school was bad; so there are at present only 12 in attendance, 6 boys and 6 girls.

The general progress of the children is very encouraging as those who have been in attendance at the school for several years read, write and speak English very creditably, and their arithmetic is done very accurately and neatly. Four new pupils, 2 boys and 2 girls, who when admitted to the school last autumn, could not speak a word of English, are doing splendidly, and rapidly acquiring the English language.

Miss Sutherland is matron and teacher. Miss Richards is general assistant, having charge chiefly of the kitchen and sewing department. Rev. P. R. Soanes acts as principal.

In addition to the regular class-room work, the matron conducts a service of prayer and Bible study morning and evening. On Sunday the staff and pupils attend service in St. Johns church, Chapleau, in the morning. A Sunday school session is held in the afternoon and a service in the school in the evening. The progress of the pupils in Bible study is good.

The health of the children this year has been good, with the exception of a mild attack of whooping cough in the autumn and colds in the winter. The sanitary arrangements of the school are poor, being of a primitive nature, and, with a larger attendance better provisions would be necessary.

The water supply is abundant, there being a good well 150 yards from the main building and 50 yards from the class room.

Fire protection.—Beyond the supply of water in barrels, fire protection is practically nil. The services of the town brigade, even if willing, could not render the timely assistance needed in such an emergency.

Wood stoves are used for heating, and ordinary oil lamps and lanterns for lighting. Wood is obtained on the lot.

Pupils are encouraged to engage in all kinds of sports, inside and outside. There is a proposal to introduce Scout drill and practice.

Both the oat and potato crops were a failure. It was a most unusual season, there being no less than three frosts during the growing season, one in July which was the

most damaging. The soil is poor and needs generous manuring and manure is not easily obtained and last spring none at all could be secured.

The boys are instructed to attend to the outside needs, such as providing wood and water and assisting in the farming and garden. They also act as messengers to the post office and town. The girls do the inside work under the direction of the matron and her assistant, and are also taught needle work, bread-making and other branches of domestic economy.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	48
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	14

It is regretted that Mr. James Oliver, M.A., who has taught this school for three years, has sent in his resignation to take effect on June 30. Mr. Oliver was a successful teacher and children who attended regularly made good progress. Irregularity in attendance was the great drawback.

The buildings are reported to be in good condition.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	203
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	15
Number of children attending Fort Frances Boarding School	59

Mr. J. P. Wright, Indian agent, reports on educational work in the agency as follows:—

Day Schools.

The schools on the Long Sault and Seine River reserves were closed on June 30 last, as the attendance was very irregular and the progress unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the nomadic habits of the Indians, and, although I have endeavoured to have some of the children on these reserves sent to some boarding or industrial school, I have as yet been unable to get the parents' consent to do so, as they do not wish their children sent away from their reserve.

Manitou Rapids (non-sectarian).

This school house is an old log building of very little value. There are 18 children of school age belonging to this reserve, and during the last quarter there was 13 children on the roll; 9 boys and 4 girls, who were classified as follows, viz.:—

Standard I	12 pupils.
" II	1 "

The average attendance during the year was 5, and the progress very unsatisfactory, owing to the irregular attendance. I informed the band at my last visit, that if they did not send their children more regularly to school I would recommend that their school be also closed. A few weeks after, the chief and councillors came to my office and requested me not to close the school, as they would see that the attendance would be more regular in future.

In my opinion day schools on the Rainy river, will never be a success until we can amalgamate all the bands in one, and have a good school with a qualified teacher.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the Couchiching reserve on Rainy lake.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., an Oblate Brother and five Sisters.

The school building is a well constructed frame edifice, on a splendid stone foundation. It is a three-storied structure, 40 x 70 feet, its height from the ground to the top of the mansard roof being 59 feet. I understand that the department proposes to build an additional 31 feet to the length of this building, in order to increase the accommodation.

There has been one death, from consumption and three admissions and seven discharges from this school during the year.

Of those discharged, one is married to Pierre Manville, of the Couchiching band, and is doing very well; the other six are living with their parents on the reserves.

No assistance was given the pupils discharged during the past year, as there was no necessity for it, but during the previous year assistance was given to two ex-pupils, which was of great help to them, and they are making good use of the articles given them.

Although there are not many ex-pupils in this agency, as the boarding school here has only been in operation for the past six years, yet from what I have seen, I consider the effect of education on the reserve life very good, as they live better, dress better, and are cleaner and healthier.

At present there are 56 pupils attending this school, 25 boys and 31 girls, but they have not all been admitted as yet, some are too young, but they are all in good health, and are making good progress in their studies.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	14
"	III.	13
"	IV.	18

The two subjects, calisthenics and hygiene, that have lately been added to the course of studies, are taught here with very good results.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16

There is one day school on this reserve which has been kept open for a great many years, and mostly all the Indians can read and write; some of them are clever penmen, notably the Big Canoe family. The school is in charge of Mr. George Cork, who has a first-class certificate and is doing splendid work, as he is a proficient, painstaking teacher, looks after the moral training of the pupils and is also very zealous in teaching the English language.

The school building on the reserve is a frame one and was extensively repaired last summer, and is comfortable and ample in size.

The effect of education in this band is very marked in their business ability as well as the fairly good English they speak and write. Several of them are proficient in music; some of them have taught music. Albert Big Canoe has a mate's certificate entitling him to sail on all the great lakes of Ontario, and he has sailed as master on some of the smaller lakes. Two others are engaged on telephone gangs repairing and contracting lines; others as farm hands by the year, where they have more or less business to transact for their employers, and are giving good satisfaction. Many of the ex-pupils of this school have done work and occupied positions that they could not obtain if they were unable to read and write cleverly. The effect of education on the reserve life is readily seen in the general deportment of the Indians.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	17

Mr. Martin Mullin, the late Indian agent, reports on this school as follows: 'This school is in charge of Miss Leona M. Shruder. She has taught four years and has given good satisfaction. The attendance has improved since last year and the pupils are progressing rapidly. They are given prizes twice a year and this is quite an encouragement to keep them in school. Calisthenics is taught and hygiene has been commenced. They are also making good progress in sewing, singing, recitations and marches. The teacher has discontinued the sewing lessons as the school is rather cold this winter. Some of them are very good with the needle. Some of the boys, as soon as they are able, leave school to work in the mill in the summer and in the camps in winter, but if they are at home any length of time they go to school.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number of pupils enrolled	72
Average attendance	36
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial School.	6

A number of children from this agency attend public schools.

The Indian agent reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

In this agency there are four reserves: Cockburn Island, Obidgewong, Sheshegwaning and West Bay. Neither Cockburn Island nor Obidgewong have sufficient population to warrant the erection of a school, and provision is made for these children at Wikwemikong industrial school.

On the other two reserves the department cannot but feel gratified at the appreciation shown by the Indians of the efforts being made by the department to improve and modernize the school sysetem. Their willing response in contributing funds for the erection of modern structures with suitable grounds and the suggestions as to how children may be educated, who accompany their parents off the reserves, to follow their different avocations, shows their awakened interest in these matters.

SHESHEGWANING.

This school has a good average attendance and is fitting the pupils for the every day callings of life. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics and hygiene are being introduced.

Supplies have been furnished for cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work, and members of the band, as well as pupils, are instructed in cookery once or twice a week, practical housework, the manufacture of clothing, fancy work and knitting are included in the regular courses of this school.

The band have in the course of erection a fine cement school and dwelling combined with spacious grounds suitable for gardening and horticulture.

One of the ex-pupils, Noel Domenic, is postmaster for the band, and seems to be performing his work satisfactorily.

West Bay School.

This school is one of the best on Manitoulin Island; there is a good building erected with spacious grounds; in the rear is a small park thinned out of the natural second growth, on each side and to the front of the building are the boys' and girls' playgrounds, and directly in front of all is a plot for gardening and horticulture.

The teacher is eminently fitted for this branch of the work, having taken a special course in the Guelph agricultural college.

The courses of an ordinary day school are taught, calisthenics and hygiene are being introduced, supplies have been furnished for cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, fancy work and the manufacture of clothing.

The attendance has been good during the year that is past, better than might be expected as several of the children have quite a distance to go, and the parents of others take them away when they leave the reserve to work in the timber and milling industries.

One of the ex-pupils, Henry L. Corbier, has been postmaster for the band for years, and has a well-stocked general store on the reserve, and is doing well.

The teacher is qualified, and has proved herself to be thoroughly proficient in the various duties required of her, and is maintaining the high standard of the school.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	523
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	44
Average attendance	22
Number enrolled at Kenora Boarding School	39
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School	43
Number enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School	18
Number enrolled at Pine Creek Boarding School	2
Number enrolled at Fort Frances Boarding School	1

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, the agent, reports on these schools in part as follows:—

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., principal. Forty-nine pupils are enrolled, all appear healthy, bright and happy.

The building is frame, brick veneered; quite an addition has been put to this school during the past season, and it is now three stories high, and is fitted up with all modern and up-to-date conveniences. All rooms, dormitories, class-rooms, kitchen, dining-rooms and basement are fitted with electric light. There is hot and cold water throughout the building. Bath rooms and closets are provided and it is heated by furnaces in the basement, the floor of which is laid with cement, making the whole very safe. There are fire escapes from all parts of the building; extinguishers, axes and pails are also in evidence and fire drill is regularly practised.

The class rooms are under the charge of Sisters Audette and McAvoy, who are qualified teachers, earnest and devoted to their work. The progress made during the year was excellent, in all branches of the studies, as prescribed by the department, including calisthenics and games. Good practical instruction is given the boys in farming and care of stock, and the girls in domestic house-work. They have a fine hockey team and skating rink where the pupils enjoy themselves during recess and evenings, which is of much benefit to their health. All rooms and premises are kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The management of this institution is first class in every respect.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, a tributary to Lake of the Woods, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora. It is conducted by the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. F. T. Dodds being principal. Forty-one children are enrolled, all appear bright, healthy and contented.

The building is frame on a stone foundation, with a large basement, and is heated with wood furnaces. Fire-escapes are attached to the building, and fire pails and extinguishers are placed in all rooms ready for use. Fire drill is also frequently practised, in every detail.

Practical instruction is given the boys in farm work and the girls in domestic and general house-work. The progress made during the year has been good in all branches, particularly in the class rooms.

The management of this institution is first class in every respect, every apartment being in proper order, kept scrupulously clean and all well ventilated, and excellent work is being done by this school.

Assabaska Day School.

This school is situated on the Assabaska reserve No. 35 C., Assabaskong bay, Lake of the Woods, and is under the auspices of the Baptist Church. The teacher is Mrs. Julia L. Harber, wife of the resident missionary. The teacher finds it difficult to induce the children of school age to attend regularly, even if they are on the reserve, which is seldom.

Mrs. Harber is a very good teacher, and is doing all she possibly can to make her school a success, but is at times very much discouraged, as she cannot get a regular attendance.

Islington Day School.

This school is located on the Islington reserve, Winnipeg river, and was opened in June, 1911, by Mr. George C. Smith as teacher, under the auspices of the Church of England, with 29 pupils on the roll, which gradually fell off to 19. Owing to the unsatisfactory attendance and poor progress which the children were making, the teacher got discouraged and his health failed him, so he resigned and closed the school again on August 5, 1911.

Lac Seul Day School.

This school is located at the mouth of Canoe river on the Lac Seul reserve, and was under the management of the Church of England, Mr. Frank H. Aldous, teacher, 26 children were enrolled, with an average attendance of 14, but as the attendance was so irregular, the teacher felt he could not make any progress with his school, and owing to poor health he resigned and closed this school on March 31, 1911, and it is still closed.

The education and training the ex-pupils have received at the schools is having a beneficial effect on the members of the bands both morally and physically.

There are a number of graduates who have not returned to their reserves, some are living in this town. They have good houses which are kept clean and well furnished. One is now a nun at St. Boniface, another, who is a first-class carpenter, is working at his trade in Winnipeg, where he commands the best wages going, and has a good bank account, and on the whole I think our ex-pupils are all doing fairly well and making fair progress.

The education of Indian children, either at industrial, boarding or day schools, is of much greater benefit to them both physically and morally than would at first appear possible, when one takes into consideration the nomadic life they led before going to school, and the conditions they return to when discharged from school, and it most certainly elevates them not only in their own estimation, but in that of their parents, brothers and sisters, as well as the whole band.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	434
Number of pupils enrolled	149
Average attendance	72
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	13
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School	56

The Indian agent reports on the Indian schools in this agency as follows:

There are seven day schools in this agency as follows. Wikwemikong, Boys, teacher, Mr. Chas. J. Kelly. Wikwemikong, Girls, teacher, Miss Mary E. Cushing. Wikwemikongsing, teacher, Miss Emily Frawley. South Bay, teacher, Miss Zoe St. James. Sheguiandah, teacher, Mr. Harry Cartlidge. Sucker Creek, teacher Mr. F. Lyle Sims. Whitefish Lake, no teacher at present. It is unfortunate that the last-mentioned school is at present without a teacher, but it is hoped that a competent person will soon be found to fill the vacancy. It has always been a difficult matter to engage the services of good teachers for this school and keep them for any length of time owing to the isolated location. The teacher at this place is cut off from all intercourse with the outside world, and this, coupled with the quarters for the accommodation of the teacher, as well as the environment, has not been a very tempting proposition for any one to undertake unless the applicant happens to be animated with a great zeal for the good of the Indians; unfortunately in some instances, the right people have not come to the front as teachers, yet in the main fair results have been obtained. The Indians of this band have shown their appreciation of the interest taken by the department for the education of their children, by passing unanimously, a resolution in council asking the department to erect a new school on the reserve and also provide adequate accommodation for a resident teacher, the expense of same to be defrayed from the funds of the band. This in itself is commendable and will, I am sure, lessen to a marked degree the difficulty heretofore experienced in securing teachers for this school.

The rest of the schools in this agency are in charge of well qualified teachers, some of whom have had years of practical and successful experience as Indian school teachers. The location of a good day-school in the midst of Indian homes is a living example of cleanliness and industry, and if the day-school teacher takes a living interest in his or her school he or she can gradually arouse interest among the older Indians. What the child is taught at school is very often carried home at night. Considering the fact that the attendance of the pupils is voluntary, the average attendance, in most cases is very good. No attempt, so far, at coercion has been made, although, in one or two instances the regulations have been threatened, with good results. The scope of the day school while limited, is broad. It seeks to prepare the pupil for life on the reserve. It is a model home where industry, thrift, cleanliness and English speaking are taught, and at Wikwemikongsing and South Bay the girls are taught to make and mend their own clothing, prepare a simple meal and keep the house neat and in order. The question of establishing school gardens at these schools has been under consideration during the past year and it is expected these will be in operation the coming season.

Besides the day schools referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. The several departments of these institutions are managed and conducted by the best corps of employees obtainable, and every effort is made to inculcate habits of industry, thrift, economy and right living and in general to strengthen the character to meet the difficulties and temptations that are sure to come to them. The per cent of failures among the ex-pupils is not lower perhaps than among white people with similar education and it would be unreasonable to look for greater returns than can be looked for from children of other races and nationalities under similar conditions. At the close of the year ten pupils were granted diplomas indicating that they had completed in a satisfactory manner the literary and industrial courses of the school.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	62
Number of pupils enrolled	61
Average attendance	25
Number of children attending the Mohawk Institute	5
Number of children attending the Mount Elgin Institute	3

Mr. Isaac B. Pengelly took charge of this school after the holidays of last year, and there has been a marked improvement in the class room work and general management of the school.

The attendance is fairly satisfactory, due largely to the influence of the teacher.

The building, which is almost new, and the premises, are in good condition.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	14
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

There is but one school building upon this reserve, brick veneered, well equipped with slate blackboards and individual desks, all in good condition. The building is situated near the centre of the reserve on 15 acres of land reserved for school and public purposes.

This school is taught by Clarence A. Beigal, an energetic and painstaking teacher. Calisthenics and hygiene are taught regularly.

Children that attend regularly make good progress. There are but a few young people on this reserve who cannot read and write.

The council is assisting the trustees and everything possible will be done during the coming year to secure regular and increased attendance.

One young man is attending the institution for the deaf and dumb at Belleville.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ.

Number of children of school age	266
Number of pupils enrolled	139
Average attendance	48
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	19
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	1

Mr. Stainton, the agent, reports on this agency, as follows:—

There are four school buildings on the reserve, one brick and three frame. The eastern brick is a one-roomed school in fairly good condition, well equipped with seats, seating two scholars per seat comfortably. It is heated by a coal stove, and it is well and suitably equipped with maps and other supplies as per requirement of Provincial School Act.

The Central School, a frame building, is in very fair condition. The floor is being replaced by a new oak floor which, when completed, will place this school in good condition; it being amply supplied with maps and other equipments and having an ample seating capacity.

The western school was moved about two years ago, being frame to a better location and was placed on a new stone foundation. Having had some needed repairs made it is now very comfortable, having sufficient seats and being well equipped with school material.

The Mission School will need some repairs during the coming summer which the chiefs have signified their intention of having done during the summer holidays,

and which when completed will place this school in good condition. The seats are in good condition and there is an ample supply of maps and other requirements.

Teachers.—Of the four teachers, one is an Indian, a member of this band, who has done successful work in the Mission school for three years. The other three schools are taught by whites. We experienced great difficulty in securing teachers, more especially those who are qualified, owing to the scarcity of teachers in the province and the small salaries paid on the reservation, as also enforced residence on the reservation; therefore we necessarily must be content with teachers who only have a permit and at times cannot be secured even with a permit. It would be difficult to see our way out of the dilemma as very few young Indians have a desire for education higher than simply the public school. The cost of High school or Normal school is almost prohibitive.

Pupils and Parents.—The pupils attend school at the age of five or six years and terminate their school days at from twelve to fourteen years, during which time their attendance is very irregular owing to their parents not realizing the necessity of education. During the berry and fruit season the schools are nearly deserted by families moving away, the children being able to earn as much money as their parents. During the winter months inability of the parents to supply suitable clothing is another cause of irregularity. Therefore the teachers cannot show the progress they otherwise would if the attendance were regular. Some parents who are poorly educated are lax in insisting on the attendance of their children at school and have been notified by letter and have promised to obey and send their children to school. Other parents who are in some instances educated and wealthy object to compulsion claiming that their treaty rights gave them the privilege of using their own judgment as to the education of their children. Some of the more ignorant and indolent have no desire to have their children educated and do not see the necessity of their children attending school.

Ex-pupils.—Some of the ex-pupils have advanced to higher education. Some are attending the High school at Deseronto; others are teaching in the United States; two young men are attending the Medical school in the United States; two are nurses in the United States and I am creditably informed that the students at the Medical school compare very favourably with any of the white students.

General.—The council mostly appear to be in sympathy with higher education preferring experienced teachers which we are unable to procure as above stated and seem to be willing to keep the schools in proper repair and comfortable. The effect of education is readily seen. You will scarcely find any of the younger generation who are unable to read and write, which is due to the untiring zeal manifested by the department in insisting on higher education of the Indians. These schools are regularly inspected by J. J. Clark, Public School Inspector for the County of Hastings, who has taken a deep interest in them.

On account of the higher education of the young men and women a large number of daily and weekly papers are taken and many who are engaged in farming take an agricultural paper which they take pride in. These daily and weekly papers are eagerly read which cannot but elevate and broaden their mental vision. This gives them an idea of how people live in the outside world and how to act under surrounding circumstances. The moral standard is raised which cannot but be helpful and beneficial.

Parry Sound Superintendency.

Number of Children of school age	125
Number of pupils at day schools	100
Average attendance at day schools	54
Number enrolled at the Wikwemikong industrial school	4
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin industrial school	3

The Indian Superintendent reports on this superintendency as follows:—

There are seven reserves in this agency. The Parry Island Band has two schools known as the Ryerson and Skene. There are also schools on the Shawanaga and Henry Inlet reserves, undenominational. The school on the Gibson reserve is under the superintendence of the Methodist Missionary Society. The majority of the Maganetawan Indians reside on Manitoulin island and their children attend the West Bay school. The children of those who reside on the reserve, on the Maganetawan river attend the Byng Inlet public school. The Lower French River reserve Indians have no school, as some of the Indians reside on the island portion of the reserve and others reside on the mainland portion. The Aiscootyong reserve has no school, as the Indians, who claim to belong to that band or reserve, are residing on the Shawanaga reserve and are contemplating moving back to Naiscootyong in order to catch the tourist work at Point au Baril during the summer months. The parents have no ambition to encourage their children to attend school for a continuous term excepting in the winter months.

The Ryerson School.

This school has been in charge of Miss I. E. Armour for eight years. She resigned at the close of the year, and Mrs. M. L. Yarwood, a qualified teacher holding a third-class certificate, succeeded her. The school building is in good repair and located in a healthy locality.

The Skene School.

This school has been in charge of Miss I. E. Armour for eight years. She was forced to resign at the close of the year, owing to impaired health. The school was opened early in the month of January in charge of Miss Forrest, who was obliged to return home, on account of serious illness in her family, and the school has been closed up to date. The school building is a neat and comfortable and warm structure since it was repaired last autumn.

The Shawanaga School.

This school has been closed from June 30, 1911, until January, 1912. The school is in charge of Mr. Lawrence Keshick, a native Indian, who is doing good work so far. The school building should be supported on a stone or concrete foundation, and the structure would fill its requirements for years to come.

The Gibson Reserve School.

This school made great progress under the charge of Mrs. Yarwood during her teaching term.

The school at present is in charge of Miss Dewasha, a member of the band, waiting for the engagement of a qualified teacher.

The school building is substantial and commodious and furnished with the latest style of school desks and seats.

The Henvey Inlet school is in charge of Mr. Joseph Partridge, a native Indian. The pupils under his care have made excellent progress considering the difficulties he has been obliged to contend with in keeping the children in regular attendance.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	311
Number of pupils enrolled	91
Average attendance	40
Number in attendance at Fort William orphanage	15
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	3

There are in this agency in addition to the Fort William Orphanage, where provision is made for the education of 35 Indian children, four schools in operation. Two of these, the Mountain Village and Mission Bay schools, are on the reserve at Fort William. The Lake Helen school is on the Red Rock reserve, and there is also one on Jackfish island, Lake Nipigon.

No report from the agent was received on these schools. The Separate School Inspector, Mr. M. O'Brien, visited the Mountain and Lake Helen schools and reported fairly satisfactory work. The attendance at all these schools is only fair.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	68
Average attendance	29

Mr. Murdock Mackenzie, Indian agent, in reporting on his agency, writes as follows:—

The school is held in the lower story of the council-house, which is a large frame building, 45 x 25 feet, two stories high, built in 1890. The school-room is 34 x 25. The ceiling is somewhat low, the distance from floor to ceiling being 8 feet 4 inches. The school is situated in the most convenient place on the reserve for the majority of the children to attend. It is in charge of Miss Eva McBain, who is doing good work, under difficult circumstances, as many of the children are not able to speak a word of English when commencing, which seems strange, as the majority of the parents speak good English.

The Indians in this agency are becoming more alive to the benefits to be derived from education, as there are some children attending school now between the ages of ten and twelve who never attended before.

In regard to the ex-pupils, I am unable to say very much about them. Some of them are very good writers, but none that I know of have gone any farther than the public school, except one girl, who at present is taking a commercial course in one of the graded schools in Orillia.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	57
Number of pupils enrolled	43
Average attendance	23

Mr. William McFarlane, Indian Agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

RICE LAKE RESERVE.

Here the school is built in a pretty shady corner, near the shore of Rice lake. It is a frame building, painted white on the outside, and nicely furnished inside. It was built a few years ago by white people of S.S. No. 11, Otonabee, on a portion of land surrendered by the Indians for the purpose of having a school built thereon. This has been a great advantage to the Indian children, for by paying about one-third of the teacher's salary the children have the privilege of attending this school with the white children and receiving a good public school education. As a first-class teacher is always engaged.

There are now about fourteen Indian children on the school roll, and they are attending fairly well. Some are very bright and making splendid progress in their studies. They have also one boy at school at the Institute in Muncey and I believe he is very bright and doing good work.

MUD LAKE RESERVE.

The school-room here is a part of a large brick building built about the centre of the village. The room is nicely furnished, well ventilated and heated from a wood furnace.

There is not the same chance here to secure a first-class teacher, the reserve being in rather an out-of-the-way place. They are at present paying a salary of $400 per annum with free house. There are some exceptionally bright children in this band and it is a very great pity they cannot have a better education.

The number on the school roll is 27, but attendance is very irregular.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled	68
Average attendance	32
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	17

There are three schools in this agency, the St. Clair, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, the Kettle Point by Mrs. Angus George, and the Stony Point by Miss Agnes A. Weaver.

Mr. R. C. Palmer, Indian agent, submits the following interesting report:—

In presenting this annual report I beg to say the year shows some marked evidences of improvement in many respects. The teachers at the three schools, St. Clair, Kettle Point and Stony Point have introduced several little branches besides the regular course of study, such as sewing; the older girls spending a portion of their time in making under garments for winter and summer wear, also aprons &c., while the younger girls make blocks for quilts. The pupils also do fancy work which is exhibited at the fall fair. The compositions, penmanship and drawings of all pupils are exhibited at the fair also. While the girls are sewing the boys have 'Busy Work' such as building with coloured sticks, blocks, puzzles, picture cutting and pasting on cardboard or in a scrap book, &c. This has a tendency to make school hours less monotonous, besides being a practical education along useful lines. The teachers at all the schools are faithful, so far as I can learn and anxious to do all in their power to advance their pupils. They have many disadvantages, such as irregular attendance, arising from several sources; carelessness on the part of parents in sending their children; bad roads, deep snow, &c., at certain seasons of the year, but these are growing less and the Indians are beginning to realize more and more the advantages of education. It is quite evident that they are capable of receiving such training as will qualify them to take a place in the various callings of life and I anticipate that another generation will develop many fairly strong and mentally vigorous minds among them. The teachers are planning for gardens next summer with a view of teaching their pupils and cultivating in them a taste for flowers and the art of cultivating them. The school grounds, especially at St. Clair and Stony Point have been greatly improved recently and so are fitted for the purposes above mentioned.

Useful and helpful as the industrial institutes are, I am of opinion that it is not a wise thing to send young children to them, except under special circumstances, where they cannot or do not receive anything like proper care at their homes. Far better make the reserve schools as attractive and efficient as possible and keep the children home where their influence will be felt in the family as their minds develop through proper training. It is very gratifying to know that ample school accommodation is provided on each of the reserves, there being good buildings well equipped, the one at St. Clair being of red brick, those at Kettle Point and Stony Point are frame. The grounds too, are large, being from an acre to two acres, so if the children are not educated the fault rests with themselves or their parents.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	94
Average attendance	66
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	6

Mr. John Scoffield, Indian agent, has submitted the following interesting report on the work of the three schools in his agency:

There are three brick school-houses in this agency, and two teachers' dwellings. Each school is well equipped and in charge of a qualified teacher.

Indian Village School.

This is an exceptionally good building. It has a stone basement the full size of the building, used as a play-room and furnace-room. The school-room is seated for fifty pupils with individual desks. Miss Isabell Ruxton has been teaching here since 1909, and appears more successful each year with the Indian children.

Scotch Settlement School.

This building is in good repair and well equipped. It was improved during the summer holidays by new seats of the latest improved style, for 36 pupils. Mrs. B. Robb has been teaching this school since the begining of 1911, and, although she never had any experience with Indians or Indian children, she has proved her ability to handle the children successfully. Her pupils have made good progress. In addition to the general routine of studies the girls are taught sewing.

French Bay School.

The school in this section of the reserve was greatly improved last summer by re-seating with individual seats and a good system of ventilation. Mr. T. J. Wallace continues to preside in the school, as he has done for the last 14 years, and by his active enthusiasm keeps up the interest in the education of the children. Under the circumstances, I think he has been more successful this year than in previous years.

My observation in regard to ex-pupils of this band is that they have no ambition for a higher education than that obtained in our day-schools on the reserve. Those who have secured a fairly good education in the schools on the reserve are noticeably benefited, as the males generally secure the highest places on the reserve. It is also quite evident when they are doing business with whites and members of other bands. The females are much better housekeepers, and take a greater interest in the education of their children.

It is rather difficult for me to make an estimate for the general effect of education upon the reserve life. However, I am sure that it is beneficial, as it leads the child to a higher standard of life than is generally taught in the home. It is not unusual for Indians on this reserve to take weekly papers which improves the general intelligence and enables them to understand the laws of our country, and so increases respect for authority and better fits them to compete with the white man in the battle of life.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Number of children of school age	166
Number of pupils enrolled	129
Average attendance	60
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	5
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	1
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School	14

The Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

This school is situated on the east side of the Garden river, about one mile from the St. Mary's river, and just south of the Trunk road.

It is in charge of Lucius F. Hardyman, who resides on the premises. There are 40 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 17.

On my visit I found the school clean, orderly, and well kept. The subjects are those ordinarily taken up in the public schools in Ontario. Hygienic drill and calisthenics are taught here regularly, with good results. I have found that the teacher has taken a keen interest in getting the school grounds improved by the planting of trees, flowers, etc., and in which the pupils have become much interested. The teacher has succeeded in holding a number of public entertainments in which the pupils take part and are thus being fitted to take positions among the whites. I find that the training they are getting is having a marked improvement on the reserve life.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

The school is built on the west bank of the Garden river about one-half mile up from the St. Mary's river, at the edge of a beautiful white pine grove, and on a sandy plain, it being an ideal site for the school.

It is in charge of the Rev. V. Renaud, S.J., who employs two lady teachers who occupy separate class-rooms with good results.

There are 48 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 18.

On my visit in the fall I found the rooms very well kept, with the pupils interested in their work, which is similar to that usually taken up in the public schools in Ontario. The discipline was very good, showing the benefit of educational training among the Indians of this locality.

The Shingwauk Home.

This school is situated just east of the town of Saulte Ste. Marie, on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, the site being a very beautiful one.

The Shingwauk Home is now in charge of Rev. Ben. P. Fuller. They have 43 pupils on the roll, all of whom reside in the Home, and are instructed in the subjects usually taught in the Public schools in Ontario. The discipline in the Home is very good indeed and will compare favourably with many of the white schools. The clean and sanitary condition of all departments of the Home is very commendable, and will be of lasting benefit to the pupils that are being trained here. There is a farm of about 93 acres in connection which is partly cleared and under the practical supervision of Mr. Fuller, who is instructing the pupils in all branches of farming. The grounds are being put into a profitable condition and they have this season grown a fair crop of hay, oats and vegetables, &c., the surplus of which they can dispose of at good prices in the town. There is a shoe repairing shop also where the repairing of the Home is done by the pupils under the instructions of Mr. Fuller, and a small sawing and planing outfit where the pupils are trained in carpentry, boat building and painting and in many other branches which will be of lasting benefit to them in whatever occupation they make up their minds to follow.

I have learned that many ex-pupils have taken important positions in Ontario and have filled them creditably, which is certainly encouraging considering the short time that these pupils have had the advantages of the training required and it is now showing a marked improvement on the reserve life, where the pupils who are being taught are being looked up to by their connections and thus bringing good results.

The Goulais Bay Mission.

The Roman Catholic school under the charge of Miss Mary E. Gallagher has been re-opened during the latter part of 1911.

There are 21 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of about 17.

They are given instruction in the subjects generally taught in the Public schools of Ontario and during my visit I found the school well kept and very clean, with the discipline good and the pupils interested in the work.

The Michipicoten River School.

A Roman Catholic school is under the charge of Miss Annie O'Connor.

There are 15 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 11. They are taught the subjects usually taught in the Public schools in Ontario. This is the only school in the agency that I have not yet had the opportunity to visit.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	9
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	6

Mr. A. W. Williams, Indian Agent, writes of this school as follows:—

At the foot of the island is situated the Indian village, which boasts of a good, roomy and comfortable school-house. It is a Union school, where the attendance of whites and Indian children is about equal. Fortunately good teachers are secured and the same attention is accorded the Indian children as the whites. Splendid progress is being made and the children are showing a marked intelligence.

'I have reason to believe that the parents are putting forth every effort to have their children procure a modern education.'

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	798
Number of pupils enrolled	578
Average attendance	217
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	93

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian Superintendent, has submitted a full report on the Six Nations reserve which is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. The Council has awarded contracts for the erection of three new buildings to replace No's. 1, 3 and 7 schools, which are old frame buildings. It is possible that one of the old buildings will be moved to the neighbourhood of Sour Springs, repaired and a new school section created. All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees.—The school board is composed of three whites, representing the New England Company and the Methodist and Anglican Missions, and five Indians nominated by the Council and the Superintendent. Regular meetings were held during the year and in May a special committee visited each school and presented its report to Council. As a result the three new buildings above named are to be built, besides extensive repairs to the remaining buildings.

Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed, 6 are Indians and 6 whites. The difficulty of securing qualified teachers is even greater than it was last year, owing to the great scarcity of qualified teachers in the province.

With lower salaries and absence of congenial white society it cannot be expected that whites will accept positions in our schools. The cost of a Normal school educa-

tion is too great to permit of the Indians qualifying, hence the desire of both the Council and School Board to have none but qualified teachers on the reserve, cannot be gratified at present nor until such time as the supply of teachers is greater and salaries are increased.

The Six Nations teachers did not hold a convention last spring but in the fall they united with the other county teachers in a Convention in Brantford. Under the direction of Mr. Clark, principal of the Ohsweken school, a monthly meeting of such teachers as could attend has been held at Ohsweken in the evening, for the discussion of matters affecting the reserve schools. The idea is a good one but has not worked out satisfactorily because of the difficulty the female teachers have in travelling long distances to Ohsweken at night, and especially so when no allowance is made for their expenses. Mr. T. W. Standing, Public School Inspector for Brant County has as usual carefully inspected all the schools at least twice in the year.

Pupils and Parents.—The fruit season at Niagara still continues to depopulate many of our schools, as also does the harvest season. The periodical Deist feasts or dances at the various long houses have a most detrimental effect upon the attendance at schools Nos. 6, 10, and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, thus making the teacher's task particularly difficult. A truant officer appointed by the board does effective service; many parents have been warned and cited to appear before the superintendent with good results. Carelessness of some parents and poverty of others are other reasons for irregular attendance.

Ex-pupils.—The progress of the average ex-pupil is as good as that in white communities. All the best agriculturists on the reserve have had no other education than that obtained in our day schools. Many have advanced to higher education, of such four are now attending the Caledonia High school, one is at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, one at the Brantford Conservatory of Music, one is in third year at McMaster University, one graduated in medicine at Queen's University last spring, two are at Brantford Business College, three are in hospitals training for nurses, five are teachers on the reserve, one is clerk in the Indian office Brantford, two have graduated as nurses from John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and two from Greenwich Hospital, and two are practising medicine in the United States.

General.—The council has as usual been sympathetic towards education, has authorized the erection of three new school buildings, and increased the grant to $6,000 per annum, but only on condition that present teachers get no increase in salaries unless they are properly qualified. They also decided again this year to open a night school at Ohsweken, under the tuition of Mr. John Clark, and the department has signified its intention of paying the salary $50 out of the Education Vote. This school is intended for children past school age and for adults who desire elementary commercial instruction.

The vexed Onondaga school question has been settled. The school section will admit Indian pupils living in Onondaga township at the rate of the average cost of the education of county pupils. This amount is to be paid by the department half yearly.

Speaking generally I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing fairly good work, but much better work could be done if the teachers' salaries could be increased and qualified teachers obtained.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	86
Number of pupils enrolled	132
Average attendance	75

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has prepared a report dealing with the educational work in this agency, which is as follows:

Nipissing School.

This building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance besides providing comfortable living quarters for the teacher. The grounds in connection with the school are large and well kept. Miss Tackney is in charge and has taken an active interest in the routine of work during the past year. The department made considerable necessary improvements to the building besides fencing the grounds.

The attendance at this school has not been as good as formerly owing to a number of families removing from the vicinity of the school to follow hunting.

The children in attendance are progressing in their studies and show a desire to learn. In addition to the general routine of work the children are taught sewing and during the past season a small garden was under cultivation at the school and in addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added and hygienic instruction is being introduced.

Garden Village.

The buildings at this place are of good size, with suitable grounds adjoining furnishing ample accommodation to the children in attendance. A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance.

Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class certificate and has had considerable experience in connection with Indian schools and takes an active interest in the children.

The parents at this place have always taken great interest in their school which greatly assists in keeping a good attendance.

During the past season considerable improvements were made to the inside of the building, which makes the school very comfortable. In addition to the general routine of study calisthenics has been added and hygienic instruction is being introduced. The girls are taught sewing.

BEAR ISLAND, TEMAGAMI.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, owing to the Indian families leaving for the woods each fall and not returning until the following spring. Miss Mary Honan, who has a second class certificate, has been in charge for the past season and took a very active interest in the children, especially their regular attendance at school. The general routine of study is followed at this school. The children of the Temagami band are very bright and appear to learn readily.

In addition to the schools above stated a grant of $250 is paid by the Department to the Mattawa Separate school. At this place a number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside and their children attend this school. The attendance is good and the pupils are making excellent progress in their studies.

The children in attendance at the schools in this Agency on the whole are making progress in their studies and show a desire to learn. A very noticeable feature is that only a few years ago none of the children on the reserve could understand the English language, while to-day a number can speak it quite readily. This progress has been made only by the attendance of the children at the Indian schools. The children are bright, clean and show marked intelligence and in reading, writing and arithmetic show considerable efficiency.

In reviewing the progress of ex-pupils of the schools, in most cases education has proven beneficial to them in a marked degree in cleanliness and care of the house and a desire to improve their surroundings and living. Boys who previously attended school are making progress not only in their manner of living but from a financial source.

The Indians are beginning to understand that as their former vocations, hunting and fishing, are being depleted they will have to seek other sources of employment from white men and in which a little education would be beneficial to them.

While there are always a few exceptions, there is not any doubt but that the Indian schools have a very beneficial effect not only on the children but on the Indians and in their manner of living, as in this they are showing improvement.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	83
Number of pupils enrolled	112
Average attendance	52
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial school	11
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	1

There are in this agency five schools, the Mississaga at present without a teacher, the Spanish River, taught by Miss Cadotte, the Serpent River by Mrs. McKay, the Sagamook by Miss Fagan and the Thessalon by Miss Shaddeau.

Mississaga.

Miss Kehoe, teacher of the Mississaga school resigned at the end of the year 1911. A successor has not yet been appointed, but there are some applications before the department and it is hoped that the vacancy will be filled at an early date.

Spanish River.

Miss Cadotte continues in charge of this school and the reports of the Public School Inspector Mr. McLaughlin, on the class-room work are very favourable.

The building is in good condition.

Serpent River.

Mrs. McKay, the teacher of this school, has had a long experience and is a faithful worker and meets with a fair measure of success in the class-room.

The building is frame in good repair.

Sagamook.

This is one of our most successful Indian schools and is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who has had eight years' experience in Indian work.

In addition to the usual studies of the class-room, in which the pupils are proficient, instruction is given the girls in sewing, knitting, &c., and samples of the work done have been sent to the department for inspection and were much appreciated.

Thessalon.

This school was re-opened in charge of Miss Shaddeau in the latter part of the year 1910. The progress in the class-room work has of necessity been slow, but good results are confidently expected.

Miss Shaddeau is an enthusiastic worker and gives regular instruction in domestic science.

The buildings and grounds are neat and in good condition.

Treaty No. 9 District.

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have, therefore, not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, or their rivals,

They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shores of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Factory, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, Rupert's House, Fort George and French Post. Rupert's House, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at these different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplied with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also a hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions receive financial aid from the department.

The Chapleau Boarding School is reported on fully by Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, under Chapleau agency.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled	79
Average attendance	40
Number of children attending Mount Elgin institute	6
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	5

Mr. J. B. McDougall, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—
There are two day schools in this agency and both are well attended.

No. 1 School.

This school is situated on the west side of the reserve near the River St. Clair. Miss E. Bissell, a qualified teacher, was secured for this school on September 1, 1911, and there has been a marked improvement both in the attendance and progress of the pupils.

No. 2 School.

This school is situated on the southern portion of the reserve, and is taught by Joseph Sampson, an Indian of this band. The attendance is good and the pupils are making fair progress.

Both school-houses are in good repair.

The ex-pupils of the schools on the reserve make better citizens as a whole than the ex-pupils of the industrial schools. The pupils of the industrial schools when discharged have no means and when they arrive home, generally associate with the Indians that work away from the reserve. It seems that as long as they are well dressed and have enough to eat they are satisfied.

There are quite a number of the children from this reserve that are attending the Shingwauk home and the Mount Elgin institute and an Indian school at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Two of the children on the east side of the reserve attend a white

school and are making good progress in their studies. This has a tendency to improve their mode of living and make them better citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	16
Average attendance	8
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	47
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	6
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hillside overlooking the town. Under the new agreement with the department and the Presbyterian Church authorities, the school building is to be remodelled, so as to accommodate 75 pupils. All the necessary sanitary improvements, lavatories and steam-heating plants are to be installed, and a new addition erected for school-room and gymnasium. The water supply for the school is now taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway's pumping station, the necessary connections having been made, and the school is now assured of a good supply of water for all purposes, as it will do away with the continual hauling from the Birdtail creek. The pupils who attend this school are drafted from the following reserves, viz.: Waywayseecappo's, 24; Rolling River, 4, Birdtail Sioux, 4; Keeseekoowenin's, 10; total, 42. Birtle agency, Valley River, 3; Pelly agency, Sturgeon lake, 1; Carleton agency, Maple Creek, 1; Qu'Appelle agency, grand total, 47.

The teacher, Miss McGregor, who held a second-class certificate, resigned during the summer, and Mrs. McLaren, the wife of the principal, has taken over the duties, until such time, as a qualified teacher is appointed. The pupils have been well grounded under Miss McGregor, and if her successor proves as efficient, the quality of the work in the school room will be assured. Progress has been made by the pupils, during the year, in all their studies. There were six of the older girls, who graduated in December, and have been honourably discharged, and I trust to be able to make good reports of their conduct, and work during the coming year. The principal, Rev. W. W. McLaren, B.A., has the supervision of the institution, also the Cottage hospital attached to the school, and with his efficient staff, who all take an interest in their work the training received by the pupils, will be a force for good, on the reserves in the future.

The routine of school studies is as follows: pupils who attend in the school-room half a day, are employed the other half, the girls in domestic work, in the sewing room, kitchen, &c., and the larger boys doing chores, in the care of stock, and general work required on the farm.

The training received by the boys and girls at the school, prepares them, for their future work on their reserves, and except in a very few cases, is a great and helpful factor, and has a good moral influence upon the older people of the reserves; and this is more marked each year.

The ex-pupils on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, are making steady progress along farming lines. Basil Tanner, jr., of the Qu'Appelle Industrial school, had this year, in crop 37 acres of oats, in partnership with his father, which yielded when threshed, 3,092 bushels, and was of good grade, and the amount sold to date netted 29c. per

bushel. The young man is a good provider, and keeps his family comfortable, and keeps fairly well out of debt. His wife is an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding School, but is one of the exceptions, as she does not show any ambition to improve, on the training she received at school. They have five children, one of them is a pupil of the Birtle Boarding School. Both these ex-pupils are in good health, and conduct good.

Frank and Willie Seaton of the Regina Industrial and Birtle Boarding schools, are making a steady advance each year. They had in crop between them, 62 acres of oats, and half an acre garden. Oats, when threshed, yielded 2,535 bushels, they also put up 45 tons of hay, and broke 14 acres of new land. Both are good providers, and make extra money working out during the threshing season, and selling firewood during the winter months. Both are married, and their wives are good housekeepers. Bake yeast bread regularly, and wash their soiled clothing every week. Both made a record during the time their crop was being threshed, in the bountiful tables spread for the threshers, with its clean linen table cloth, and excellently cooked food, consisting of meat, potatoes, home-made pickles, biscuits, pies and iced cakes, fruit, tea, &c., all the baking being done by themselves. All are in good health. Both wives attended the Birtle Boarding School. Conduct excellent.

Walter Longclaws, Birtle Boarding school, is still keeping to the farm, and had in crop this year 23 acres of oats, besides assisting his father in putting in 50 acres. He put up 8 tons of hay for himself, and 30 tons for his father. His crop when threshed yielded 1,055 bushels. Walter was laid up two months during the summer, suffering from indigestion, and was unable to break new land, on this account. He is now quite well again, and intends to make up for lost time next season. He is now negotiating for the purchase of a team of work horses from Mr. Boyer, of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, who raises excellent stock, and he will be able to pay on them $250 in cash, which he has saved during the year, and the balance next season. He is still unmarried, and lives with his parents, one of the best families on the reserve. This young man has a good influence on the reserve, as he is steady, and reliable, and takes an interest in farming, which leads others to follow his example.

Joseph H. Mecas, Birtle Boarding school, is another young man, who is making an effort to improve himself, and make his living on the land. He had 6 acres in wheat, and 22 acres in oats in crop, which threshed, wheat 198 bushels, and oats 700 bushels. Cattle caused a loss in his oat crop, otherwise the returns would have been larger. He put up 40 tons of hay, and broke 4 acres of new land, and finished a new log dwelling house, with shingled roof, and good lumber floor, roomy and comfortable. He is a good provider, but was handicapped this year, on account of the serious illness of his wife, who has been ill since September last, and is only now convalescing. He has got behind, and has more debts than he can pay, but he is not disheartened, and will make an effort to clear himself. This he should be able to do, as he has no children to provide for. His wife is an ex-pupil of the Regina Industrial School, and when in good health bakes yeast bread every week while living in their house, and is not extravagant, very clean and tidy about her home. He is in excellent health and his wife is improving gradually, but not yet strong enough to do her own work. One of the school pupils, her sister-in-law, Rosie Mecas, has been attending her during her convalescence.

Flossie Longclaws, Birtle Boarding school, mentioned in my last report, has married a French half-breed, named Ambrose Ledoucx, and is now living off the reserve at St. Lazare, Manitoba. As far as I can learn, the young man is a good worker, sober and steady, and they should get along very well together. Both are in good health, and were married by the missionary, Rev. Robert Bailey, Waywayseecappo's reserve.

Ethel Clearsky, Birtle Boarding school, has kept up her record as a first-class domestic, and is still in the employ of Mr. William Patterson, Birtle, Manitoba. She is giving good satisfaction to her employers. Her conduct has been splendid, and she is well thought of by the people who know her. She is in excellent health.

Jared Bunn, Birtle Boarding school, has not turned out as expected. He got the roving notion during the summer, and left for the United States, sold his horses to enable him to return, which he did later. He is now married, and there is hope that he will settle down and do better in the future. He had 15 acres of wheat and 5 acres of oats in crop, not yet threshed. He put up 8 tons of hay and summer-fallowed 15 acres. He has managed, through his friends, to secure another team of horses, and should make a better showing next year. His wife is an ex-pupil from the Sisseton agency, Dakota, and was formerly the wife of the late Andrew Ben, Bird Tail Sioux reserve. She is rather inclined to be indolent, and seems to take very little interest in her home life, but may improve as she grows older. Both are in good health.

Evan Bird, Regina Industrial school, is progressing steadily. His influence on the general conditions of the reserve is very noticeable, particularly in the matter of keeping the houses clean, in the care of stock and in the farming operations on the reserve. He had in crop 6 acres of oats and 18 of barley, which threshed out: oats, 336 bushels, barley, 226 bushels. Barley was touched by frost and was a poor crop. He put up 40 tons of hay, scrubbed and broke 7 acres, and ploughed 10 acres of summer-fallow. He makes considerable money during the threshing season, and during the winter, selling firewood. He is married, his wife being an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding school. She is a good housekeeper and mother, and has two children, both in good health.

McKay and Alexander Flett, Regina Industrial school. These young men are industrious and make an excellent living farming on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, and working out during slack times for farmers in the vicinity of their reserve. They support their widowed mother and two sisters. Their home is kept in excellent order. The sisters are pupils of the Okanase day school, and are good housekeepers, and do all the knitting and sewing for the house.

They had in crop 44 acres of oats, which threshed out 1,640 bushels, put up 20 tons of hay, and scrubbed and broke 11 acres of new land, and their industry and conduct is good proof that the education and training received at the Indian school has brought forth good results.

Lydia Cook, Okanase day school, is one of the best young women in this agency, or any other. She received her training in the above school. She is an expert dressmaker and housekeeper. She is unmarried and lives with her mother. They have a number of cattle and horses which they care for themselves. During the summer months they make butter and sell to local merchants. They own a cream separator. They make a good living from the sale of stock and butter, and Lydia has all the work she can possibly do in sewing and dressmaking. They set a good table, which I can vouch for, having had a number of meals with them. Mrs. Cook and her daughter have a good influence on all the people of the reserve. Both are in good health.

From the results of the past year I believe that there should be no doubt of the influence for good the ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools have on their respective reserves, and this will be more marked in the future, notwithstanding, of course, that there will always be a few who are great disappointments, but when it is considered that on leaving school, after ten years of training in good living, they return to the reserve life where the conditions are so different, the matter for wonder is that so few go back to the ways of their parents.

The Indians on the whole are in favour of having their children educated.

Okanase Day School.

This school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve No. 61, and is about one and a half miles from the village of Elphinstone, Manitoba, on the line of the Canadian Northern railway. There are thirty-four children of school age in the band, 10 are enrolled in the Birtle boarding school, 16 on the roll of the day school, 1 on the roll of the Pine Creek boarding school, and 7 not attending school,

formerly pupils of the Clearwater day school, now closed. The parents are in favour of having their children educated, but in some cases, keep them at home for very trifling excuses, made by the children. This irregular attendance retards progress, and makes it doubly hard on the teacher, as she feels of course responsible for the progress made. To offset this the department has allowed provisions to the teacher who prepares a mid-day meal for the pupils, which has improved the attendance, but still, it is not as good as it should be. The teacher, Miss Maggie E. Murray, has no certificate.

The children are bright and anxious to learn, and are making a little progress in speaking English, reading, writing and number work. Breathing exercises are taught regularly, and the girls are taught knitting and sewing, also the making of under garments for themselves, and show marked improvement at this work. They are also taught gardening. The annual Christmas tree entertainment was held this year in the new church building, erected on the reserve by the Indians themselves. The children of the school took part in the entertainment programme, giving recitations, speeches and songs, and I was informed that these rendered their pieces very well indeed, and were a credit to the school and teacher.

Religious services, Presbyterian, are held regularly each Sunday in the new church building on the reserve.

Clearwater Lake Day School.

This school has been closed. The teacher, Miss Mary Neshotah, a graduate of the Pine Creek boarding school, having sent in her resignation, as she was about to be married. Efforts were made to engage the services of another teacher by myself and the Rev. Father Chaumont, but owing to the reserve being so far from any village or post office, it was impossible to get a qualified one. It was decided to close the school, and if possible, have the few children who were attending enter the Pine Creek boarding school. This will be to the advantage of the children, who will receive a better education and training.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	181
Average attendance	78
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	60
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	26
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	5

There are in this agency one boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve and eight day schools.

Further information concerning a number of these schools may be had from the report of Inspector Semmens.

The agent, Mr. Watson, writes as follows:—

I must begin by saying that I had little time to dispose of at the time of treaty, hampered as I was with the taking of the census, to visit the schools and it is only recently that I could in a measure attend to this part of my work.

On January 16, I visited the three schools on the St. Peters reserve, south, north and east. The attendance is fair, and the work I consider only fair. There are several reasons for this, the teachers are not qualified up to a desirable standard, and probably the uncertain state of things which has obtained since the surrender has much to do with the gradual falling down of these schools, which at one time were giving, I understand, fairly good results. If anything there has been a slight improvement of late.

The buildings are in need of some repairs but I will report on these later when I have had more time to go into it thoroughly.

Since visiting St. Peters, I went to Brokenhead and Fort Alexander.

At Brokenhead the work was fair considering the class of children the teacher had to work with. The building is in poor shape and I am inclined to think a new building will have to be built, as the walls are badly bulged and I am afraid will not stand straightening, I would therefore recommend that a new building be provided.

I have reported Miss Monkman's resignation and have written the Church authorities asking them to submit the name of a new teacher.

At Fort Alexander I found the North school closed for want of a teacher, but as Miss Isbester is now in charge I expect the work will progress.

The South school was in working order and the work commendable. The building is in need of some repairs, otherwise I found everything satisfactory.

It was a great pleasure to look over the work at the Fort Alexander Boarding school. I could not see all the classes, but those that I did see their work was of a high order and the general deportment of the children was good in every respect. The children seem very happy in their surroundings. The staff has been happily selected, of the principal himself nothing too good can be said.

I visited the two schools on the new reserve at Peguis on the 6th inst. There is a good attendance and the work is going on splendidly. The buildings are warm and comfortable and everything in good shape.

At the old Fisher River reserve Miss Nash is doing good work and everything is satisfactory.

Of the other schools in this agency I may say that I only saw them at treaty time and as most of them were closed, it was impossible to judge of the educational standing. As you are aware this agency is somewhat large, taking in Clandeboye and Fisher River agencies, and frequent visits are out of question. I therefore trust that this will have covered the ground as well as can be done under the circumstances.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number attending Brandon industrial school	5
Number attending Elkhorn industrial school	16
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	3

There are two reserves in this agency, Oak Lake and Oak River, but there is no school in operation on either reserve. The Department contemplated the re-opening of the Oak River day school last year, but the services of a qualified teacher were not available.

It will be noted that there is a slight increase in the number of pupils from this reserve enrolled at the industrial schools.

PAS AGENCY.

There are seven day schools in the agency.

Number of children of school age	166
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	163
Average attendance	79
Number enrolled Elkhorn school	1
Number enrolled Battleford school	2

The agent, Mr. Fred Fischer, reports on the school of this agency as follows:

MOOSE LAKE.

The teacher of this school is Mr. C. T. Mitchell. The progress of the pupils is fair and permanent and the teacher is very much interested in his work, but owing to the Indians taking their children with them when hunting, the attendance is very irregular.

Chemawawin.

Reverend M. Leffler, teacher. The pupils of this school are doing fairly well and while Mr. Leffler takes great interest in the advancement of the children, his work is greatly offset by the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians.

The Pas.

One of the day schools on this reserve has been closed for the reason that a suitable house could not be found in which to hold school, the other situated at the Big Eddy, had been closed on acount of non-attendance, but was re-opened in August last with Mr. David A. Cook as teacher, an ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school. The children are doing well but as Mr. Cook has been teaching but a short time the progress made, while satisfactory, can hardly be commented upon.

Shoal Lake.

This school is under the charge of Mr. F. J. Daniels, a non-treaty ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school.

The pupils in this school are advancing slowly and fair progress can be noticed, compared with last year. The attendance is good.

Red Earth.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, the teacher, is attentive to his work but the progress is only fair owing to the irregularity of the attendance on account of the parents keeping their children at home to work as soon as they are able to do so, consequently only the smaller children attend.

Cumberland.

Mr. J. A. Keddie is the teacher here and takes faithful interest in his work, the progress is fair but the attendance poor, as few children live on the reserve; the majority live at Pine Bluff from September to May, leaving but little time for the children to attend school.

Ex-Pupils.

I regret to say that since my report last year Daniel Cooke, an ex-pupil who gave promise of being a good and industrious man, died of consumption. With regard to the others, they are all doing very well and without one exception are all good workers and are always anxious to get work. It was noticed at first when returned from the industrial schools, these boys seemed discouraged and out of place, the work taught them there being mostly along the line of farming (which is impossible here) but their knowledge of English stood them in good stead,and they soon picked up the manner in which they would have to make their living, that is by hunting furs, fishing, working on steamboats and survey parties. They now make as good a living as their elders, with the additional advantage of their knowledge of the English language.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	710
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	220
Average attendance	85
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	5
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	70
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander industrial school	1
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school	51

Mr. Calverley, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

This district lies to the north, far removed from the advantages and disadvantages of civilization.

To ride the swift waters of the rivers in their canoes or net the fish in the lakes in summer, to trap the fur, shoot the moose and deer, and chase the scurrying dog train in winter occupies the time of the Indians in this district. All of these have a direct result on the success or failure of the school, and the education of the Indian child.

How can children attend school when they are absent with their parents fishing on the lakes, or trapping perhaps 100 miles away in the woods? And how can the child be educated if it does not attend school?

There are about 850 children of school age in this agency and an attendance of 53 on an average at the 7 different day schools.

At Island Lake there are about 180 school children at school but no teacher.

At God's Lake there are about 80 school children and a school has been started this winter. I cannot report progress as yet.

At Oxford there are about 75 school children with an average of 11·66 in attendance, a good teacher, but no school building, school is held in the church. Good progress is made by those who attend regularly.

At Split Lake there are about 90 school children. Here the resident missionary closed the school as he could not get attendance or make progress.

At Nelson House there are about 125 school children, a missionary teacher who keeps school in his house and an average attendance of 5 pupils for the one quarter reported.

All these bands have no reserve set apart for them yet, therefore no government school has been erected on the different reserves.

At Cross Lake there are about 125 school children, a Roman Catholic and a Methodist day school, with an average attendance of 8 at each.

The Methodist day school house is in bad repair but logs for a new building are on the ground, and lumber and other material is at Norway House to be forwarded at first opportunity.

The teacher is fully qualified and is trying to accomplish something.

The Catholic day school is a good building but there should be a good teacher supplied.

At Norway House there are about 180 school children and three day schools with an average attendance of 20·75, or an average for each school of nearly 7.

The Roman Catholic school is in charge of the Sisters and is a semi-boarding school. They keep some of the children in the school. The staff is fully qualified. Average 8.

The Anglican school (Jack River) is taught by Mrs. Marshall, wife of the missionary, who was drawing $1,000 in Toronto as a teacher. Average 7·50.

The Rossville mission school is in charge of Mr. Bolster, who taught in Ontario for a number of years. Average 5·25.

From the foregoing statements it must be evident that under circumstances such as exist in this agency, the day school is not a success. It is not the teachers' fault.

They are qualified and in earnest and anxious to do something worth while. What is the solution to the problem?

To successfully educate the child regular attendance is necessary. To train the child constant supervision is necessary. To obtain these conditions it is necessary to be prepared to feed, lodge, and clothe the pupil.

This brings the subject to the Boarding or Industrial school.

When the child is taken from home, people, and surroundings which are natural to his childhood and will be his surroundings if he returns to his people, for a number of years, to entirely different conditions, and then returned to his people a stranger, to customs, habits and pursuits, the result is as a rule in this district a failure.

Take the child, train and teach him, keeping him in touch with his people, customs and pursuits which will be his when he leaves school and the result is, as a rule, good.

At Norway House there is a boarding school. From this school graduates are being discharged and the result is gratifying.

At the agency a girl graduate has been employed for the last six months, and it has not been necessary to give any orders re meals or housework. When visitors were expected that information was all that was necessary. The house would be clean and neat, dinner well cooked and daintily presented on a well set table, all her own work, and she would be neat and clean, and well mannered.

We have had a number of ex-school girls but cannot keep them. They get married.

There is another girl who delights in sewing. She does all our work in that line and I am of the opinion that her work could not be unsatisfactorily compared with goods bought in any retail store in the city.

There are a number of such girls and women on this reserve and the result shows most clearly what can be accomplished by a resident boarding school.

The result is seen on the reserve in cleaner houses, neater and cleaner persons and broader ideas since these ex-pupils do not hsitate to ask for advice, apply for medical help when necessary, and in general profit by the teaching and training of their school life.

There is not the same chance to judge of the boys. Their life and work is so similar to other men that the contrast is not so easily seen, but so far as I can remember at the present time I can place only one failure from the Norway House Boarding school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	406
Number of pupils enrolled	263
Average attendance	117
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding school	33
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school	3
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	2

Mr. R. Logan, the agent, reports on these agencies in part as follows:—

Lake Manitoba Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Lake Manitoba reserve, about half a mile from the landing place, which is on the Dog Creek river. It is some sixteen miles from the new extension of the Canadian Northern railway running from Winnipeg to Gypsumville. Its situation will improve when a good wagon road is built from the railway to the reserve, but even then it will be a very backward and undesirable place for a teacher to live.

The building is of logs and is twenty-two feet by sixteen feet, with a seating capacity of sixteen pupils. The school was in fair condition and was clean.

Mr. L. E. Martel, the teacher, has been in this school for ten years, and has been in the teaching profession for thirty-five years. He is a man nearing sixty years of age.

At the time of my visit to the school on June 19, there were eight children present, six boys and two girls. The children were very backward. They were not able to read so as to be understood and had no idea of number work.

Ebb and Flow Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Ebb and Flow lake on a reserve of the same name. When the Canadian Northern railway is extended to Rose Du Lac, it will pass within eight miles of the school. It will no longer be an isolated reserve.

The building is of logs and is twenty-two feet by fifteen feet, with a seating capacity of twenty children. The condition of the school was poor at the time of our visit as we reached the reserve a day ahead of our scheduled time and the annual cleaning up for annuity payments had not been completed.

Miss Nora Shannon, the teacher, has been in this school for three years. She was educated at the St. Mary's Acadamy, Winnipeg, but has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 20. There were fourteen pupils present, five boys and nine girls. The children were all in the two first grades, but were very backward in their work. This was due, in part, to the school being closed from July 1 to November 22, 1910. Miss Shannon resigned, but resumed her work in November.

Upper Fairford Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is situated on Fairford reserve at the upper end of the Fairford river. It is about two miles from the mouth of the river and on the newly surveyed townsite of Fairford. The situation is a very desirable one and is no longer isolated as there are a number of white settlers near by and a railway service twice a week over the new branch of the Canadian Northern railway which runs from Winnipeg to Gypsumville. The school is not more than twenty rods from the railway station.

The school is of frame with a seating capacity of twenty-four pupils. The building was in good condition and is the best structure for the work in the agency.

Mr. Rupert Bruce, the teacher, has been in this school for two years. He has never taught elsewhere and has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 28. There were seven pupils present, three boys and four girls. The children were all in the first four grades and were unable to do any of their work accurately. The lack of regular attendance makes the work very discouraging.

Lower Fairfield Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is situated at the lower end of the Fairford river and is six miles from the Canadian Northern station at Fairford. It is no longer an isolated place.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity for thirty pupils. When the building was put up the logs were green and were plastered outside and inside before they were dry. Consequently they decayed in a very short time and now the school is useless.

Mr. Colin Sanderson, the teacher, has been nine years in the Indian work and three years in the present school. He has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 27. There were twenty-seven pupils present, twelve boys and fifteen girls, but a large number of these were not regular attendants. Nearly all the children were in the first two grades and were not making any progress.

Little Saskatchewan Indian Day School (Anglican.)

This school is situated on the Little Saskatchewan reserve and is a few rods from the landing place. The reserve is about six miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway, and can no longer be regarded as isolated.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity of some twenty pupils. The building is not in bad condition.

The teacher, Peter Anderson, has no qualifications.

The school was visited on the 27th of June and there were ten pupils present, three boys and seven girls.

Lake St. Martin Indian Day School (Anglican.)

This school is situated on the Lake St. Martin reserve, about half a mile from the landing place. It is some ten miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway, and when the road from the town to the reserve is in good condition this reserve will no longer be isolated.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity of twenty-five pupils. It has been built for a number of years and is not in very good condition. None of the school buildings in this agency are modern and when changes are made they should be in the direction of improved day schools, especially where the locality lends itself to such an outlook.

Mr. John Favel, the teacher, has been twenty-six years in the Indian work and two years in the present school. He has not a teacher's qualification either literary or professional, but he is anxious to do his best. During the last year he has done faithful work and the progress of the children is much more marked than that of any other school in the agency. Mr. Favel has taught the required hours and the evidence of his faithfulness in this respect is to be seen in the progress of the children. I might add that Mr. Favel received considerable help from Dr. Clark, who is a graduate of Acadia university and belongs to a family of born teachers. Personal help received from this source has given Mr. Favel a new interest in his work.

The school was visited on June 24. There were present thirty-five pupils, sixteen boys and nineteen girls. The children were classed in the first four grades, and I found a very great improvement in their work. They had a thorough knowledge of the work covered and I was agreeably surprised to find them accurate in their exercises. A worthy effort was being made to approach the child from a practical point of view and make him feel that knowledge gained was a real power. I must say that Dr. Clark outlined the year's work and helped Mr. Favel in the practical work.

Water Hen Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The school is situated on the Water Hen reserve, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. It will always be a very isolated place and not suitable for a lady teacher.

The school is built of logs with a seating capacity of twenty pupils. It is a very poor building, and will have to be replaced in the near future.

Miss Adams, the teacher, has no qualifications.

The school was visited on July 3, and we found fourteen pupils present, seven boys and seven girls. They were all in the first two grades and were making little progress. They were clean and well dressed and credit is coming to the teacher for her efforts along this line.

Pine Creek Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Pine Creek reserve, and is conducted in one of the class-rooms of the Pine Creek boarding school. It is taught by one of the nuns on

the staff of the boarding school. The class-room was not in session during the time of our visit, as it was a religious holiday, and so the school was not inspected.

Shoal River Indian School (Anglican).

The school is situated on the Shoal River reserve, about a mile from the mouth of the Shoal river. The reserve is very isolated, being forty miles from the railway and can only be reached by boat in the summer and by ice in winter. During the spring and late autumn it is impossible to reach the reserve.

The building is of logs and has a seating capacity of some sixteen children. It is in very poor condition and is situated about forty feet from the bank of the river, which is gradually washing away. At the rate the bank is wearing away the school will be undermined in five or six years.

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, the teacher, has been eighteen years in the Indian work and seven years in the present school. He has no professional training, but is well equipped in his literary qualifications. He is a very tactful and helpful man and manages the Indians well.

The school was visited on July 13, and we found twenty-six pupils present, fifteen boys and eleven girls. They were all in the first two grades, but were not as well up in their work as I found them last year. Owing to sickness in the family, Mr. Dobbs has not been able to give the school the attention it would otherwise have received. Last year the progress of the pupils in this school was the most marked in the agency, but this year the honour comes to Mr. John Favel, of Lake St. Martin reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After examining the schools of this agency in 1910 and again in 1911, I do not see that there is much improvement. There were no changes in the personnel of the teachers, and as the condition of the schools was the same, one could not look for much improvement. In one school only, Lake St. Martin, was marked progress made.

A great change has taken place in this agency due to the extension of the Canadian Northern railway on the east and west side of Lake Manitoba. On the east side it runs from Winnipeg to Gypsumville and goes within sixteen miles of the Lake Manitoba reserve. It also cuts through the Fairford reserve, bringing this once isolated place on the line of the railway. Lake St. Martin is ten miles and Little Saskatchewan is six miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the railroad. Improved day schools should meet with success on Lake St. Martin and Fairford reserves, as the homes are not scattered and there are a large number of children to take advantage of such a school. The reserves are not isolated and there should be no difficulty in getting capable people to take charge. On the west side of the lake the railway cuts through the south-west corner of Sandy Bay reserve and when extended will be within eight miles of Ebb and Flow reserve. This brings six formerly isolated reserves, with a population of 1,032 Indians, within easy reach of the railway. It makes the question of the improvement of the schools a much less difficult problem and a much more necessary undertaking.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	23
Average attendance	13
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	4

The Indian agent reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

The children of all denominations attend this school. The curriculum of studies followed is the same as that used in the public schools in Saskatchewan. The pupils attending this school are making progress considering the difficulties that the Indian children have to contend with in comparison with white children who understand English. The majority of these children when they first entered the school, could not speak or understand the English language. I am pleased to say that by persistent efforts of the teacher the language has been taught with some success. The most of the pupils show facility in forming simple sentences of their own construction.

A start was made at gardening on a small scale last year by the late Agent Grant, with the view of interesting the children, and through them the parents, in the cultivation of the land. It is always through the children that the best work is to be done for any race of people. He also had the school grounds levelled and seeded with grass seed. During the summer a fence was erected around the lawn and garden, giving it a very neat appearance.

EX-PUPILS.

On this reserve there are a number of graduates from industrial schools. The progress of these ex-pupils varies very widely, according to their surrounding environment and associations, and especially if they are ambitious. The majority of the boy graduates start farming in preference to other occupations. The most of those who have commmenced the farming industry are making rapid advancement considering the many discouragements they have to contend with. Some of them become more zealous each year to improve their farms; others again do well for a couple of years, then they become indifferent or careless. Great patience is needed with some of them. I think that if an ex-pupil is doing anything at all with any degree of consistent interest in his work, no matter how small his effort, he is worthy of encouragement, as he is better occupied on the land than he would be following a life of a wanderer without an occupation. The great difficulty with the majority of the ex-pupils is the lack of constancy in their work.

There are only a few girl graduates of industrial schools belonging to this reserve living. The girl graduates are a credit to this reserve. They have made good use of their educational privileges as their homes present a neat and clean appearance. Their children are taught to converse in English as well as their native tongue. The girls working for white people as general housekeepers are well thought of, steady, with excellent characters.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION.

The general effect of education is without doubt for good, not only to the ex-pupils themselves, but also has its effect on the reserve life. The older Indians are in favour of educating their children. They also realize that without an education it is difficult to transact business with white people satisfactorily. The mode of dress of the older Indians is like that of the white man. The ex-pupils are quite competent and qualified to build better houses, being handy with carpenter's tools, and some good houses have been built by them. A number of graduates take weekly papers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is the teacher that makes the school, especially an Indian school. The successful teacher is an important factor among the elements operating at present for the improvement of the Indian's position in the social scale as well as for the

advancement of her or his material interests. If the pupils like their teacher and are kept interested in their work, with good discipline, it is easier to keep up an attendance.

Most of the parents of the children are interested in sending their children to school. I consider this half of the battle.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	148
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	52
Average attendance	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding school	22
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school	1

Red Pheasant Day School.

The Indian agent reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This day school, which is conducted under the patronage of the Church of England, is located on the bank of a very picturesque lake, and is about a quarter of a mile distant from the Farm House; it is situated within convenient distance from the dwellings of the Indians. The building is constructed of logs, Red River frame, on a stone foundation, and is very substantial, and suitable for its purpose. The outside is plastered with mortar, the inside lathed, plastered and wainscotted. The ceiling is composed of matched lumber and the roof is of lumber, and well shingled, the whole being well painted, inside and out. There is ample accommodation for at least 24 scholars, and, as their parents all reside within a radius of one mile, there are no difficulties in the way of the children attending this school. The small average attendance for the year (3·74) is accounted for by the fact that the parents do not stay at home all the time; also there are at the present time not many children available; and of these quite a number are at Battleford industrial school.

Mrs. Jefferson, who has been the teacher at this school for the past sixteen years, resigned at the end of 1911. She has done good faithful work and, in consequence, very beneficial results have been attained in the general improvement of the children. The new teacher is the Rev. D. McDonald late of the Stony day school. As there are a number of young children who will soon be of school age, the attendance should show a considerable increase during the coming year.

A good, substantial noon meal was prepared for these chidren on every school day, and it has been fully appreciated by them.

Stony Day School.

This school is under the management of the Church of England authorities. The teacher, during the past year, was the Rev. D. McDonald who is also an Indian missionary. I am sorry to say that the progress shown by these children is practically nil, and the attendance was small (2·95).

A new teacher, an Indian graduate of the Battleford industrial school, has recently been installed here; and I trust that now there will be an improvement noticeable in both the progress and attendance.

The building is still in very poor condition, and although it is habitable, it is neither comfortable nor hygienic. I consider that at the present time there are not enough children, of school age, on this reserve to warrant the department putting up a new schoolhouse. A good mid-day meal has been provided regularly for these children.

Little Pine Day School.

This school is also conducted under the control of the Church of England authorities. It is conveniently located, adjacent to the Indian village. The accommodation is at present sufficient for the number of pupils who attend; but the school-house is in a very dilapidated condition; and a new and larger one is much needed on this reserve. This school was closed for one quarter during the past year; but the attendance for the other three quarters averaged 10·5. The Rev. Mr. Butcher had charge of this school during the greater part of the year; and the energetic manner and interest he displayed in the running of the work resulted in a very encouraging advancement by the pupils.

In addition to the ordinary studies, sewing, knitting, hygiene and calisthenics were also taught to these children. The new teacher is an Indian graduate of the Battleford industrial school. A good dinner was provided for these scholars on every school day.

Poundmaker Day School.

This schoolhouse is in a very tumble-down condition, and a new building is an absolute necessity, as the present one is neither safe nor healthy.

The school was closed for one quarter during the year, on account of there being no teacher procurable. The present teacher is an Indian graduate of the Duck Lake boarding school. The average attendance was 4 for the three quarters the school was in operation.

I cannot say that much progress is noticeable in the children attending this school; but I think that this has been partly caused by the change of teachers, and the lack of interest displayed by the parents of the children. There are a large number of children on this reserve; and if we had a good school building with a teacher who was qualified, and who would take a live interest in the work, an enormous amount of benefit might thus be rendered to the children of this band.

The school is conducted under the patronage of the Roman Catholic church.

A noon-meal, consisting of soup and biscuit, was given to the attending scholars every day.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic church. The teacher is also the overseer of the reserve. The attendance, 1·67, is miserably low, and is accounted for by the fact that the Indians were absent hunting. The school house is built of logs, and is attached to the overseer's dwelling. It will require some repairs during the coming summer.

I am unable to say anything about the advancement of these children, as the school was closed for holidays when I was on this reserve at treaty time.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas, and is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve, from whence it derives its name. The building is of modern construction, and well equipped in every manner for the accommodation of 40 pupils. The average attendance during the past year was 22. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. They have a full staff, and are very competent, systematic and interested in their work.

In addition to the ordinary course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught. The boys also learn the care of stock, milking, farming and gardening, while the girls are instructed in the arts of housekeeping, cooking, breadmaking, milking, buttermaking, sewing, knitting; also the cutting out and making of their own garments. When these pupils leave school, they are in a position to become really useful men and women, and are beginning to have a very beneficial influence upon the other Indians.

EX-PUPILS.

Red Pheasant reserve.—There are seven young men and 13 young women, who are graduates of industrial schools, on this reserve. Since my last report, I am glad to say that there is a noticeable improvement in the efforts of these young men towards making a livelihood for themselves. In this direction they have been given every encouragement, by advice, assistance and example. The young women are nearly all married, and are doing well, and the knowledge they have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and has also materially benefited the other Indians of the reserve.

Two of the young men belonging to this band are temporarily employed as school teachers on other reserves of this agency.

STONY RESERVE.

There are two male and three female ex-pupils here. They are making a little better progress than formerly, and I trust that they will eventually develop into a more thrifty and provident class of Indian; but I must say that the constant association with their pagan brethren has a very deterrent effect upon these young people.

SWEET GRASS RESERVE.

There are four young men and two young women here. With the exception of one young man, they are all making a satisfactory advancement, and I have every hope that they will continue doing so.

POUNDMAKER RESERVE.

Seven males, 4 females. These are all ex-pupils of boarding schools; they still continue to keep up their good record for progress; the young men are becoming good practical farmers; and the young women are turning out to be successful housekeepers.

One of the young men is teaching the day school on this reserve.

LITTLE PINE RESERVE.

Four males, 3 females. The advancement is slow and steady; and while it may not be entirely satisfactory, yet they are growing more industrious and domesticated and are travelling on the right road towards success.

THUNDERCHILD RESERVE.

Eight males, 6 females.—These young people do not appear to be making as much progress as might be expected from them. There are one or two individual case where they apparently try to get out of the retrogressive habits they have formed, but I am afraid that it will be some little time yet and take a great deal of effort on the part of the department's officials before any substantial improvement is established amongst them. I may say, however, that no means are spared to bring about this desired change, and possibly next year a more favourable report may be the result.

MOOSOMIN RESERVE.

Six males, 9 females.—The outlook here is far more hopeful. These young folks are endeavouring to become self supporting. They are industrious and ambitious. They have now got a good start, and I have every confidence in their future progressiveness.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are several absentee ex-pupils, who although belonging to this agency, are working at distant points all the time, and it is only through their relatives, who occasionally have a letter from them, that we hear of their whereabouts.

I am glad to say that none of our ex-pupils were in trouble through intoxicating liquor, during the past year. Two ex-pupils died through the year, both deaths were from tuberculosis—the others all enjoyed splendid health.

In my opinion, the key to the problem of Indian education is, that it should be compulsory for every child of school age, to attend some school, but I very much deprecate keeping any of these young folks at boarding and industrial schools after they have attained the age of sixteen years, as they attain maturity much earlier than white children and cannot stand the confinement so well They do not appear to make any progress with their studies after they have reached that age, and are much inclined to become fractious, and retrogressive. They are continually longing for the free open-air life of the reserve.

CARLETON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	481
Number of pupils enrolled	121
Average attendance	56
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	11
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	49
Number enrolled at File Hills boarding school	4
Number enrolled at Lac la Ronge boarding school	54

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Sturgeon Lake Day School, Reserve No. 101.

This school is under the control of the Church of England. The appointment of Mr. H. Hutchinson as teacher marked a long step in advance of previous selections. He commenced his duties in April, and proved successful from the start. He seemed also to gain the appreciation of the Indians, as the average attendance materially increased.

Mr. Hutchinson's appointment to this reserve was only temporary, his ultimate destination being the school on Ahtahkakoop's reserve, to which he moved in the middle of November. His successor is Mr. Wm. Godfrey, who comes well recommended, and is expected to continue the good work so well begun.

The Mistawasis Day School, Reserve No. 103.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, whose esteemed missionary, the Rev. C. W. Bryden, an arts graduate of Dalhousie University, possessing a first-class professional teacher's certificate, is also the teacher of the school. The progress of the pupils testifies to his exceptional ability in imparting knowledge. The number of pupils on the register is 23, and the average attendance during the past year 14·45.

The system of transport for the pupils introduced by the department last year has justified its employment, and is being continued. A mid-day meal is supplied, and the girls trained in housekeeping under the excellent supervision of Mrs. Bryden.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School, Reserve No. 104.

This day school, for which the Anglican church is responsible, and which for a long period has been taught by a native teacher, Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a councillor of

the band, has now been accorded the services of Mr. Hutchinson, an experienced modern teacher of ability. After he assumed the duties on November 27, the average attendance rose from about 9 to 12·86. The number of pupils enrolled is 15.

The extension to this reserve of the system of conveying the pupils to and from the school is under consideration, and, if introduced, will very largely increase the attendance.

Kenemotayao's Day School, Reserve No. 118.

This school was discontinued after the close of the quarter ended June 30, 1911, through the removal of the farming instructor, whose wife had been its teacher, to a reserve on the Duck Lake agency. The majority of the children are bright; but the average attendance, through the opposition of pagan parents, has been less than 5, with the exception of a winter season during which the pupils were conveyed to the school, when the attendance for that period averaged over 11.

The Montreal Lake Day School, Reserve No. 106.

The management of this school is directed by the Church of England, and the teacher, John R. Settee, is an educated native. The attendance at the school has varied from an average of 6·01 to 16·35, largely influenced by the migration of those families who depend upon hunting and fishing for a livelihood.

The names of twenty-five children are found upon the school register.

The Wahpaton Sioux Day School, Reserve No. 94A.

This reserve is under the care in religious and educational matters of the Presbyterian church, whose missionary, Jonathan Beverly, is also the teacher of the school. There are seven pupils enrolled. The average attendance for the year was 4·47. The domestic classes in which sewing and knitting were skilfully taught by Mrs. Beverly, were unfortunately interrupted by the serious illness of the teacher; but have been resumed with considerable success.

Many of the ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools are making excellent progress, and some of those who have never left their own homes, and have received no further educational advantages than those provided by the reserve day school, are amongst our best workers, and most creditable as to progress made.

As to the general effect of education upon the reserve life, it is difficult to form a clear judgment. Where the parents, as in some instances, are steady, respectable, and industrious, the children seem naturally to fall in line, and to show commendable ambition to succeed, and where the opposite is the case, the ex-pupils seem with greater ease to sink to the family level. The general uplift of the reserve life seems to be a matter requiring several generations to accomplish.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 123
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.. 35
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake boarding school.. 51
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.. .. 18

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Schools.

Two boarding schools are located adjacent to the reserves in this agency from which most of their pupils are recruited. One of these schools is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Presbyterian Church, also some 20 Indian children from this agency are enrolled as pupils at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, which is situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle about 60 miles west of here.

The Indians in this agency (with the exception of Sakimay band) have been for a number of years willing to place their children in one of the schools, with the result that most of those children who have been found physically fit, attend school. The Indians of Sakimay band in respect to education have been backward, owing, in part, I think, to the fact that the management of the schools have been rather remiss in looking after the recruiting from that reserve. It is pleasing to note, however, that within the last few months a change has come over the Indians of this band and that lately a number of children have been voluntarily placed in school by the parents.

Health of pupils during the year has been satisfactory; some cases of scrofulous glands have been operated on by the medical officers. These cases have been successfully nursed at the schools by the regular staff.

The subject of hygiene has been regularly and intelligently taught in both of our boarding schools. In visiting these schools I find that there is nothing about which I can talk to the children that seems to interest them so much as a talk on this subject. Consistent instruction on this important matter cannot fail to have its effect on the adult life of the Indian of the future. Calisthenic exercises are also taught and enjoyed by the pupils.

Round Lake, Presbyterian Boarding School.

Since my last report the veteran principal, Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., and Mrs. McKay have retired from the school and have been succeeded by the Rev. P. Ledingham and Mrs. Ledingham as principal and matron. The new management are full of zeal, as their predecessors were likewise, but until better buildings and equipment are provided at this school the work must be carried on under great disadvantages and cannot come up to the fulfilment of what should reasonably be expected. It is understood that plans for the erection of new buildings are in progress of preparation; when these have been provided, I see no reason why the Round Lake school should not take a high place in the list of Indian schools.

Cowessess Roman Catholic Boarding School.

At this school the management is the same as last report, Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., principal, where satisfactory work has been carried on. The school building is well appointed and comfortable throughout, but with a view to larger accommodation an addition to the present building is contemplated which will afford still better possibilities for extending their work.

Ex-pupils.

Last spring three ex-pupils received some special assistance, such as oxen, harness and plough to commence work. While none of these young men, as a result of their summer's work came up to expectations, one did a fair amount of work and did it well, the other two did not do as much as they should have done and the class of work in the condition which they left it is unsatisfactory. The difficulty found in each of these three cases is the proximity to, and influence of, family connections, which I noted in my report of last year.

General.

During the year many of the ex-pupils on all of the reserves have received the assistance of the agency to provide them with seed grain and to procure for them such useful things as they actually require to do their work. In these cases repayment is expected from the season's operations and it is gratifying to report that in the majority of cases the young men were able to settle for these advances.

With a few exceptions the moral conduct and habits of the ex-pupils has been exceptionally good, and the general effect of education upon the reserve life is very noticeable to be of great advantage, provided the length of time the pupil attended

school and regularity of attendance was such as to give a thorough knowledge of the English language and grounding in the rudiments of an elementary education.

Ex-pupils of Cowessess school and the Qu'Appelle industrial school living in this agency organized a brass band under the patronage of the principal of Cowessess school. The funds were subscribed by friends of the boys and a very good set of instruments purchased, although only a short time since the organization they play very creditably.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	207
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	86
Average attendance	53
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	46

Mr. MacArthur, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This admirably conducted institution continued its good work during the year, although that good man, Principal Charlebois, was removed and raised to the Episcopate. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Father Delmas, who is successfully carrying on the work. By the introduction of a waterworks and sewerage system, a very great improvement is being made in the sanitary condition of the school building, and by the erection of a separate building for hospital purposes, this establishment will be made as perfect as the nature of the building will allow. But where Indian children, who so very easily become infected with tuberculosis are housed in numbers, the building they occupy should be so constructed that a tuberculous germ cannot find a lodgement.

The ex-pupils of this school, on the whole, are doing very well. One of them, in this his second season, had a yield of 775 bushels of wheat and 275 of oats; and one in his first season, 325 bushels of wheat and 200 of oats.

John Smith's Day School.

The Rev. Mr. Macdougall took charge of this school in January, 1911. For years the school was not justifying its existence, but with the advent of Mr. Macdougall things have entirely changed. For the year ending December, 1910, the average attendance out of 35 children on the reserve was 5·16, while for the year ending December, 1911, the average attendance was 26·50. No doubt the conveying of the children to school in winter, and the mid-day meal has had a great deal to do with the wonderful increase, but all that would not avail if the teacher was not interested in his work. Indeed, I think the results obtained by Mr. Macdougall, while not beyond what should be aimed at, are as good as the most sanguine could hope for.

La Corne North Day School.

The attendance at this school, while fair, was not as good as one would expect, from the number of children of school age on the resrve. I attribute this to a great deal of sickness among the children during the cold weather of January and February, and there being a number of fatal cases among the very young had an unsettled effect upon the parents, who lose heart and in the spring move for a time off the reserve. In the summer and fall berries were very plentiful and the parents took their children berry-picking; an excellent market for the berries being found in the neighbouring towns. When winter came the hunting Indians went north, many of them taking their families with them. All of this makes the number on the roll and the average attendance very misleading, whereas, if the number of children of school age on the

reserve from time to time was taken and compared with the average attendance, the result would show much more favourable to the teacher. This condition is only temporary, and with the return of the hunting Indians, I have no doubt but that the attendance will greatly increase.

A handsome new school has been built, the lighting, heating and ventilation of which is all that could be wished for; also a commodious and most comfortable residence has been built for the teacher's use, so that, with a full attendance, I expect that this school will show a decided advance before my next report.

La Corne South Day School.

This school since first opened in 1903 has been very well attended. Of course there are seasons when all of the Indians leave the reserve, and here again comes the misleading 'number on roll' and 'average attendance.' If the number of children of school age on the reserve from time to time was compared, I venture to say that no Indian school in Saskatchewan will show a higher average attendance. Mrs. Godfrey is a bright, intelligent woman, who is deeply interested in her work, not only in the school room, but in the homes of her pupils, where her efforts are very much appreciated by both parents and children.

The general effect of education upon reserve life has all been for good. The work is quiet, silent, but you have not to stop to observe the results. For instance, a few years ago on this reserve (Beardy's) the sound of the Indian drum could be heard almost any evening. I did not interfere with the dancing. I did not approve of it, beyond that I ignored it. To-day the drum and the Indian dance is a thing of the past, dead from the effects of education. Of course the young people of the reserve dance, but it is not the give-away dance of their fathers, but the ordinary country dance of their white neighbours. The effect of education on reserve life comes to notice in the desire for better homes and more privacy. Beds, tables, chairs and other furniture is now common. The old time trials of the agent and farmer in getting the Indian to have a garden are disappearing. The Indian ex-pupils who farm, in many instances have also a garden, and in his case it is not the old-time garden choked with weeds, but the white man's garden, well put in and well kept. I know that I, like many of my brother agents, have often been sorely discouraged with the ex-pupils, and have said many hard things about them, but in looking back over a number of years, I am inclined to the belief that we were much too impatient, because I find that, with very few exceptions, the ex-pupils are all doing well, and are immeasurably ahead of what their fathers were twenty years ago.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	28
Average attendance	19
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle Industrial school	5

Mr. Thomas Cory, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

For some years a day school has been in operation on this reserve under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. When the school was first opened it was attended by several lads well on in their teens who spent a short time in the school, but still it made a great deal of difference in them for the better. We have six male graduates of industrial schools, four of whom are doing fairly well. The other two are not trying to do anything. There are seven female graduates of industrial schools and seven girls who attended the day school until they were 15 years of age, all married and living on this reserve.

Good work has been done in this school since my last report was sent in and no pains has been spared to make the school a success, the attendance has been very good and has averaged about 20 in spite of the fact that several of the children had to walk over three miles to get to school. A good warm meal has been provided at mid-day, and they certainly look a clean, happy and contented lot of children. I am sorry to say that tuberculosis has carried away three of our most attentive and best behaved pupils; two out of one family, a brother and sister. Nothing seems to have any effect on it once it gets the least hold on an Indian child.

We had for two or three winters a house kept by an Indian and his wife near the school, in which were lodged a number of children who lived a long distance away from the school, and rations were issued to the man and his wife and eight children. This has been discontinued, and no rations issued except for the mid-day meal, and the average has not suffered.

We were most unfortunate in losing our teacher, Miss Armstrong, but failing health and strength made it imperative that she should quit the work; but she left it in good shape for her successor

We had a very good supply of vegetables grown in the school garden and the domestic science part of the work has been very ably presided over by Miss Innes, with very good results. Between the Presbyterian Church and the department the school children are very comfortable and well clothed.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	268
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school	12
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R. C. boarding school	48
Number of children enrolled at Battleford industrial school	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school	3

Mr. W. Sibbald, Indian agent reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The good work done by the two boarding schools connected with this agency is to be met with at every turn, and is becoming more and more evident every year. In the ex-pupils the usefulness of the education imparted to them, is not so much to be seen in progress made in farming or raising cattle on the reserve, as in obtaining employment from the settlers who are now almost encircling our reserves; at the same time I can point out some who, as well as earning wages from settlers, are also successful in cattle raising. The influence of education is also seen in the tidiness of the homes of ex-pupils, especially where the wife is the one that has been to school, for in cases where the husband only has been, it is not so noticeable.

The larger of the two schools above mentioned is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The present attendance of Indian children is 38, comprised of 14 boys and 24 girls. The institution is admirably conducted by a staff of ten Sisters of the Assumption, the principal being the Rev. E. J. Cunningham. Proper discipline is maintained throughout and the two class-rooms are well ordered by two efficient teachers, who take much interest in their work and are consequently having satisfactory results for their efforts. The children are always well clothed, and by their appearance show that they are well fed and happy.

The smaller boarding school is conducted by the Rev. J. R. Matheson, in connection with the Church of England Mission. The present attendance of Indian children is 10, viz., 5 boys and 5 girls; the conditions for attendance not being so good as for the other school, the number of Roman Catholics in the Cree bands of this agency being three times greater than that of the Protestants; the Chipewyan band being entirely Roman Catholic. In addition to the lessons they receive in the class-room, the male pupils acquire a knowledge of handling live stock.

Besides the pupils attending these two local schools, 3 boys are pupils at St. Joseph's Industrial School at Davisburg.

It is noticeable that the members of Keeheewin's band, No. 123, have recently been averse to sending their children to the boarding schools here; this is to be accounted for by the fact that they fully expect a day school to be established on their reserve, and are withholding their children until the matter is definitely settled. Formerly this band was the source from which the majority of the boarding school pupils was drawn.

With regard to the Chipewyan band. The members of this band have an objection to sending their children to the same school as the Crees; not that there is any rivalry between the bands, but they say that in a community of children of different breeds, it is sure to grow, and, as the Crees outnumber the Chipewyans their children would feel inferior. This band occupies two reserves situated about 12 miles apart, so that if the thought of instituting a day school was entertained, it would be necessary to have two, one on each reserve. This is a case where a boarding school on one or other of the reserves would be preferred to a day school on each; the southern reserve on which a Roman Catholic Mission has been long established having the first claim.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	144
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	11
Average attendance	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekoose boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school	48
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordons boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school	14

Mr. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is situated south of Coté reserve and about three miles from the town of Kamsack. The pupils are all Indian children from the adjacent reserves. The staff consists of Rev. Wm. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron; Miss McLaren, teacher; Miss Hill was seamstress till last fall when she resigned and was replaced by Miss Windel; Mr. Conrad was farmer till last month when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Brebner, who was formerly farmer at the school.

The matron, assistant matron and teacher here are all experienced in this class of work, having served many years in this school and good sterling progress has been made under their direction. The farm in connection with the school has been gradually added to each year and improved, so that it has become a source of considerable revenue to the school, as well as being a field of practical training for the boys at school. The live-stock kept at the school are also a source of revenue and are increasing under the better conditions which now exist. There has been a very fine barn built during the past year, or rather completed, as it was started some time ago. It is built on a large cement wall making ample room for all live-stock to be stabled in the basement, which is divided into double, single and box stalls, besides harness and oat rooms. The upper part is used for storing hay and fodder, crusher, chopper and such necessary things. A fine room for roots was made under the approach which had to be graded up for a bridge to get into the second story, it is roofed and walled with cement and as it has only one door which opens into the stable it is safe from frost.

The school in all its different branches of work has made a good showing and the children appear to be happy and contented, and as they are well fed, clothed and cared for there is no reason for complaint. Mr. McWhinney, the principal, is to be congratulated on the good work done in his school, especially as he always has a credit balance instead of a deficit as is so often found in some schools. There are 48 pupils enrolled in this school.

St. Phillips Boarding School.

This school is located on the east of Keeseekoose reserve and about 11 miles north of the town of Kamsack.

During the past year Rev. Father De Corby, the former principal was transferred to Manitoba and Rev. Father Ruelle is now the principal in charge. He is assisted by one of the Oblate fathers and four sisters, Sister St. Phillip being the teacher.

The general conditions in and around this school have been very much improved this year. Much better progress has been made in the school work as well as in the industrial branches. The farm is as yet small but it is being increased as fast as the scrub can be cut and cleared away. The land is so rough and covered with small bush that it is a very difficult task to get much under cultivation although every effort is being used to do so. The stables for the live-stock have also been improved and made better and more convenient for housing the cattle and horses. One very noticeable feature of the school work is that the children speak up clearly and plainly without any hesitation which is a marked improvement over past years. Rev. Father Ruelle is a manager and disciplinarian second to none and we look for steady improvement in this school. There are 30 pupils in attendance.

Valley River Day School

This school is centrally located in the Valley River reserve, or Gambler's reserve, and is about 16 miles west of the town of Grandview, Manitoba.

No certified teacher could be found for this school and Annie Clair Rattlesnake, a graduate of Birlte boarding school was employed to teach. She has done remarkably well and real good progress has been made by her pupils. The school has been kept clean and tidy, the children also have on all my visits been neatly dressed and neat and clean about their persons, showing that their teacher was doing a practical work among them. The children have kept up a very regular attendance and all appear to be bright and intelligent at their lessons, and it was a pleasant surprise to me to hear them speak up aloud with no sign of fear or shyness, so usually found. Eleven children attend here.

General.

While there is no doubt that the training received in the several schools has a great influence for good on the pupils who leave the schools at graduation, yet as among white pupils there are some who use these privileges to no good purpose. However we must consider that these Indians in Pelly agency are still a hunting band and not much interested in education, therefore do not care to have their children change too rapidly to the ways of white people. This condition naturally makes it very uphill work for graduates and ex-pupils to get settled in farming, as well as adding to the difficulties to be overcome by those in charge of the work on these reserves. There is much satisfaction, however, in the fact that each year lessens the hold that the old hunter has on the young farmer and it is hoped that in the near future the spirit of advancement and independence will entirely overcome that of superstition and racial habit

Perhaps the greatest evil which overthrows the graduate here is the drink habit. He being able to talk good English and being unknown in the towns, to pass for a half-breed, is tempted by the older Indians to act as middleman in the illicit liquor traffic, for which he is usually well paid. Still in the face of all those difficulties much good

is derived from educating these people They are able to transact any business without being cheated, they can also read of the doings of the world over, and thus get nearer to their white brother. The girls also make much better wives and keep themselves and their houses in better condition. Both boys and girls also take more interest in their work and better care of their implements and household goods. Therefore, while there is much room for improvement, when we consider that these people are still in the transition stage, there is much for which great credit is due them.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	138
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Muscowequans boarding school	36
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	29
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	10
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	5

Mr. Murison, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated in a central position adjoined to the reserve from which it takes its name. During the year considerable improvements have been made in the interior of the building, and it can now be classed as an up-to-date institution.

The dormitories and class-room have been enlarged, an acetylene gas plant for lighting the buildings installed, as well as a septic tank for the disposal of sewerage.

The health of the pupils has been very good and they are making good progress in the class room studies under the supervision of Sister Gilbert, their teacher. The girls are carefully looked after and receive training in general housekeeping and needlework which if taken advantage of would fit them to be capable house-wives.

There is a well-kept garden and farms in connection as well as a number of cattle, pigs, and poultry, the produce from which is used for the benefit of the school.

A capable farm instructor has charge of the farms and stock, and the boys are given training in general farm-work.

The pupils are recruited from the Muscowequan, Gordon and Poormans' reserves.

The present principal, Father Dugas, O.M.I., is energetic and capable.

The ex-pupils from this school have taken up farming as their occupation, and a number of them are making fair progress.

Gordons' Boarding School.

This school is situated in a central position on the Gordon reserve. The attendance is obtained from the Gordon and Poormans' reserves.

On April 1, Mr. Williams resigned his position as principal and was succeeded by Mr. Dudley Ward, who was in charge until August 1, when he had to leave owing to ill-health. Mr. W. A. Monck succeeded Mr. Ward, and is now in charge of the school, his wife acts as matron and his daughter as assistant. Mr. R. G. V. Cooper is the teacher. I have noted an improvement in the class-room work, more especially in reading, the pupils speak up better; but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Mr. Monck has installed a home-like feeling in the school, and appears to have gained the confidence of the girls.

There is no farm in connection with this school. The garden which has been a feature at this school in the past, was a failure owing to the illness of Mr. Ward.

The ex-pupils from this school have with a few exceptions turned out very well, especially the girls, who as a rule are clean and tidy housekeepers.

Day Star Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Star reserve in a location convenient to the winter habitation of the Indians.

The school-house and teacher's dwelling are both frame buildings. They are nicely painted and have an attractive appearance.

The water supply is obtained from a well in the near vicinity of the school-house.

There are 13 pupils enrolled. They are very regular in their attendance. The Indians take a great deal of interest in their school and the best of feeling exists between them and their teacher. Mrs. Smythe has taught at this school for about 14 years. The pupils are making progress at reading, writing and arithmetic. They are very bright and not at all backward in speaking up in the presence of strangers.

There is a small garden in connection, in which vegetables are grown, each child having charge of a special plot, the produce being used during the winter months for making vegetable soup which is served as a mid-day meal in addition to the biscuit supplied by the department.

The children attending this school are all pure Indians. There is a deep-rooted objection on the part of the parents to having their childrens' hair cut, and this has not been insisted on.

The ex-pupils are obedient and respectful and are putting the knowledge obtained in the school to practical use. I consider that Mrs. Smythe is doing good work and the school is a real benefit to this band.

Fishing Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve. The school and dwelling house are both log buildings.

There are at present 12 pupils enrolled. The attendance during the year has been very irregular, and the pupils have in consequence made very little progress.

The present teacher, Mr. James Clare, is the third during the year who has had charge. The attendance has improved under his management.

When this school was built the Indians had not made a start at farming, and the building was then located near the centre of population. The Indians are now making their homes near their farms, which are located near the west end of the reserve. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be advisable to erect a new school near the farm-house which is now the centre. This would enable the farm instructor to have supervision over the attendance.

General Remarks.—Regarding the effect of education upon reserve life I can say without hesitation that it has had beneficial effect. The extent of that influence has varied according to the location of the reserve.

On reserves whose population consisted of pure pagan Indians the first ex-pupils who returned to their homes had a very discouraging time of it, their civilized habits were laughed at, they were taunted with trying to ape the white man and in fact their lives were not worth living until they took to the blanket and went back to their old customs.

This influence has been removed to a large extent during the past few years, the turning point has been reached and the future welfare of the ex-pupil will largely depend upon his own ambition and progressiveness.

Very gratifying results have already in many instances been obtained. The policy of the department in advancing loans to ex-pupils to enable them to purchase oxen, &c., with which to make a start for themselves, has already had very marked results, it gives the boys a feeling of independence and responsibility.

In the past when the ex-pupils had to depend on their parents or their own efforts for a start they became discouraged and gave up before they accomplished anything.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 118
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.. 17
Average attendance at day school.. 6
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school. 41
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school. 5

Mr. Gooderham, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Day School.

The temporary day school held at Old Sun's Mission, pending the erection of the new boarding school building, has been carried on during the year but was not very successful, the attendance being very poor and irregular.

One reason, no doubt, being that the dwellings of the Indians are not as one might say centralized, but scattered over the reserve. Notwithstanding the inducement of a good dinner being provided every day for the pupils, the children either did not attend at all or came very irregularly. This day school was closed at the end of December.

The new boarding school building is now fast approaching completion and is a splendid building for the purpose, being built and fitted up with every regard for the health of the inmates. It stands on a good high location, within view of the town of Gleichen, and about one mile distant from the railway station.

Crowstand (R.C.) Boarding School.

The Crowstand (R.C.) boarding school is about two miles south of Cluny station and is doing good work.

The various ex-pupils of the reserve have got along very fairly during the year. I have not had any serious complaints against them. Most of them make a good living by working for white settlers, hay making, coal mining and hauling coal, gravel, &c., for sale in the adjacent towns.

Our farming operations have not yet commenced, but we hope to make a thorough good start this coming spring and to get some of the Indians settled in the new houses to be built for them out of their band funds. They will be settled on their individual farms and will be started in this, to them, new enterprise, in a much better shape than many of the immigrants who settle in this country are able to do. The ex-pupils will then be able to show what they can do.

I hope to be able to make a favourable report of the ex-pupils' progress in this branch next year.

The ex-pupils make use of the English language in doing business with the white people, and they no doubt find it a great convenience in being able to do so without the aid of an interpreter.

Two or three of them who were taught carpenter work at the Industrial schools can make good wages during the summer working in the towns, their work being fully equal to that of the average white carpenter of this country.

It is, and will be, a matter of time to wean them from some of their old tribal customs and habits, but I have no doubt but that it will be done in the future.

Some of the female pupils, indeed the majority of them, make very good house wives, and their training in household duties at the boarding schools materially helps them when they are married and adds to the comfort of their husbands and families.

Schools.

In my last annual report we had one boarding school and one day school, the former under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other the Church of England. The day school was an experiment, but on account of the distance from the various camps and the nature of their occupations, which necessitated their continually moving about from place to place, sometimes nearer, sometimes completely out of range, it did not prove a success and the department decided to close operations and on December 31, 1911, this school was closed.

The Crowfoot boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church is doing a good work and the staff are striving in every way to advance and improve on what they heretofore have been doing. A few years ago they only worked a small garden and kept two or three cows. Now they have a number of milch cows, pigs and poultry, a large plot of ground for a garden, in which they grow all kinds of vegetables and about fifteen acres of ground in which they grow grain and oats, principally oats. In this way the pupils gain a knowledge and become familar with the different kinds of work and how it should be done. These remarks apply quite as much to the girls as the boys, as the girls in addition to sewing, knitting, baking, in fact ordinary housework, are taught how to make butter, work in the garden and the care of fowls.

The new Church of England boarding school is completed with the exception of a few details, and I expect will be in a position to receive pupils very shortly. This is a fine building, modern and up-to-date in every respect.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	248
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (R.C.) boarding school	49
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	11

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve. Two boarding schools, the Blood Roman Catholic and Blood Church of England, and the St. Joseph's industrial school provide educational facilities. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, inspector of Roman Catholic Indian schools, reports fully on St. Joseph's industrial school. This report will be found in the appendix.

Mr. Hyde, the agent, reports on the boarding schools as follows:

Blood Church of England Boarding School.

The Church of England boarding school of the Blood reserve has for principal the Rev. S. Middleton, who being a graduate of an agricultural college in England, is specially well fitted for the position.

They have accommodation at this school for 50 pupils and have 42 on the roll. The buildings are well kept, clean and home-like, and there is now being built a boys' home 24 by 55 feet, which will give them all the accommodation necessary.

In addition to the usual class-room work, two nights a week are devoted to reading, lectures on farming, stock raising, hygiene, and articles from the 'Canadian Century' are read, and explained, of which the pupils take notes, and are afterwards examined. Two nights are devoted to drills, calisthenics, exercises and other amusements, and the other evenings of the week they are left to amuse themselves as best they can, when numerous games are provided for their entertainment. All kinds of outdoor sports are encouraged in their seasons.

I witnessed the other evening the class being put through their drills and exercises, in which they were very proficient, also in their rendering of patriotic songs. If they could only get a gymnasium added to their equipment it would not only be a great attraction to the pupils but a great physical benefit as well.

The farm and garden are models of their kind; they raised 14 tons of potatoes, 1,000 cabbages and other vegetables, such as carrots, onions, turnips, beets, and parsnips, more than they require for their own use; also 1,500 bushels of oats and some hay, off their own land. They also made more butter than was required at the mission.

The neat, tidy and clean way they kept their stables is well worthy of mention.

The ex-pupils, as a rule, are encouraged to look on the mission as their home, of which very many take advantage. The girls on being discharged from school with very few exceptions marry at once, in fact for the last year or two of school life they are looking forward to that end to their school existence, and envy the girls who have not attended school, and who generally marry at an earlier age than 18. A notable exception to this is Minnie Acres, who is making a good living dressmaking on the reserve.

The boys to begin with are not very steady workers, and as long as they can earn enough to supply their current wants, are satisfied, but after a year or two out of school, you can see a marked improvement in some of them. One of the greatest benefits of school life is the improved conditions of living over the whole reserve. The ex-pupils naturally object to returning to the old ways once having had a comfortable place to live in, with the effect that they influence their elders so that there are now many home-like, well-furnished houses on the reserve and any one visiting them would be surprised at the up-to-date condition now existing, and as one good home begets another it will only be a matter of a few years until all the Indians on the reserve are comfortably housed and without overcrowding.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The Roman Catholic boarding school, Blood reserve, is presided over by the Rev. E. Rioux, O.M.I., and a competent staff of 8 Sisters, they have accommodation for 50 pupils, and have 22 boys and 22 girls on the roll. During the year they have added 12 boys and 4 girls to their school roll. 1 girl and 5 boys have been discharged, 1 died and 3 transferred to Dunbow industrial school.

The usual studies in school are consistently taught, the pupils showing particularly well in drawing, geography, arithmetic and writing, also the girls in knitting, needlework, &c., the pupils taking, at the fair at McLeod, no less than 23 prizes. The health of the pupils has been excellent.

The pupils are encouraged in all outdoor and indoor games and are as happy, fat and contended a lot of youngsters as you would find anywhere.

They have a brass band recently established, which is making great progress.

The Sisters are actuated with one idea, the betterment and uplifting of the children under their charge.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	124
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins boarding school	6
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	17
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school	6

There are no day schools in this agency, but as will be seen from the above statement a large percentage of the children of school age are enrolled at the boarding and industrial schools in the province, principally the St. Albert school.

Mr. Verreau, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

In connection with this school I beg to say that here is carried on quite an extensive system of mixed farming. The boys who are old enough are given instruc-

tion in the proper cultivation of the land and trained in the handling of horses and the care of live stock generally. The girls are taught house-keeping in all its branches, *i.e.* to cook, to make dresses, and to care for a house and keep it orderly and clean.

I would make especial mention of the girls from the Michel reserve, the most of whom marry white men and make good housewives and are a credit to the school and its training.

The effect of education on the Indian children of this agency has been of far greater benefit to them, both morally and physically, than would perhaps be deemed possible, when it is taken into consideration the life they leave when they enter school and the conditions they return to on their discharge.

Their school life has been imbued with self respect; so consequently, the boys who are married, take care of the wives and families, providing them with all possible for their material comfort. By the training of their minds in their scholastic courses they have a better reasoning power, and are more self-reliant and better capable of deciding wisely for themselves and their condition generally.

The wisdom of the young men marrying girls who, like themselves, have had the advantage of a school training, is most apparent in the environment of their home life; where better cooking, cleanliness and order are more evident than in the homes of their parents, who had not the advantages of education, or been subjected to discipline.

In the matter of farming and the care of stock the young men graduates of the industrial schools have a full knowledge and may be considered capable; but the lack of constancy in their work is the cause of greater success not being attained.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	168
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	28
Average attendance	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins boarding school	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	11
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Alberts boarding school	2

Mr. Mann, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is located on Ermineskin's reserve, and about a mile from Hobbema Siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is conducted by the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption under the Rev. Father Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal. The buildings are all frame and heated by stoves. In the way of fire protection the school has two fire-escapes, extinguishers, pails and axes, and the pupils are carefully exercised in the practice of the fire-drill.

Fifty children are enrolled as resident pupils, twenty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. They are of healthy appearance and are cleanly and neatly attired. There is a senior and junior division under different teachers and in separate rooms. The teaching is excellent, and the pupils are making good progress in all grades. They read distinctly, and the work in arithmetic shows an intelligent grasp; the other subjects of the programme of studies have received due attention. Instrumental and vocal music is taught; the girls of the mandolin club play very nicely, and during the year gave several interesting entertainments. Good practical instruction is given in domestic work, sewing, knitting and gardening. This institution is well managed and the most rigid cleanliness is observed throughout.

Five pupils were discharged from this school during the year, but only two belonged to Hobbema reserves, Jane Natuwasis, who has since married an Indian of the reserve, is doing well, and Johnny Oldpan, also living on the reserve and working with his father. There were two deaths in the school resulting from pneumonia.

Several young men, ex-pupils of this school, are engaged in farming on the reserve and are doing fairly well.

Samson's Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of Samson's reserve, Mrs. Watters, teacher.

The attendance at this school has been steadily increasing during the year.

For March quarter, 1911, average daily attendance	13
For June quarter, 1911, average daily attendance	14
For September quarter, 1911, average daily attendance	20
For December, quarter, 1911, average daily attendance	19

The above increase is due to the department's plan of having the children conveyed to school from the remote parts of the reserve, and the mid-day meal, both of which have been in force over a year.

In different branches of studies fair progress has been made. Mrs. Watters is a very energetic teacher, and in addition to the class-room work, instructs the pupils in sewing and knitting, the material for which is supplied by the department.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	80
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (C.E.) boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (R.C.) boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	10

Mr. Yeomans, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in connection with this agency.

The Roman Catholic, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, has enrolled, boys 13; girls 12=25. The pupils of this school show good progress, school building, outbuildings and yards are well kept, clean and tidy, the boys work in the garden, care for the stock, and chore generally. The girls assist in general house work, bread-making and sewing.

The C. of E., or Victoria boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, has enrolled 17 boys, 8 girls=25. Owing to the retirement of the former principal and other frequent changes in the membership of the staff, progress has not been as satisfactory as formerly. Gardening is quite extensively gone into, vegetables more than sufficient to supply the needs of the school are grown. Besides gardening the boys look after the stock and assist with the house work and bread-making. The girls also take lessons in sewing and general house work.

A closer and more direct connection between the school life of the boarding school pupil and his future occupation on the reserve would be of great benefit; the difference between the limited garden operations under the direction of the principal or supervisor of the school and the responsibility of independent effort in connection with his farm operations rather nonplusses the average boarding school pupil. If, therefore, agriculture were more extensively gone into in connection with the schools, and which could be done with advantage to the school, or if as was formerly noted, the senior pupils could during the proper seasons operate locations for two years previous to their discharge, the gap would be filled and the pupil would on leaving school go direct to his farm with the prospect of an almost immediate return from his previous efforts, and with a better knowledge of farm work generally to help him along. As is the case

with the majority of the Indians, hard work done with a year to wait for results does not appeal to the Indian mind. Yet once the gap is bridged I find that the majority, especially the ex-pupils, are eager to advance and become independent.

It would also be to advantage if the pupils were allowed to assist in the operation of the farming outfits and become familiar with machinery and implements. I have where practicable. engaged ex-pupils as assistants in working the outfits here and find that under proper instruction they readily acquire practical ability, several are now almost capable of operating the plough-engine and other machinery unassisted

During the past season the ex-pupils who have taken up farming made a good showing, and the results of their efforts were encouraging. Assistance is granted in the way of teams and outfits; breaking is done and seed supplied, also building material and house furnishings; the only restriction being that the applicant must first practically demonstrate his intentions.

Working outfits consisting of team, harness and wagon were supplied to the following ex-pupils during the past season:—

C. of E. Bdg' sch'.—Herbert White Owl, Tom Little Plume, Hartwell Big Bull.

Dunbow Ind'.—Geo. Bastine, Chas Grier, Jno. Crow Eagle, Ben White Bull.

This outfit is a conditional loan, payable in five yearly instalments, breaking up to 40 acres and seed for this is free grant.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	171
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	23
Average attendance	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	34
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quills boarding school	47

Mr. Batty, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are now only two schools in active operation situated on this agency, a boarding school and a day school.

Blue Quills Boarding School.

This school is situated on the west side of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, and is managed by a reverend principal, assisted by several Sisters of Charity. The total number of pupils at present is 54, 29 boys and 25 girls. Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in the different classes, during the year. In addition to an education, the girls are taught cooking, sewing and other household work, while the boys assist at gardening and other light and useful work. The dormitories, dining room, class room and other apartments are commodious, well furnished, ventilated and kept in a clean and tidy condition. Outside fire escapes, fire drill and other precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the children from the danger of fire, but owing to the lack of an adequate supply of water, there would be no hope of saving the buildings or their contents, should a fire occur. The general health of the pupils during the year has been good. There were 11 pupils admitted to and 9 discharged from the school during the year.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the south portion of the Whitefish Lake reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist church, Mrs. Allbritt is the teacher; she shows a commendable interest in her work There are 22 children at present on the roll, 16 boys and 6 girls. The average attendance during the year has been high and the progress made by the pupils very satisfactory.

Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake Day Schools.

These schools were not opened during the year, owing to most of the children at both places having been sent to Blue Quills boarding and Red Deer industrial schools. There are 34 children from this agency at present attending the latter.

Ex-Industrial and Boarding School Pupils

During the year 1910 five boys were given assistance by the department to enable them to start farming on their own account, but I regret to say that with one exception they have shown no inclination to settle down to steady work so far. However, I am of the opinion that they were too young to settle down to the hum-drum life of a farmer, and I look forward to their making good in a year or two. Two of Red Deer industrial ex-pupils are at present attending the Alberta college, with a view to fitting themselves for the church, or some other profession, and several of the ex-girl pupils are at present engaged as domestic servants with families at Vegreville, and are giving excellent satisfaction. As an offset to the foregoing unfavourable report, I beg to respectfully add that there are a number of the older ex-pupils, belonging to this agency, who have shown the advantage obtained by a school education and training. James Steinhauer, an ex-pupil of Red Deer, has been engaged as interpreter and carpenter at this agency for over five years, and is paid a salary of $40 per month; he also owns about 30 head of good cattle and a number of horses. Joshua Apow, also of Red Deer school, is at present engaged by the department at the Morley agency, as interpreter. Harrison Steinhauer, another ex-pupil of the same school, was teacher of the Whitefish Lake day school during the year 1910, and gave first class satisfaction, he has gone back to farming and is doing well, having the largest area under cultivation of any individual Indian of this agency; besides owning a number of good cattle, he owns a team of driving mares worth $500, which he raised himself. Edward Redcrow, an ex-pupil of Blue Quills boarding school, is also doing well; he refused the sum of $575 this year, for a team of heavy mares which he raised himself.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 26
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school.. 18

The Indian agent reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are on this agency 35 children of school age; of these 18 are in attendance at the Sarcee boarding school; 2 are enrolled at Dunbow industrial school, but are home on sick leave, while 3 attend the public school at High River for the greater part of the year. One of the healthy ones was formerly a pupil of the McDougall Orphanage at Morley, and is now about 16 years of age.

Situation of School.—The Sarcee boarding school is situated on the Sarcee reserve near the southeast corner, and quite close to Fish Creek, and also the agency headquarters.

Building and Lands.—It is an old frame building now quit unfit for the purpose for which it is used, being unsanitary and very cold in winter. It is much regretted by the staff, children, Indians, and all concerned, that the new school planned to be built during the past summer was not proceeded with.

Recreation grounds, pasture and garden, include in all about 10 acres.

The assistant principal, who is the teacher and has entire supervision of the boys , is an enthusiastic and energetic worker, and has had a good effect on the boys. During the year two different matrons have been in charge, both of whom have done good work. The wife of the assistant principal also assists in the work of the school, and being a trained nurse is able to care for the health of the pupils in a practical manner. The building is kept neat and clean; the girls are taught household duties,

sewing, and beadwork, while the boys care for the horses, cattle, garden and wood supply of the institution.

The school staff consists of the principal, who is also the missionary for the reserve, the assistant principal, the matron, besides the wife of the assistant principal, who also assists in the work of the school.

Ex-Pupils.—Altogether there are, of different schools, 23 graduates on this reserve, besides two who were for a time in the McDougall Orphanage at Morley, and some others who attended day-school here some years ago for a short time, but who, as a consequence, have been able to pick up some knowledge of English. Ex-pupils who have graduated number almost 20 per cent of the adult members of the band. As to the progress of these ex-pupils it is very disappointing with, however, a few exceptions. This, however, can for the most part be readily counted for when we consider the opportunities for retrogression.

The influence of the schools can be readily seen in added intelligence, greater neatness and cleanliness, and more thrifty habits. Some two or three of the boys are doing well, notably John Onespot and Jim Starlight, the former of whom is in the employ of the department as chief stockman, at a salary of $50 per month. Jim Starlight and one or two others desire to start farming next season, and with a little help, judicious oversight, tact and sympathy will, I believe, have good success Should these have success, others will later follow their example, as I know a number of the boys are now dissatisfied with the lives they have been living since leaving the schools, and desire to do better, if shown the way under wise and sympathetic leadership.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) boarding school	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake (R.C.) boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake (C.E.) boarding school	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (R.C.) boarding school	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (C.E.) boarding school	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school	16

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school.	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school	42

The large district under the heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson. The Lesser Slave Lake agency is under the charge of Dr. W. B. L. Donald, and the educational matters under this wide area are dealt with in reports from him and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, in Dr. Donald's agency, receives only a day school grant of $500 per annum. A grant of $300 per annum is also paid to the school at Peace River Crossing, conducted by the Church of England.

The reports of Dr. Donald and Inspector Conroy are given below.

Report of Dr. Donald.

St. Bernard Mission, Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated in the village of Grouard, on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake. This is the largest school in the district, having forty pupils enrolled. The main building, a three story structure, is 72 by 28 feet, and contains the girls' dormitories, dining and recreation rooms, kitchen and the quarters of the staff. This building is heated by a hot-air furnace.

The boys' building, 61 by 25 feet, contains the boys' dormitory, dining and recreation rooms and one class-room.

A third building contains two dormitories, 27 by 16¾ feet. A fourth building is occupied by two more class-rooms each 30½ by 24½ feet. There is a hospital in connection with this mission where the children can be placed if necessary. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting purposes in all these buildings. Two wells and Buffalo lake furnish water for all purposes.

There is a small farm and an excellent garden surrounding this mission where the children get some useful instruction.

In the class-room the pupils are taught reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and spelling.

The girls are also taught to cook and sew.

St. Henry's Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion, Alberta.

This school is situated at Fort Vermilion on the Peace river, and is the most northerly school in this district. The building is a frame structure, 80 by 35 feet, built on the banks of the Peace river, and is surrounded by a farm and garden of 80 acres. On this farm the boys are taught gardening, farming and the care of stock. Instruction is given in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught to sew and care for the house.

This building is heated by a furnace. Coal oil is used for lighting purposes. The water supply is obtained from the Peace river.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the shores of Whitefish lake. The main building is two stories high and is 28 x 24 feet, with a wing 16 x 14 feet. There is a carpenter shop and store-houses besides the mission buildings. All these buildings are built of logs.

Wood stoves and coal oil lamps furnish the heating and lighting. Buckets and barrels are kept filled with water in case of fire. The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

The girls are also instructed in sewing, knitting and the art of housekeeping, while the boys work in the garden and take care of stock. The lake furnishes an excellent water supply.

St. François Xavier Roman Catholic Mission Boarding School, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This school is built on the high, well drained ground overlooking Sturgeon lake.

It is surrounded by a large tract of land 30 or 40 acres of which are under cultivation. This land again is surrounded by Indian reserve.

The main building is 27 x 40 feet, three stories high, with an annex 27 x 20 feet, containing the apartments of the staff, children's dormitories, dining rooms and kitchen.

Another building 30 x 25 feet, two stories high, contains the class-room and the recreation rooms.

The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

Sturgeon lake furnishes a good supply of water for all purposes.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammer and geography, and seem to be making good progress in these studies.

The boys work in the garden and help in the care of the stock.

The girls learn sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

St. Martin's Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Wabiscaw, Alta.

This school is built on a point running out into the smaller Wabiscaw lake, about 2½ miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

The main building is three stories high, 42 x 32 feet, with a wing 24 x 20 feet. The class-room is on the ground floor of the wing. The dining-room, dormitories, kitchen and recreation rooms being in the main building.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, grammer, arithmetic and geography.

There is a large garden on this point in which the children are taught to work.

St. Peter's Mission School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the north shore of Buffalo lake at the mouth of Hart river.

This school receives a grant of $500 per annum for the tuition of Indian children.

These children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, spelling, grammar and geography.

The boys work in the garden and farm surrounding the school. The girls learn sewing and cooking.

St. John's Boarding School, Church of England, Wabiscaw, Alberta.

This school is built on a hill overlooking the larger Wabiscaw lake, and is surrounded by about 40 acres of land.

The building is 1½ stories high and 24 x 33 feet with a wing 22 x 16 feet. It is heated by wood stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps. The situation of this school is a very good one, open and dry.

The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography.

An excellent garden furnishes recreation and instruction for the boys, while the girls receive a domestic training.

Christ Church Mission, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, receives a grant of $300 per annum for the tuition of Indian children. The school is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, about 18 miles from the Crossing and 3 or 4 miles from the Indian reserve.

The children are taught the ordinary branches, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography

An excellent farm surrounds this mission and affords a training ground for the children.

The pupils of all these schools are intelligent and industrious and are making good progress in their studies, especially in reading and writing. I think the children are getting a better grasp of the English language than they did a few years ago. This will have an effect on reserve life as most of the fathers are anxious that their children learn to speak English. This desire is primarily more the result of immigration than of education.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

I beg to submit my report on the boarding schools I visited during 1911, in Treaty 8 and Mackenzie district.

The Roman Catholic Missions have established schools at Forts Chipewyan, Resolution and Providence, and the Church of England Mission at Hay river. The latter Mission has also day schools at Fort Chipewyan, Simon and Macpherson. The Roman Catholic Mission is building a boarding school as Fort Smith, which is expected to be in operation next fall.

It is not to be expected that in so northerly a district the school building should come up to the standard set for the organized provinces; nevertheless, the accommodation is good, and the actual work done above reproach.

Chipewyan.

The boarding school at Chipewyan, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission, is one main building with two wings. Its length, fronting on the lake, is 105 feet. The school is well situated on high ground, protected on three sides by rising ground and timber and is only exposed to a south wind from the lake.

The foundations are of stone, 18 inches thick. The walls are logs, sheeted both outside and inside with planks. Galleries opening from the ground and second floors, run the entire frontage of the building.

The building is economically planned, the rooms are all exceptionally well lighted, and the ventilation is very fair.

There are four dormitories, two for boys and two for girls. Their measurements are 37 x 32 x 8; 32 x 66 x 8; 31 x 22 x 8 and 37 x 32 x 8.

These give accommodation, according to departmental regulation, for 51 pupils. The class-rooms are two in number: one 52 x 23 x 7·6, accommodating with regard to floor space 75 pupils, and cubic space, 32 pupils; the other is 37 x 20 x 7·6, accommodating, floor space, 46 pupils, and cubic space, 22 pupils. The total accommodation is for 54 pupils. The average attendance is about 45. There is no hospital, but a special room is kept for cases of sickness. There are two fire escapes from the dormitories.

Two hot air furnaces give every satisfaction, stoves are also placed in the larger dormitories and classrooms.

The water supply is obtained from a force pump from the lake to the kitchen, where the reservoirs are placed. An independent pump is kept ready in case of fire. There is also a well in the rear of the building.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulations of the department. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught elementary carpentering and farming. The boys help in the general work around the mission. The girls take turns in the kitchen, and are given enough practical experience to stand them in good stead when they leave school.

The mission has drained a little lake in the rear to provide a garden. There they raise enough vegetables for use in the school, and about 800 bushels of potatoes.

The mission owns 8 cows, a bull, and 4 heifers.

Fort Resolution.

At Resolution the Roman Catholic Mission erected a new school building, which has only been occupied a year. An addition is shortly to be added, which will make it the largest building north of Edmonton in Treaty 8 district.

At present it is three stories high, a main building measuring 40 x 30, and two wings of 20 x 40 each. It is an exceedingly well-built frame structure, with a good stone foundation.

The ground floors of both wings are used as class-rooms; the second floor of one wing is the chapel, with the dome obliterating the third floor. The second floor of the other wing is the recreation room, and the third floor the girls' dormitories. The boys' dormitory is the third floor of the main building.

The building is, on the whole, well divided though the staircases are a little dark, and pretty narrow and steep. However, there are outside staircases descending from the dormitories and recreation rooms, so there is practically no danger of accident in case of fire.

The ventilation of dormitories and class-rooms has been well attended to. The windows open at both top and bottom, and are so arranged that a good current of air can be obtained at any time. Doors open on to spacious galleries from dormitories, class-rooms and recreation rooms. Eight large windows in each of the above rooms give ample light, coal-oil lamps, of course, are used at night.

The class-rooms are equipped with two black-boards, two maps. Three long desks accommodate 24 pupils; the rest sit at long tables.

The department last year sent in 25 iron bedsteads and springs but no mattresses. Each child now has four good blankets and a feather pillow. They have, of course, their individual towel, comb and basin.

Water is supplied from a well under the kitchen, and is pumped to the kitchen and the girls' dormitory. I understand that when the new wing is built, a system of pumps will be extended to the rest of the main rooms.

Two rooms are reserved as infirmaries, one for the boys, one for the girls. They were not used this year, as there was not a single case of illness.

Two cellars, 40 x 16, 18 x 16, both 8 feet high and joined by a passage 22 x 4, keep the building from dampness. These are neither floored nor walled as yet, but that will be attended to later on. The cellars are used as store rooms, and contain also two large hot-air furnaces which give every satisfaction.

Besides the school building there are two ice-houses, two store-houses, one barn, two closets, a large house for the priests, and one now used as a store-house, formerly the old school.

The stock comprises 5 milch cows, 4 oxen and 2 spring calves.

The garden is good. The soil seems to be exceptionally fertile, and under systematic cultivation yields a surprising crop of vegetables. About 4 acres are under garden at present, but this area is steadily being added to. This year's crop of vegetables included beans, peas, turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, and tomatoes, which latter, however, did not ripen on the vine, though they grew to a fair size. Cucumbers and squash were tried without success, but last autumn saw close on to four hundred bushels of potatoes in the store-houses.

The grounds around the school building are kept clean and tidy. The building itself is on high ground; and the hundred yards between it and the lake have been cleared, so that the school is the most prominent landmark at Resolution. The accommodation will be greatly increased by the erection of the new wing, to be occupied next autumn. This wing is to be 22 x 50, three stories high, and will contain three large class-rooms. This will necessitate purchasing blackboards, desks, maps, a globe, &c. The present rooms are not too extravagantly equipped in these respects, to say nothing of providing equipment for three more rooms.

The dormitories measure as follows:—

Girls' dormitory, 8,268 cubic feet accommodation	16
Boys' " 11,890 " "	23
Small boys' dormitory, 6,270 cubic feet accommodation	12
Total accommodation for	51

Regular fire and military drill vary a curriculum which follows strictly along the lines set down by the department. The boys help in the garden, and with the wood and furnaces; the girls do all the sewing and knitting for the school. Each girl over twelve takes her turn in the kitchen for a month, and at the end of that time they have learned to do all the cooking for the children's refectory. The food is as good and as plentiful as could be desired anywhere in civilization.

For fire protection, as stated before, there are outside stairways from the dormitories, class-rooms and recreation rooms. There are also two chemical engines provided by the department, and pails of water are always ready and filled in convenient places.

Hay River Boarding School.

The only boarding school controlled by the Church of England in my district is at Hay River.

The mission is situated on the east bank of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. It is far enough back from Great Slave lake to escape the sweep of wind and is further sheltered by a varied growth of fair-sized timber.

The school is an old building, the original log house has been added to from time to time to meet the steady increase of attendance. The result is not all that might be desired. The ceilings of the first two stories are low, the lighting is insufficient and the ventilation poor. The third story, however, is very much higher, having for ceiling the gable roof, and the lighting and ventilation are extremely good. The ground floor of the original building consists of a large class-room 22 x 17·7 x 8·5, a bedroom, study and rather dark stairs leading to the upper floor.

There have been several additions to the main building. The numerous additions, however, do not tend to make a convenient boarding school. I understand that Bishop Holmes intends tearing away the additions next summer, and erecting a new building adjoining the main one. When the new building is finished it will afford greatly increased accommodation, and I think the school will be entitled to a materially increased grant as soon as the wing is in operation. The present buildings will accommodate, in the class-rooms floor space, 785—49 pupils; cubic space, 6,478—25 pupils; and in the dormitories, 1,375 feet floor space, and cubic space 12,000 feet—24 pupils. The present average attendance is 32.

There are four cellars, one 10 x 10 x 5.6, floored and walled in planks, one 8 x 8 x 5.6, walled in logs; one 9 x 9 x 5 walls and floors of planks; and one 10 x 10 x 6 also walled and floored with panks. These serve as store-rooms for vegetables, &c

The foundations of the buildings are wooden blocks. The walls are of substantial logs, lime plastered. The main building has a plank roof, but the additions boast metallic shingles.

Five stoves are used for heating during the winter, oil lamps for the staff and candles for the pupils.

The water supply is obtained from the river; a pump is used in summer, but two large holes are dug through the ice in winter. Barrels for storing water are conveniently situated.

There are no fire extinguishers, but pails are always kept filled and ready, and axes for emergencies are placed near the doors. In summer the garden hose is kept attached to the pump; a fire bell is so situated that it can be rung from either outside or inside the building, and can be heard as far as the Hudson's Bay Company store. Fire drill is regularly practised, and an excellent record has been established. In summer every pupil is outside the building in less than a minute. In winter the pupils, attired in sufficient clothing, are outside the building in less than three minutes. The older children are trained to assist the younger ones.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulations laid down by the department. Besides this, there is considerable attention paid to the general practical knowledge so essential to the Indian boy or girl. The boys are taught the use of saw, axe and

plane, and are kept at work until they are capable of erecting a house. They learn to haul and square logs, and set them in place. They learn general farm work; are proficient at breaking ground, and tending it, and learn to milk and tend cattle. The mission deserves to be highly commended for its practical and efficient work.

The latrines, three in number, are all outside. New holes are dug every year. The outbuildings include a house for cleaning fish, for storing fish, with a cellar for ice; a shop, a tool house, stable, warehouse, a new building 2½ stories high; two wood-sheds; staff's dwelling, church, 2 sled stores, and an interpreter's house. The stables are well away from the dwelling houses. All the outbuildings are in good repair.

There are nine or ten acres of land under cultivation as garden. This year the crop of potatoes amounted to over 1,000 bushels.

The mission owns two milk cows, one bull, three calves. Young heifers are to be sent in in the spring. A horse formerly used for ploughing and hauling wood has strayed into the woods and has failed to be located.

Providence Mision Boarding School.

The most northerly school in the Mackenzie District is the one under the Roman Catholic church at Providence. The foundations are blocks of wood, the walls are logs, covered on the outside with tar paper and planks. Their thickness is about ten inches.

There is a new wing under construction which will add greatly to the school. It will be a three-story addition, 30 by 30 feet, and will contain several class-rooms and dormitories.

The accommodation at present is just about sufficient for the grant from the department. There are five large dormitories, whose cubic space is 27,246 cubic feet, sufficient for 64 pupils. The class-rooms are three in number, whose floor space is sufficient for over a hundred pupils, but whose cubic space, 15,375 feet, accommodates only 61.

A small dormitory is kept ready for cases of sickness.

The foundations of the main building are blocks of wood; the walls are logs covered outside with tar paper and planks, bringing them up to 10 inches in thickness. The lighting and ventilation are good.

From both the boys' and girls' dormitories there are outside staircases in case of fire. In almost all the missions economy of space has been determined to the inside stairways, and there should be at least a ladder from dormitory windows in case of emergency. There are no fire extinguishers at Providence, but pails are kept ready.

The water supply is obtained from the river. The mission is situated some 80 or 90 feet above the water. A small tramway is built to the water's edge to overcome the difficulty of hauling pails of water up a very steep bank. A force pump is also in use during the summer. The water is stored in barrels near the kitchen, and distributed throughout the building in pails.

There is no furnace; 6 stoves are used which seem to give satisfaction.

The class-work follows the requirements of the department. Besides this, the boys are taught the use of axe and saw, and the girls receive instruction in cooking and sewing. General manual training has been found unpractical in the district. General use of ordinary tools, however, is essential, and is dealt with in every boarding school.

The mission owns 28 head of cattle. They are in danger, however, of becoming inbred.

The garden, for so northerly a district, is exceptionally fine. Experiments are being carried on with different seeds and flowers. The Mission raises from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of potatoes every year, besides vegetables of various kinds, and some grain used for the cattle.

General Remarks.—There remains to say but one word, which applies to all the schools in my district. The schools are well worth visiting. I was surprised to find in such a far-away district, the comfort and ample accommodation offered the Indian children. The nuns and missionaries are to be very highly commended for the success of their great labours. Things are far from perfect yet. At such a distance from civilization it takes a whole year to obtain supplies from outside, and the freight rates are ruinous. But with reasonable assistance from the department, these schools should continue to bear very favourable comparison with any boarding school in Southern Alberta. The highest of praise is due these men and women who, through their untiring efforts, have sown the seed of Christianity and learning among the Indians and marked in a splendid manner the progress of civilation through the far North Land.

Outside Treaty.

A day school is in operation at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District. There is also a boarding school at Fort Providence, Mackenzie river, for which a grant for 65 pupils is provided. This school is outside the limits of Treaty No. 8, but is visited annually by Inspector Conroy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	372
Number of pupils enrolled	252
Average attendance	107
Number enrolled at Port Simpson	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza	1
Number enrolled at Williams Lake	5

Mr. R. E. Loring, the agent, reports on the schools in the agency as follows:—

Kitselas School.

This school is situated fairly centrally in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. Its teacher is Mr. Louis Edgar. The attendance is yet somewhat irregular for the reason that the children's parents absent themselves at intervals, especially during the summer months.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is located fairly centrally in the village. The teacher is Miss A. L. Tomlinson. It is making good progress, and its elevating effect on the community is apparent.

Kitwanga School.

This school, centrally located in the village, is making good progress. The teacher is Miss F. B. Kemp. This school has usually a large and regular attendance. The teaching is good on every point, and the results are most gratifying.

Andimaul School.

This school is fairly centrally located in the village. It has usually a large attendance. The new teacher is Mr. John M. Hardy. This school is doing good work, and is productive of general progress.

Kitsegukla School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Susan Edgar. Here the school work had been somewhat backward on account of the people of the old village being dilatory in joining the new settlement. But it is hoped that ere long the community will have enough children of school age to afford an increased attendance.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north end of the Hazelton townsite, and thus about centrally placed in the Indian village. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. This school has generally a large attendance, which is being well sustained. The teaching is excellent in every respect, and the results derived are highly satisfactory. The girl pupils are being likewise taught sewing, knitting, and in ways of other domestic science, and the progress made is very encouraging.

Glen Vowel School.

This school is located in the centre of the Sikedack reserve. The teacher is Miss Agnes Law. This school is making steady and well sustained progress, and the general results are productive of good.

Kispiax School.

For the use of this school the department erected, painted and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and perfect in all its appointments, inclusive of fittings. From a hygienic respect it is most adequate for the large attendance obtained here. It is situated on an eminence of ground, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. In this building, school has been taught since November 15, 1910. The teacher is Rev. R. W. Lee, and the general progress made is very satisfactory.

Kisegegas School.

This school is the most northerly in this district, and has a very good native teacher named Joshua J. Harvey. The school building is centrally located in the new village, of late years laid off, and is making fair progress. The teacher, assisted by his wife, are effecting good general results. The girls are taught to sew, knit, cook, &c., &c.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, and about 4 miles to the southeast of here. The teacher is Rev. Father A. Godfrey, O.M.I. On account of the children's parents being frequently away—a condition fast changing under present developments—this school is not as regularly attended as one would wish, but the progress made is encouraging.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the schools herein referred to, it is to be stated that under the fast approaching conditions, and the modes of travel rendering them readier in touch, the results will be greatly augmented.

In regard to the progress of ex-pupils of the schools of the different classes, and the general effect of education upon the reserve life, the instances of such are yet too isolated in this district to express a ready opinion. But the people of the respective reserves become readily infused with the spirit of observing manners and deportment, taught in the schools, and the instruction imparted on matters of hygiene as prescribed, and in that respect a great amount of good is steadily being effected.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	257
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	202
Average attendance	98
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza institute	20
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson G. and B. home	1

Mr. Iver Fougner, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows: Since Mr. Fougner's report was compiled the Bella Bella school has been re-opened in charge of Miss Trantor, an experienced teacher.

The educational system of the Bella Coola agency is composed of six day schools and one boarding school. The first named are situated at: Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, Kitamat, China Hat, Bella Bella, and Bella Coola; the boarding school is situated at Kitamat, and has received aid from the government since April 1, 1911. All these schools are under the supervision of the Methodist church, with the exception of the one at Kitkatla, which is Anglican.

The day schools are all kept in well-built houses; these compare favourably with country school houses in white communities. A new school house was, last summer, built by the department at Hartley bay.

The furniture in these schools is modern and ample; the school material is also good, though more might well be supplied. I think that more kindergarten material should be used; the secret of maintaining order and discipline in the school room is the ability of the teacher to keep the children usefully employed at their desks; to do this without any material is an impossibility in Indian schools.

Whether the day school is successful or not, will, in a great measure, depend upon the teacher. As the teacher, so is the school. The attitude of the Indian toward the school is, speaking generally, that of indifferenee; but this will change when he sees that education is of value to his child, and the irregular attendance of to-day will not be so marked.

Unfortunately, two of the largest schools in this agency, namely those at Bella Bella and Kitkatla, have not been open after the summer holidays on account of the inability to secure teachers.

The other day schools are in operation and doing good work, though greatly hampered by the irregular attendance. At Hartley Bay and China Hat are male teachers, at Kitamat and Bella Coola female teachers.

The boarding school at Kitamat has about 30 pupils, mostly girls. The principal is Miss Donogh; she is assisted by two female teachers. The children at this school are carefully taught, with better results than can be expected at any day school.

At China Hat, Mrs. Read, the wife of the missionary, is doing work as field-nurse in attending the sick, and giving the women useful instruction in the things that a woman ought to know.

There are, in this agency, some ex-pupils of the Coqualeetza industrial school; what they learned at school is not thrown away on the return to their villages; they are benefited themselves, and their influence is felt by the kinsfolk.

There is a gradual, though sometimes slow, change in most of the villages; better houses are being built and the inhabitants show improvement in dress and manners. The educational system has a right to claim a share, as an important factor, in effecting this change.

COWICHAN AGECNY.

Number of children of school age	309
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	110
Average attendance at day schools	42
Number of children enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school	64
Number of children enrolled at the Coqualeetza industrial school	11

There are in this agency, in addition to the Kuper Island industrial school, where there is an attendance of about 65 pupils, seven day schools.

Songhees.

This school was closed when the Indians moved to their new reserve and no returns have been received since June 30, 1911. The question of the erection of a modern school building on the new Songhees reserve is at present receiving consideration and it is hoped that during the coming season a new building will be put up.

Saanich.

No improvement in the matter of attendance at this school can be reported. It is proposed to obtain the services of a female teacher. Under existing conditions the Indians do not send their children to school.

Tsartlip.

This school is in charge of Miss Helen Hagen, who is a successful teacher and much interested in her work.

The building and premises are in good condition.

Koksilah.

Mr. Dokstader continues in charge of this school and is doing good work although, owing to the location of the building, the attendance is not what it should be.

Nanaimo.

Rev. Mr. Knott continues to give excellent services both in the school-room and on the reserve, but is handicapped by the irregular attendance.

The building and premises are in good order.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Douglas resigned her position during the past year and Mr. Archie Alexander, an ex-pupil of Kuper Island school, who has had no experience as a teacher, was placed in charge. An effort will be made to obtain the services of a competent teacher.

Quamichan (Methodist).

Mr. Bowden continues in charge of this school. He is well qualified for his work but, owing to poor attendance, very little progress can be reported.

The matter of changing the location of the school is at present under consideration.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	129
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial school	60

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, the agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school buildings are located at St. Eugene Indian village, where there is a reserve of 33 acres of good agricultural land which is well cultivated by the pupils, and upon which is grown hay, grain, roots and fruit for the use of the institution.

'In an interview with Mr. Tom Wilson, the Fruit Inspector, gave to the *Cranbrook Herald* reporter on Sept. 30 last, he said, that the orchard at the schools was the only one that he had seen that he could call a full crop in all his travels through

British Columbia. He also noted with interest, the zeal displayed by the Indian boys in looking after the fruit, and a decided improvement over their former skill in their work. He also added that the orchards generally were extremely free from any pests. There was also an entire absence of fungus, except what could be kept under control by ordinary methods, and undoubtedly the Indian children were profiting to a marked extent by the instruction they were receiving in horticulture.'

This shows the progress they are making in fruit culture and must be considered extremely gratifying.

The educational work at the school has been kept up to the standard required by the department, and Sister Justian and those who assist her have discharged their very trying duties in a manner that is highly satisfactory. At the close of the summer vacation Sister Mary Benedicta, who has had many years experience in teaching, with Mr. Smith were added to the staff and both have shown themselves well fitted for the work they are engaged in.

The ex-pupils throughout the agency are proving themselves invaluable to their people by their progressiveness and industry, and I find when visiting the reserves where an ex-pupil, (either boy or girl) is residing, the farming is done intelligently and the stock well looked after, the houses neat and clean and the surroundings much improved. Very great care is now exercised in admitting none but healthy pupils to the schools, with the result that during the year there has been very little sickness amongst them.

No difficulty is found in securing attendance, but on the contrary, pupils have to be refused, on account of the lack of accommodation, which will be obviated when the building now well under construction is finished, and which I hope to see occupied during the fall. The building is of concrete and brick, and special attention has been given to secure abundance of light and plenty of fresh air, and the sanitary conveniences will be of the most modern kind.

The parents of the children continue to take a deep interest in the work of the school, and visit it frequently.

The teachers and staff are alive to the responsibilities of their position, and give close attention to the requirements of the pupils.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	188
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	71
Average attendance	23
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay Industrial school	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Industrial school	2

Mr. W. M. Halliday, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

In my last report I drew your attention to the fact that the Indians in this agency were so wrapped up in the potlatch customs and system, that they looked with the greatest indifference upon education. Education has a tendency to break up the old customs, and the young men who received more or less education at the industrial or day schools look upon the potlatch as an evil. At present they are in the minority, and there is not one of them strong enough mentally to come out and take the leadership against the potlatch and be able to put up with the opposition of the older men, and the ostracism that would necessarily fall on him until he had made the battle result in a victory. If one such should arise and throw down the gauntlet, and have the necessary eloquence and leadership, victory would be assured and would be followed by an air of prosperity on the part of all the Indians that they would regret to the end of their lives that they had not adopted it sooner. They would then see the benefits arising from education and would make an effort to see that their own children and all the rest of the children should attend school.

There are only three day schools in this agency. The best attended and most progressive is at Alert Bay. During the first half of the year the teacher was Miss Louisa Harris, and since then Mr. William Brotchie. Miss Harris did very good work in imparting knowledge but somewhat lacked controlling power, but on the whole a great improvement was shown. Mr. Brotchie has for many years been the official interpreter for the supreme court where any Indians from this neighbourhood were concerned in these cases, and has had years of experience in that line, and also taught school at various times but has no official certificate. The average attendance has not been quite as high as in the last year, but has been fair.

The Gwayasdums day school, which is held part of the year at Kingcome Inlet, and part of the year at the winter village of the Tsawataineuks on Gilford island, called Gwayasdums, has not made as good a showing as during the past year. This can in no manner be charged to indifference or want of effort on the part of the teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, as he is most painstaking and earnest over his work; the chief reasons being the larger boys are anxious to go to work at some of the camps, and the smaller number of children of school age in the tribe. Added to this there is the apathy of the parents towards education, coupled with the nomadic habits and frequent absences from home. It was told to the Indians there about the beginning of November that if they did not see that better use was made of the chances given them the department would be recommended to close the school.

The third day school is at Cape Mudge, and is presided over by Mr. J. E. Rendle, Methodist missionary to the Indians. There has been an improvement in this school during the past year, but there is still room for more. A larger number of the parents here take a certain amount of interest in the education of the children and the chief, Jim Chikite, often calls in to see that the children are present and are giving no bother to the teacher.

The new girls' home at Alert Bay is now fully completed and the furnishings ordered, but many unfortunate delays prevented it being in active operation before this time. When the building was about half completed the contractor took ill and after a time died, causing much delay in the completion of the building. Rev. A. J. Hall, B.D., the Anglican missionary for many years at Alert Bay, resigned his pastorate on account of poor health, and though he has been gone nearly nine months his successor has not yet been appointed by the Church Missionary Society with whom he was affiliated. The management of these industrial homes is appointed by the churches through the bishops in the case of an Anglican church. Bishop Perrin resigned his work and took another bishoprick in England, and his successor has not yet been consecrated. These three factors have caused the delay in the opening of the home. The building is a very handsome structure and well equipped in every way. Two acres of ground have been cleared and a fence is being built. The soil will never be of much use for gardening purposes, being too dry and gravelly.

The Alert Bay industrial school for boys is also situated at Alert bay. The average attendance during the year has been about 33. The full complement is 35, but two boys did not return after the summer holidays, and the principal kept their places for them. An application has been made for a grant to enlarge this institution as many applications are refused on account of want of space. The industrial or boarding school is the most profitable school for this agency, as the pupils are always in attendance, and are not kept at home on account of outside influences such as the parents getting up too late, or going out to a party, or such excuses as are made by the children attending day schools. The pupils are more or less always under the eye and influence of the teachers, and very much greater progress is made by them than is shown at any of the day schools. The school is under the control of the Anglican church, and they appoint the staff. At this school, Mr. A. W. Corker, missionary of the Church Missionary Society, is the principal, and is assisted by George M. Luther, an ex-pupil of the school. The school is well managed, and the boys seem happy and contented while in residence.

The stumping machine and horse given by the department have been used somewhat and more land is being cleared and it is to be hoped that the institution will soon be in a position to supply themselves with all their own vegetables, milk and butter. The buildings are situated on a gravel knoll near the salt water and a new sewerage system is being installed carrying all the waste water to some distance below high water mark.

The influence of education, as stated in the opening paragraph, is not what it might be, owing to the opposing force of the potlatch. Many of the ex-pupils are above the average of the Indians in intelligence and ability, but they do not make the most use of their intelligence and ability, owing to the handicap imposed by the potlatch. Those who have modern houses keep them comparatively comfortable and neat, but the Indian nature does not tend to prolonged effort, consequently they do not work as long and as regularly as their white brethren. I feel hopeful that in a few years' time the potlatch will be eliminated and the young men will take their place as full citizens of this Dominion and not as wards, as they are at present. Education is the only thing that will accomplish this, but the results are slow in appearing.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	34
Average attendance	15
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton industrial school	20

There are two day schools within the limits of this agency, one at Lytton and one at Sholus, and there is an industrial school at Lytton and a boarding school, All Hallows, at Yale. School Inspector Green and the Agency Inspector, Mr. Ditchburn, have reported on the residential schools, and I would refer you to the reports of these officers.

Sholus.

Mr. Reginald C. Morris took charge of this school on January 15 last, and is well qualified to teach. Mr. Morris is much interested in the Indian work and there is no doubt that he will be a useful man on the reserve.

Lytton.

Miss Blatchford remains in charge of this school. She is a very good teacher and takes interest in her work. The attendance, however, is comparatively low. The children that attend regularly are making good progress.

NAAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	438
Number of children enrolled at day schools	283
Average attendance	83
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	57

Mr. C. C. Perry, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

At the villages of Gitladamiks and Aiyan-h, the school work is at a standstill owing to the unrest among the Indians on account of their land claims. There was

a proposal to erect a new school building at the former place but at the request of the Indians it has been held in abeyance. In the latter village Mr. Priestly, the teacher, has resigned during the year, and the village is at present without a teacher.

Gwinoha is the next village. About two years since a Mr. W. A. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, came to Gwinoha from Port Simpson, where he had been taking an interest in the revival services going on at the local church. His original intention was to edit a new paper in the then booming city of Stewart.

Influenced by the services at Port Simpson Mr. Myers decided to accompany the Indians to their home village, and to settle down with them. This he did, living the Indian mode of life at Gwinoha, endeavouring to enjoy their primitive foods and untutored company, in this manner ambitious of exerting an influence for good among them and lift them up to the white man's standard of living. Such a method was certainly unique, if not unprecedented. Mr. Myers hopes that his mission will be successful, and results will be awaited with interest.

On the recommendation of Rev. A. E. Green, Inspector of Indian Schools, Mr. Myers was appointed by the department, as teacher, at an annual remuneration of four hundred dollars.

An attempt is being made to conduct school at this place. The school consists of a one-roomed cabin in which Mr. Myers has now decided to reside and teach school instead of living with the Indians. I visited this cabin recently, and found a few children present to receive tuition. Mr. Myers informed me that he has an average attendance of about fifteen pupils. A sum of five dollars was recently spent by the department on prize books for the best reading, writing, attendance, &c., at the suggestion of Mr. Myers.

I regret to have to report the apparent indifference of the Indians of the village of Lak-kalzap, east of Gwinoha, toward teachers and others sent to them from time to time to take charge of the mission or school. Last year I reported the fact that Mr. Smeath, a former teacher and catechist, had left the village in consequence of the apathy of the Indians. I then expressed a hope for better conditions through the advent of an efficient worker as medical missionary and teacher among them. Dr. Sylvester Hone was sent to Lak-kalzap as successor to Mr. Smeath, by the Lord Bishop of Caledonia. He has not been with them many months when the Oulachon fishing was about to commence on the river at Fishery bay, and the doctor removed some of his furniture and provisions to Fishery bay in order that he might be with the children and teach them whilst their parents were engaged in fishing, &c.

The department has placed a new school at this village, but the Indians will have to change their tactics if their best interests are to be maintained. There seems to be a determined and combined endeavour among all the Indians of the river to obstruct in every way possible the advances of the government and the churches in their behalf. Were they thrown more on their own resources they would probably learn to appreciate what has been and is being done for them. I am informed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Caledonia, that a new teacher has been sent to Lak-kalzap to succeed Dr. Hone, who has left the river in disgust. It is hoped that he will meet with success in his undertaking.

Kincolith, at the mouth of the river, is the last of the Naas villages. Here is a new and well-kept school under the care of Miss Elsie Collison, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Collison.

The attendance at this school is fairly good. While on an official visit to this school in the spring the inspector of schools expressed his pleasure in marking the progress being made by the scholars.

Port Simpson, on the Tsimpshean Peninsula, has a good school building which is only fairly well attended. New concrete foundations were put in place of the old cedar posts which for many years had supported the building. In addition a few minor repairs have been effected, making the building more comfortable. With good

facilities for the conduct of the school, and a good teacher in the person of Mr. L. M. Richardson, better progress at this school is looked for during the present year. A too frequent change of teachers does not help this school. I believe, however, that the church authorities are doing their best to keep the school supplied with a competent teacher. A new hyloplate blackboard, furnished by the department, will be much appreciated by both teacher and scholars.

Metlakatla, also on the Tsimpshean Peninsula, has a well furnished building for school purposes on the reserve. Miss Helena Jackson is in charge and is a devoted teacher. She has taught here for many years, and, I understand, will shortly be leaving Metlakatla for a well-earned furlough. Miss Jackson graduated at a College of Preceptors in London, England. In addition to her high qualification for the position of teacher she has ardently laboured as a painstaking and zealous missionary for whose work the Indians should be very grateful.

Last of the Indian day schools of this agency to be reported on is that situated at Port Essington. Rev. W. H. Pierce is doing his best to meet the educational requirements of the children of this fishing camp. I describe this place a fishing camp on account of its being used principally for that purpose.

The Port Essington people have gradually moved up-river where the men can find employment at freighting and other work along the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Others have made their homes in the villages from whence they came, viz.: Kitsumkalum and Kitselas.

Last year a school building was erected at this place, but it will not likely be very well attended. I expect to see the average attendance at this school about ten pupils. But in view of the fact that the provincial government will build schools in settlements where there are found ten pupils, and provide a teacher for the same who is qualified, the sum spent for the Indian school at Port Essington appears to be amply justified.

The return of Miss Kate Tranter, a former teacher who is on furlough, is awaited, when a more regular attendance may be expected. Rev. Mr. Pierce, the present teacher, is a highly respected native pastor of the Methodist church. Miss Tranter has worked many years among the Indians of the Skeena river, is a clever linguist and highly prized by the children of this settlement.

In addition to the Indian day schools referred to in this report, mention must also be made of the two boarding schools at Port Simpson, viz.: The Boys' Home and Crosby Girls' Home. There seems to be no difficulty in securing a big roll of pupils at these institutions.

Whilst the Boys' Home building has become old and cheerless, an effort has been made to maintain the number of pupils for whom accommodation can be provided. The boys of the Home attend the Indian day school.

As regard the progress being made by ex-pupils of all classes I would say that steady progress has been made by the boys. There are to be found a few exceptions. These are inveterate thieves and will take anything that comes within their reach.

With the girls the case is slightly different. I reported at length in this connection last year. It is only too sadly true that, while every effort is being made by the most devoted types of missionaries, missionaries who are very poorly paid indeed, and who impoverish themselves by their unselfish devotion to the uplift of the Indian girls, many of the female ex-pupils disappoint those who are interested in their welfare. A few, however, have done well.

I am of the opinion that the present method of advancing the interests of the Indian girls should be changed, although for the present I am not prepared to say what form that change should take.

I believe the effect of education on the reserve life to be decidedly beneficial where practically applied.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	475
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	54
Average attendance	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute (Methodist)	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission R.C. boarding school	50
Number of people enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. boarding school	19
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt R. C. boarding school.	41

Mr. Peter Byrne, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Church of England boarding school, Yale, B.C., has been transferred to the Lytton Agency during the last year.

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homalco and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school, under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley, together with the three boarding schools form the educational strength of this agency.

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley.

The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education; there is a farm connected with this school and the boys are given a practical training in the growing of fruit, grain, and vegetables, and also in the care and management of stock. They are in this way given the practical experience which fits them to become good farmers when they decide to take up this occupation in after life, on their own farms on the reserve.

The girls are taught all the various branches of housework, as cooking, sewing, mending, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping.

Mr. R. H. Cairns and a competent staff are in charge of this institution, and doing good work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school includes two buildings about three hundred feet apart, one for the boys and the other for the girls, and is situated on a beautiful elevated plateau, about one mile east of Mission City, and commands a magnificent view of the Fraser river and the surrounding country. There is a large farm connected with this school.

The Principal, Rev. Bro. P. J. Collins, O.M.I., and his devoted assistants, are giving the pupils a good school education. The boys receive practical training in general farming, and fruit growing; and the girls are instructed in housekeeping and all its branches, besides being taught how to make and mend their own clothes.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver, near the Squamish Mission Indian Reserve.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for and milk the cows which are kept at the institution.

The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Mary Amy and her competent staff; every care possible is bestowed on the children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated in an elevated position, on the Sechelt reserve, a short distance from the sea-shore of Trail bay, and overlooking the same.

The pupils have made good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening, and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenters' tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes. This seems to be a natural bent, as some of their parents living on the reserve are experts in making large canoes and building and repairing their houses.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides butter-making. Some of them are expert needle-women; they cut and make their own garments, and those of the other pupils.

This school is in charge of the Rev. Sister Mary Theresine, and a competent staff, who not only attend to the duties connected therewith, but also visit the residents in the village from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their houses, and in the care of their children.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute Inlet.

The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building; the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Mr. William Thompson is the teacher, and is assisted by Mrs. Thompson.

As there is no land available for cultivation on this reserve, the pupils have not been instructed in a practical manner in any of the branches of farming.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, close to the village. The pupils are making good progress considering the fact that the institution has been in operation only a little over two years, and that none of them had ever attended any other school before.

Mr. J. W. L. Browne, the late teacher, has been very successful in educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. He resigned his position on January 1 last, since which time the school has been closed.

Every effort is now being made to secure a teacher, and it is hoped that this school will be opened in the near future.

The department has made arrangements for a day school to be erected at the Pemberton Meadows reserve where there is at present a population of 273. Of this number, there are thirty children of school age, besides those who attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school. The lumber for the new school is now on the ground, and it is hoped that the building will be erected by the Indians in time to be ready for occupation after the summer holidays.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although my term of office as Indian agent dates only from April 23 last, yet having had twenty-eight years' residence in this province, and having had considerable intercourse with the Indians, I am pleased to say that they continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry.

Ex-pupils generally, possess a more progressive spirit than others, and as a rule do very well; and by their thrift and energy, afford a wholesome object lesson to those who have not had a chance to go to school. There are many of the young men who have been educated at an Indian school occupying responsible positions, such as mechnical engineers, stokers, plumbers, etc.

Young native women trained in these institutions go out to service, and generally give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes, it is noticeable that many of those who have had the advantage of such, seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard, regulating the domestic arrangements obtainable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class.

Owing to my short tenure of office, it is difficult for me to make any comparison as to the merits of the day as compared with the industrial or boarding schools.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	137
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops industrial school	51

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but Mr. Robert Brown, the agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers.

I regret to say that we have no schools in this agency, although an attempt was made recently to open a public school at Enderby in the Spallumcheen valley, the department having provided the equipment, but the Indians were opposed to the opening of the school. I have also endeavoured to open a school in the old church on the Penticton Indian reserve in the Okanagan valley, and at a recent meeting of the band obtained the signatures of 12 members of the band who have large families, but there was still considerable opposition to the project by the majority of the members present. I am of the opinion that the only way out of the difficulty will be to have compulsory education. I may say that we have three children from the Penticton band attending the Penticton public school, but have recently received notice from the secretary of the school that, owing to lack of accommodation, they will be unable to permit them to attend any longer. It has been very gratifying to learn from the principal of the school that these children were making excellent progress. I may also state that at a recent visit to the Skemeosquamkin reserve in the south Simalkameen, several parents of large families expressed a desire to have a school established on that reserve. There have also been until recently Indian children attending the Similkameen and Hedley public schools, and I find that one boy, the son of Isaac Harris, of the head of the Okanagan Indian reserve, is attending the high school at Armstrong. There is also a boy, Andrew Pierre, attending the Summerland public school. I find that there are Indian children belonging to my agency who have attended the Kamloops industrial school and they have made remarkable progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	95
Average attendance	31

Mr. Thomas Deasy, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The school, the Church, and the Sunday school, raised the Indians of the Haida nation from ignorance and idolatry to communities, that are credited with being the most intelligent and law-abiding on the Pacific coast, and all within the past half-century. 'Onward and upward,' has been the watchword of their pastors and tutors, and we have, to-day—in the two towns occupied by the Massett and Skidegate bands—evidence of the untiring efforts, not only of those working for the advancement of the Indian, but of those who appreciate more and more that Church and State are interested in their welfare. On each of the two reserves, where all of the Indians have their homes, are the churches and schoolhouses; pastors live permanently with the Indians, and the

school teachers reside on the reserves. The school buildings are large and well kept; the teachers are men who give their undivided attention to the duties they are called upon to perform. I can go even further: The present teachers introduced many improvements for the betterment of Indian children in the way of teaching hygiene and calisthenics.

It is at times usual to point out individuals, and show how they have advanced. The Indian has always been a problem, and instances are rare where even the individual can be pointed to and held up as an example. We have two towns; peopled by six hundred Indians; inhabited solely by men, women and children whose forefathers were ignorant, and who looted and burned a vessel in the year 1852, the captain and crew barely escaping with their lives. These Indians were never restricted to their reserves, and any improvement made by them was voluntary. Missionaries visited them periodically for some years, and the gentlemen are living to-day, who first undertook the task of living among the Indians and teaching them. The natives were brought to two central locations; churches, schoolhouses and residences were erected, and the result of their labours can be seen on all sides. They are not perfect; but where can we find six hundred people more law-abiding, more eager to advance, than the Haida nation of Indians? It must be remembered that the Indian is still a 'ward' of the government, and the question that is asked, is 'the incentive for progress on their part?' We have men among the Haidas who preach and teach, business men and tradesmen, men who associate with the whites at their meetings and entertainments, but they are classed with what are called 'the blanket Indian,' and have no privileges enjoyed, even by foreigners, who come to the country and are allowed to take up land and to vote. With education there should be certain privileges granted to the Indian, and none of our progressive Indians have any more rights than those who are still living in a primitive state along the waterways. We have men, who were raised in the boarding schools, and some who had only a day school education, who are as shrewd as any white. Their children are growing up with the understanding that they will take their places, as wards of the government, and only in this way will they retain their land and home associations. Education should lead to citizenship and away from the old ideas and ideals that have done so much to retard civilization. The Haidas were fortunate enough to have men teaching them that took a great interest in their welfare. They have the same kind of men preaching to them and teaching them to-day. Unfortunately, there are no boarding or industrial schools within a reasonable distance of the Queen Charlotte islands. The Indians take a great deal of interest in the well-being of their children, and will not send them away from home, where they cannot learn of their health, and where they are not in touch with them.

We are endeavouring to wean the Indians from leaving their homes, and to remain on their land and improve it. They are boatmen, and it is difficult to take them from the water, where they always made their living, and have them take to the ways of agriculturists. Some of the older men are gardening; but the young will go where wages are high and where they, and where men and women, and even children, are employed, and where they learn nothing to their advantage. As I stated, in a former report, the children return home with sickness among them, and, last year, we were compelled to close the Massett school through an epidemic of whooping cough and influenza, which carried off a number of the children. They returned home with sickness among them, and the death rate was higher than it has been for years. There is the possibility of the erection of canneries in the neighbourhood of the reserves, and this will be a means to keep the school open during the summer.

The year 1911 proved that the men entrusted with the educational advancement of the Haida bands were faithful, going far out of their way to keep the children interested and at their studies. They are doing all that men can do to bring the boys and girls to a standard that will prove all that is expected from Indian day schools.

The parents appear willing to have their children educated and are working in harmoney with the school teachers. Object lessons, cleanliness, hygiene, discipline and morality are taught, in connection with the regular branches. The pupils are taking an interest in the work and assisting the teachers in keeping the school-rooms clean. The attendance is better than formerly and the example of the Indians, who have the advantage of a good education, tends to prove to the young members that it is to their credit when they improve. The pastors, teachers and your agent live on the reserves, showing the Indians that an interest is taken in their welfare. Everything is being done in this agency to co-operate and show the natives that their advancement is the sole desire of those associated with them. The teachers are submitting their yearly reports, which will show the attendance and other particulars, and the department is to be congratulated on having good teachers and good pupils in this agency.

There is a lesson to be learned from the manner in which the Haida Indians have advanced in the past. Far away from the influences of evil, and outside the pale of so-called civilization, the missionaries and teachers brought them nearer perfection than any other Indians in this province. They still retain some of their old harmless customs, and made the subject of comment by those who find nothing of interest in them. The children are now showing that hygiene will bring health, and there are fewer cases of tuberculosis among them than ever before. The fact that the parents are almost subject to the whims of the children, is a drawback to the teachers. They will not correct the children, and the new pupils endeavour to do as they like, even in the schoolroom. This makes the work of the teacher harder, and patience becomes a virtue with him. This is offset by the manner in which a few months' training will bring the pupil under the full control of the teacher, and the change noticeable in a short time in the dress and cleanliness of those attending school. During the holidays, it is my opinion the government should provide prizes for all advanced pupils. They look for some consideration, and, where only two or three whites live among them, it is hardly possible to supply presents from private funds. We find that the children are eager to capture prizes and give more attention to their lessons, when there is some incentive to study.

In conclusion, I must give great credit to the clergymen attached to the Massett and Skidegate bands, for their unfailing willingness to aid the teachers, and their endeavours to bring the pupils to a realization of their duty to those over them. The officials of the Department of Indian Affairs were always prompt in carrying out any recommendation for the betterment of the schools, and in impressing on agents and teachers the necessity of doing their duty faithfully. When we are made aware that all are working for the welfare of the people, who depend on our efforts for their advancement, it gives us that confidence, so necessary in places where we are working almost alone, and where encouragement is needed by all concerned.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	51
Number enrolled at day schools	44
Average attendance	17

Mr. W. Scott Simpson, the agent, reports on the educational work of this agency in part as follows:—

There are four distinct bands of Indians enumerated in this agency, viz.:—

1st. The Tahltan tribe, numbering 220, residing at Tahltan.

2nd. The Cascas, numbering 49, residing at McDames.

3rd. The Frances, Lake Thickanies, numbering 60, residing at Liard and Frances.

4th. The Atlin band (Tackoos), numbering 80 or 90, residing at Atlin.

Formerly the Atlin band sent their children to an assisted school in Atlin, which has since been closed or at least the grant has been withdrawn by the government.

The Tahltan reserve covering 415 acres, is situated at the junction of the Tahltan with the Stikine rivers. The land is unfit for agricultural purposes and the village was built up at this point simply because the Indians have always been in the habit of spending the summer months in this locality catching and drying salmon for winter use. On this reserve the school is under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Thorman, of the Church of England, and when these Indians are gathered for that purpose, the attendance at the Anglican Mission school is very satisfactory. The principal means by which these Indians obtain a living is by trapping fur-bearing animals. When on these hunting and trapping expeditions the parents take the children with them, there being no boarding school in the district, so that it is not an uncommon state of affairs to find on one visit as many as twenty children in attendance at school, while on the next visit one may find but five or six. This irregularity in the attendance of the children is certainly detrimental to their advancement and very discouraging to the teachers who in my experience are heartily interested in the advancement of their class, and it is gratifying to be able to report that even under these conditions they are all advancing, and those of them that have been fortunate enough to be in regular attendance are fully up to the standard of white children under similar conditions. The same remarks apply to the assisted school at Telegraph. Shortly ago an entertainment was given at Telegraph Creek in aid of the General Hospital, in which several of the Indian children took part, giving recitations and singing in solos and chorus, and giving an exhibition in musical drill to the surprise of many strangers, and acquitting themselves with much honour.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	372
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	120
Average attendance	50
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school	59
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school	32
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school	50

Mr. A. W. Neill, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are twelve schools authorized by the department in this agency, although several of them are conducted only intermittently. Of these the most important are the industrial and boarding schools.

The industrial school in this agency is situated at Kakawis, near Clayoquot, and is maintained by the Roman Catholic church, aided by the usual departmental grant. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., who has been principal of the school since its inception some eleven years ago, resigned during the year, and his place has been taken by the Rev. Frowin Epper, O.S.B. Father Maurus was a particularly suitable man for the position, being very well qualified as a teacher and having administrative abilities of a high order. Under his care the school has done excellent work among the Indians, and I have no doubt will be equally successful under the present incumbent. He is assisted by a manual instructor and four Sisters with long training in their respective departments.

Boarding schools.—These are two in number, situated at Alberni and Ahoussat, both conducted by the Presbyterian church. The Alberni staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Currie, principal and matron respectively, Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron, and Miss M. Grant, teacher. Mr. Currie has proved a most energetic pincipal, and a number of improvements are noticeable on the premises. During the year the old school room was discarded and a new one built on modern lines, very much to the convenience and comfort of the pupils. At Ahoussat Mr. and Mrs. Ross continue as principal and matron respectively, Miss Hall, assistant matron, and Miss G. McIvor replaces Miss Whiting as teacher. The Alberni school receives the per capita grant

from the department for fifty pupils and the Ahoussat for twenty-five. Since the department raised the grant to boarding schools from $60 to $100 per pupil per annum, the principals have been able to make income and expenditure balance, which it was very difficult to do before owing to the largely increased cost of food and clothing on the coast.

Day schools.—The day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (2), Ucluelet, Dodgers Cove, Claoose and Wyah.

The Kyuquot school is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry, but the only report rendered during the past year was for the first quarter, and since then this school has practically been closed.

The Nootka school was taught by the Rev. A. S. Stern for a number of years, who by untiring exertion succeeded in maintaining an excellent attendance, but unfortunately he left early in the year, and his place was taken by the Rev. E. Sobry, from Kyuquot, who was put in charge of both schools. There is now no school being conducted at either place. At Clayoquot the Roman Catholic school is conducted by the Rev. J. Schindler, O.S.B. Mr. H. VanderVeen is the Presbyterian missionary and teacher at Ucluelet. The school at Dodger's Cove has been closed for over three years with the exception of a few months last fall, when it was opened by an Indian ex-pupil of the Ahoussat boarding school. He gave promise of being rather successful in his work as teacher, but resigned owing to personal reasons.

The Methodists have charge of the schools at Clayoquot, Claoose and Wyah. The Clayoquot has been closed for some time past. The other two schools have been conducted more regularly, perhaps, than any other of the day schools. The school has just been built at Wyah by the Indian Department, in response to the application of the Indians at that place, who claimed they wished to see their children educated, and the results have justified the action of the department, there being an enrolment of twenty-eight, and the average attendance last month was almost twenty.

Taken as a whole, the day school system can hardly be considered a success in this agency, and that from various reasons. The Indians are very nomadic in their habits moving about from place to place at different seasons of the year in search of work, or to obtain a supply of their principal food, salmon, or at other seasons to attend festivities among other bands. The Indian has no authority whatever over his children in regard to school matters, although he will, if stirred up, sign his child into a boarding or industrial school, which ensures the compulsory attendance over a certain period. An Indian will take no trouble whatever to see that his child attends day by day, a day school, though it were situated at his door. Another reason is that some of the churches do not pay an adequate salary and trained teachers prefer to go to white schools, where social surroundings are always preferable to the isolated location among the Indians. In some cases I have noticed that there is a disposition to devote too much time to imparting religious instruction to the children as compared with the imparting of secular knowledge, which is perhaps not unnatural when the teachers are employed and selected by the various churches. Better results would be obtained were the department to separate the two branches and furnish a plain secular education entirely under its own authority, setting free the various missionaries now on the ground to devote their whole energies to missionary work only.

Nothing startling has been observed in the progress made by ex-pupils on account of their education. When they go back to their reserves they are still so largely in the minority that the tendency is naturally that they return to a certain degree at least to Indian modes of life and thought, but throughout the entire agency the white population is increasing so rapidly, and the Indian finds it so much to his advantage to be able to speak English in his intercourse and negotiating with, or obtaining employment from white men, that he is increasingly anxious that his children be taught the English language. The children of the present ex-pupils are in a much better position to receive and appreciate the advantages of education.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	287
Number or children enrolled ot Williams Lake industrial school	46

The Williams Lake industrial school, which receives a grant for 50 pupils, is the only school in this agency.

Mr. Isaac Ogden, the agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school and the results upon the reserves:—

This school is situated in a valley along the San José creek, about four miles from the Sugar Cane or Williams Lake reserve, and about four miles from the Cariboo wagon road. It is conducted by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and seven Sisters of the Holy Orders. They have between 70 and 80 pupils attending school, but the names of only 50 appear in their quarterly reports.

I examined the pupils in the prescribed subjects and found them very good, especially in reading, spelling and writing; the reading was loud and distinct, and they know the meaning of the words. They are taught different trades and seem to pick up very quickly in carpentry and blacksmithing. Some of the boys take great interest in farming and gardening. I noticed the garden, especially how clean it was kept by them last summer. They attended to the dairying also, milking, churning, &c. The girls take great interest in their work. Besides the class-work they do housework, cook, &c., and are doing splendidly in darning and sewing. Their moral and religious training is well attended to and great interest is taken by the teachers to make them become obedient, truthful and honest.

The discipline of the school is excellent. The health of the children has been very good. The dormitories and school rooms are well ventilated and kept very clean. The children are very well dressed.

They have replaced small stoves by furnaces of hot air, which is a great improvement.

The ex-pupils who have been discharged a few years ago have not turned out very badly; a few who have associated with the whites have taken to a little drinking, but all are good workers; some work on farms, and a good many of them do a great deal of teaming. They dress better than those who have not attended school.

Those who have been discharged last July have promised me to follow the trade they were taught as much as possible, and when I visit the reserves I generally encourage them that way. I am very glad that the department is assisting them in purchasing tools, which gives them great encouragement.

I will make it a point that they make good use of these articles.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	98
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school	29

During the summer day schools have been conducted in the Yukon, regularly or at intervals, at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk and Moosehide.

The new boarding school building at Carcross is completed and during the year the enrolment was as high as 34. This is a modern building and it is expected that the school, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Evans, who has been appointed principal, will perform good work among these Indians. Mr. Evans is an experienced man and is highly recommended.

It is hoped that the foregoing report will prove of interest and profit to those engaged in Indian educational work.

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Superintendant of Indian Education.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus:—

Standard I..... First Reader, Part I
" II..... " Part II
" III..... Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Mrs. Minnie A. Howe	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	James Macneil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Edna F. Gough	"
*Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co.	Sydney B. Fullerton	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Mrs. Annie Macneil	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss Mary A. Gillis	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Miss Charlotte M. Devereaux	"
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Arsene Burns	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
†Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Martin E. Grumley	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss K. E. M. Sutton	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaac	"
*Summerside	S. S. District No. 7	"	Miss Eliza Miller	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss R. A. Donahoe	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Virginie Dionne	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick				

*White school attended by Indian children.

†Re-opened March 12, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1906.

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STATEMEMT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader
" V.....Fourth "
" VI.....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Nova Scotia.
11	5	16	8	3	3	2	2	5	1	Bear River.
12	9	21	9	7	10	1	3	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
20	10	30	13	19	1	.....	8	2	.. ..	Sydney.
1	4	5	2	2	.....	1	2	.. ..	.....	*Halfway River.
22	11	33	20	10	6	5	6	3	3	Indian Cove.
14	8	22	10	15	5	2	.....	.. ..	.....	Middle River.
7	7	14	8	3	.. ..	3	3	2	3	Miilbrook.
8	5	13	7	3	1	2	3	3	1	New Germany.
14	17	31	13	18	10	3	.. ..	.....	. .	Salmon River.
4	2	6	2	2	2	2	.....	.. ..	.....	Malagawatch.
11	20	31	18	21	5	1	.....	3	1	Whycocomagh.
3	6	9	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	...	†Shubenacadie.
127	104	231	118	112	43	22	27	19	9	Total, Nova Scotia.
										Prince Edward Island.
17	26	43	20	20	14	6	2	1	.....	Lennox Island.
										New Brunswick.
12	18	30	15	14	3	7	5	.....	1	Burnt Church.
24	22	46	18	26	11	5	4	.....	.....	Big Cove.
11	14	25	14	14	8	2	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
3	2	5	2	3	1	1	.....	....	...	*Summerside.
11	8	19	12	3	4	4	6	2	.....	Kingsclear.
7	10	17	8	5	7	5	.....	.....	.....	Oromocto.
14	20	34	21	8	15	4	5	2	.....	St. Mary's.
13	8	21	13	2	3	13	3	....	.....	Woodstock.
9	11	20	14	12	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
21	22	43	26	19	6	3	8	7	.....	Tobique.
125	135	260	143	106	63	47	31	12	1	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (Princ)	Roman Catholic.
			Pt'r Williams (Asst	
" (girls)	"	"	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ)	"
			Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	"
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Miss Margaret T. Gallagher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Nellie M. Stevens	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r	Roman Catholic
†Escoumains	Escoumains	"	Joseph L. Otis	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. du Sacie Couer (Princ)	"
			Sr. St. Raphael (Asst)	
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ)	"
			Sr. M. St. Joseph Asst	
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Minnie P. White	Undenominational
† " (Village)	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Katie Roundpoint	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Lillie R. White	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	Mrs. L. L. Smith	"
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Josephine Audet	"
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ)	"
			Sr. St. Mathilde (Asst)	
†Ste. Lucie	Doncaster		Miss Maria Couter	"
§Long Point	At Long Point	Timiskaming	Mrs. J. D. McLaren	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica	"
§Wolf Lake	At Wolf Lake	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	"
Fort George	At Fort George	James Bay District	Rev. W. G. Walton	Church of England
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	"	Rev. J. E. Woodall	"
Total, Quebec				

* New school, opened October, 1911. † White school attended by Indian children. ‡ Closed during the September quarter 1911; no teacher. § Open during the summer only.

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STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Quebec.
156	.....	156	85	94	39	18	5	.....	.....	Caughnawaga (boys).
.....	135	135	74	79	23	17	8	6	2	" (girls).
22	20	42	29	8	10	9	11	4	....	" (Bush.)
13	10	23	14	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* " (St. Isidore).
18	29	47	14	37	5	5	.....	.....	.....	" (mission.
22	30	52	19	18	17	17	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
6	10	16	13	3	4	6	3	.....	....	†Escoumains.
33	42	75	50	56	7	12	....	.....	.....	Pointe Bleue.
36	42	78	48	27	33	11	7	.....	.....	Restigouche.
7	5	12	7	7	.....	4	.....	.....	1	St. Francis (Prot.).
37	35	72	51	20	14	10	15	4	9	" (R.C.).
23	12	35	15	21	4	5	3	2	....	St. Regis (Island).
31	21	52	30	21	17	8	6	.....	.....	‡ " (Village).
30	35	65	24	38	23	4	.....	.....	.....	Chenail.
30	27	57	26	44	7	3	3	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
15	10	25	14	11	8	1	2	2	1	Oka (Country).
9	9	18	11	8	4	2	3	.....	1	" (Village).
8	18	26	8	9	9	4	1	3	.....	Congo Bridge.
11	25	36	12	20	8	4	4	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
9	21	30	17	9	7	2	8	4	.....	Maria.
27	35	62	51	32	8	14	8	.....	.....	Lorette.
.....	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Ste. Lucie.
13	13	26	17	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§Long Point.
15	21	36	23	11	3	7	8	7	.....	Timiskaming.
8	12	20	20	14	3	3	....	.....	.....	§Wolf Lake.
51	46	97	29	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort George.
12	17	29	16	17	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
642	683	1,325	719	753	265	166	95	32	14	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	" "	" "	George R. Jones	"
Sidney Bay	" "	" "	Miss Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall	"
*Muncey	"	"	John L. Case	Church of England
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Levi Williams	"
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss Annie Clark	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary E. Vining	Undenominational
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	"
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clot. Laferriere	"
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Harry Cartlidge	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss E. C. Lensch	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	F. Lyle Sims	Church of England
†Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Mrs. Lucy Labranche	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Charles Kelly	"
Wikwemikong (girls)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Miss M. E. Cushing	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Isaac B. Pengelley	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Clarence A. Veigel	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mrs. Jas. Sahanatien	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Mrs. M. L. Garwood	"
‡Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Lawrence A. Keeshig	"
Skene	Parry Island	"	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver M. A.	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Port Arthur	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Lake Helen	Red Rock	"	Miss C. Harrison	"
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Dominick Ducharme	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Isabelle Peltier	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist
¶Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Agnes Doris	Undenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	"	J. H. Prosser	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss A. A. Weaver	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"

* This school closed from June 30, 1911. † Closed during September quarter 1911, March quarter, 1912; no teacher. ‡ Closed during September and December quarters 1911, no teacher. Re-opened April 1, 1911, having been closed since March 31, 1907. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	IV	
										Ontario.
24	20	44	19	23	9	6	6			Alnwick.
19	13	32	21	11		5	10	6		Cape Croker.
14	7	21	15	9	4	3	4	1		Port Elgin.
8	5	13	6	5	2	1	3	2		Sidney Bay.
21	20	41	11	18	7		13	3		Back Settlement.
12	12	24	11	11	4	3	6			Bear Creek.
5	6	11	6	4	2	1	3	1		*Muncey.
15	17	32	17	22	4	4	2			Oneida No. 2.
17	8	25	15	14	5	2	2	2		Oneida No. 3.
11	17	28	14	12		12	3	1		River Settlement.
17	9	26	16	12	6	5	3			Georgina Island.
18	15	33	17	18	6	4	5			Golden Lake.
15	15	30	18	12	11		6	1		Sheshegwaning.
19	23	42	18	24	9	5	4			West Bay.
7	10	17	4	13	2	1	1			Sheguiandah.
15	13	28	18	13	1	8	4	2		South Bay.
5	6	11	3	9		1	1			Sucker Creek.
8	10	18	10	11	3	4				†Whitefish Lake.
37		37	17	33	2	2				Wikwemikong (boys).
	21	21	8	19	1	1				Wikwemikong (girls).
6	11	17	12	7	6	2	2			Wikwemikongsing.
39	22	61	25	28	8	3	15	7		Moraviantown.
12	11	23	14	8	4	3	3	5		New Credit.
8	15	23	9	12	2	5	2	2		Gibson.
16	9	25	12	12	2	7	4			Henvey Inlet.
11	13	24	10	11	3	1	8	1		Ryerson.
9	10	19	8	8	2	3	4	2		‡Shawanaga.
4	5	9	5	3	1	3	1	1		Skene.
14	26	40	14	11	7	15	6	1		Christian Island.
19	4	23	7	23						||Jackfish Island.
11	11	22	8	13	4	3	1	1		Lake Helen.
14	4	18	10	10		4	3	1		Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
9	19	28	15	13	7	5	3			Mountain Village.
34	34	68	29	38	14	14	2			Rama.
6	10	16	9	5	2	3	5	1		¶Hiawatha.
13	14	27	14	13	7	4	3			Mud Lake (Chemong).
12	6	18	11	11	3	3		1		Kettle Point.
3	12	15	6	7	5	3				Stony Point.
17	18	35	15	24	4	5	2			St. Clair.
19	14	33	24	16	5		8	4		French Bay.
14	9	23	15	13	7	1	2			Saugeen.
17	21	38	28	25	5	7	1			Scotch Settlement.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded*				
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" " (C.E.)	"	" "	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	" "	Miss M. E. Gallaher	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
*Scugog S. S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	J. C. Johnston	Undenominatianal
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	L. Roy Hill	"
" 2	"	"	John Clark (Princ.).. Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	"
" 3	"	"	Miss Daisy Masters	"
" 4	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" 5	"	"	O. J. Blakely	"
" 6	"	"	Jno. R. Lickérs	"
" 7	"	"	H. C. Knox (Princ.). Miss J. Vanevery (Asst.)	"
" 9	"	"	Alvin J. Scott	"
" 10	"	"	Festus Johnson	"
" 11	"	"	Thos. W. Draper	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss J. McDermott	Roman Catholic
*Mattawa	At Mattawa	" "	Sr. St. Adeltrude	"
Nipissing	Nipissing	"	Miss Katie Tackney	"
†Temogami	On Bear Island	" "	Miss Mary G. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. J. H. McKay	"
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss Marg. Cadotte	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic
†Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. J. S. Simpson	"
Albany Mission (C. E.)	At Fort Albany	" "	Rev. E. Richards	Church of England
French Post	At Moose River	" "	Fred Marks	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	" "	Miss Lucy J. Barker	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Irvine Brant	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Eva Oliver	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss A. V. Martin	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss Electa Bissell	Church of England
" 2	"	" "	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
*Biscotasing	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	T. Sullivan	Undenominational
‡Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Walter Blackbird	Church of England
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	Robert R. Gill	"
Seine River	Seine River	"	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. J. L. Harber	"
†Islington	Islington	"	George C. Smith	Church of England
Total, Ontario				

*White school attended by Indian children. † Open during the summer only.

‡ Closed from June 30, 1911. No teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario—*Concluded.*
31	32	65	22	30	15	15	3	...	.....	Garden River (R.C.).
21	9	30	15	18	7	4	1	.....	.....	" (C.E.).
6	15	21	12	11	2	5	3	.....	...	Goulais Bay.
6	9	15	11	4	5	2	3	1	....	Michipicoten.
12	4	16	6	3	9	4	.....	.....	.....	*Scugog S. S. No. 3.
31	41	72	28	34	14	7	11	6	.....	Six Nations No. 1.
42	37	79	33	29	7	22	5	12	4	" 2.
43	43	86	25	52	18	11	4	1	.....	" 3.
18	15	33	19	14	2	5	5	7	.....	" 4.
33	8	41	19	11	20	4	2	3	1	" 5.
23	10	33	11	12	5	9	4	3	.....	" 6.
50	50	100	39	65	15	12	4	4	.. ...	" 7.
15	17	32	12	16	6	6	6	4	... .	" 9.
26	26	52	12	24	13	11	3	1	.....	" 10.
26	24	50	19	22	6	16	3	3	.. .	" 11.
17	13	30	12	19	1	10	.....	... .	.....	Garden Village.
17	31	48	31	28	12	5	2	1	.....	*Mattawa
9	9	18	7	8	6	1	... ..	3	.....	Nipissing.
21	15	36	25	22	12	2	.....	.....	.....	†Temogami.
19	14	33	11	21	3	5	4	.....	.....	Mississagi River.
11	12	23	16	7	6	7	1	2	.....	Sagamook.
12	14	26	14	15	5	6	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
6	7	13	4	8	3	.....	2	.....	... ..	Spanish River.
10	7	17	7	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thessalon.
39	25	64	34	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Abitibi.
47	41	88	25	74	8	4	2	...	.....	Albany River (C.E.).
12	8	20	11	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	French Post.
18	20	38	14	22	5	4	6	1	....	Moose Fort.
19	23	42	17	28	3	7	3	1	.....	Tyendinaga. (Eastern).
5	13	18	5	5	2	5	3	3	... .	" (Western).
21	16	37	13	21	4	10	2	...	. ...	" (Central).
19	23	42	13	15	4	14	8	1	.....	" (Mission).
24	26	50	20	37	7	5	.. ...	1	.....	Walpole Island No. 1.
13	16	29	20	22	4	3	...	.....	...	" 2.
2	3	5	3	2	1	2	... ..	... .	.....	*Biscotasing.
7	2	9	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡Long Sault.
11	4	15	5	14	1	. ...	.....	..	.....	Manitou Rapids.
4	5	9	6	4	3	2	.....	.....	....	Seine River.
7	8	15	6	10	4	1	....	.....	.....	Assabasca.
16	13	29	16	29	....	.....	....	.....	.....	†Islington.
1,363	1,253	2,616	1,186	1,455	428	389	239	100	5	.....Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	Miss Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian.
Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	George Slater	Church of England
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	Miss Belle Monkman	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer.	"
" (Lower)	"	"	Miss Edith C. Isbister	"
Hollowwater River.	Hollowwater River	"	Arthur Santimier	"
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	"	Peter Harper	"
" (South)	"	"	Miss Marg't Isbister	"
" (Peguis)	"	"	Miss Myrtle Pruder	"
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist.
*Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss Nellie J. Nash.	"
Grand River	Grand Rapids	"	Charles Morris	Church of England
†Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	Angus Prince	"
† " (South)	"	"	Henry J. Francis	"
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	P. E. Jones	Methodist.
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic.
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic.
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan.	"	Peter Anderson	"
φPine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic.
Shoal River	Shoal River.	"	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Miss Marie L. Adam.	Roman Catholic.
Cross Lake (Prot)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss Ada M. Golding	Methodist.
‡ " (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. E. Bonald, O.M.I	Roman Catholic.
¶God's Lake	God's Lake	"	H. F. Wildgoose	Methodist.
Jack River	Jack River	"	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall	Church of England
‡Nelson House	At Nelson House.	"	Rev. Henry T. Wright	Methodist.
Norway House (R.C.)	Norway House	"	Sister Marg. Mary	Roman Catholic.
Oxford House	At Oxford House.	"	John W. Niddrie	Methodist.
Rossville	Norway House	"	Thomas Bolster	"
*Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	D. A. Cook	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rev. M. Leffler	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	John A. Keddie	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	C. T. Mitchell	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. E. Coates	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	"	Francis J. Daniels	"
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie.	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce.	Presbyterian.
Total, Manitoba				

*No return received for the June quarter 1911. †New school opened during November 1911. ‡Only one quarterly return received. ¶Open during the summer only. φDay pupils attend classes in the boarding school. Closed since June 30, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Manitoba.
7	9	16	8	11	3	1	1			Okanase.
7	12	19	7	3	11	5				Black River.
11	10	21	7	13	4	3	1			Brokenhead.
19	11	30	19	20	5	3		2		Fort Alexander (Upper.)
9	6	15	5	10	4	1				" (Lower.)
8	12	20	8	15	3	2				Hollowwater River.
12	14	26	12	19	1	3	1	1	1	St. Peters (North.)
15	12	27	11	8	6	5	4	4		" (South.)
15	8	23	9	10	8	1	4			" (Peguis.)
30	22	52	16	47	3	1	1			Berens River.
32	30	62	23	54	7		1			*Fisher River.
13	14	27	14	17	9	1				Grand Rapids.
19	11	30	19	27	3					†Peguis (North.)
12	16	28	14	14	9	4		1		† " (South.)
20	13	33	12	32	1					Poplar River.
5	10	15	7	11	4					Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	12	20	10	7	6	5	2			Fairford (Upper.)
15	17	32	8	17	6	6	3			" (Lower.)
8	4	12	6	5	4	2	1			Lake Manitoba.
14	21	35	21	18	11	1	4	1		Lake St. Martin.
7	15	22	9	9	5	7	1			Little Saskatchewan.
9	11	20	17	11	3	4	2			φPine Creek.
16	13	29	16	20	5	4				Shoal River
6	9	15	6	11	4					Waterhen River.
14	12	26	7	23		3				Cross Lake (Prot.).
13	10	23	8	15	3	3	2			‡ " (R.C.).
6	20	26	9	26						¶God's Lake.
18	4	22	8	11	6	5				Jack River.
20	26	46	25	46						‡Nelson House.
9	7	16	8	12	2	2				Norway House (R.C.)
18	19	37	13	33	4					Oxford House.
12	12	24	7	21	3					Rossville.
17	5	22	10	14	5	2	1			*Big Eddy.
16	13	29	14	28	1					Chemawawin.
8	17	25	6	17	3	5				Cumberland.
5	12	17	8	17						Moose Lake.
16	11	27	16	15	7	5				‖Pas.
13	9	22	11	12	5	5				Red Earth.
12	9	21	14	14	7					Shoal Lake.
10	7	17	4	6	5	6				Roseau Rapids.
10	10	20	6	11	8	1				Swan Lake.
534	515	1,049	458	730	184	96	29	9	1	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	James Wuttunee	Church of England
*Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	"	Thomas Favel	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	"	Rev. D. Macdonald	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	"	Peter Wuttunee	" "
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchinson (teach.), Mrs. H. Hutchinson (matron)	" "
†Big River	Kenemotayoos	"	Louis Ahenakew	" "
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	J. U. Paquet	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	"	Miss Bella Walker	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	"	Wm. Godfrey (teacher), Mrs. Wm. Godfrey (matron)	Ch. of England
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	P. H. Gentleman (teach.), Grace C. Gentleman (matron)	" "
James Smith's	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley	
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Rev. R. F. Macdougall (teach.), Mrs. R. F. Macdougall (matron)	" "
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	A. M. McKay (teacher), Miss A. Innis (nurse and matron)	" " Presbyte
Valley River	Valley River	Pelly	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake	Roman Catholic
Day Star's	Day Stars	Touchwood Hills	Miss Sophia E. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	James Clare	" "
Total Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Robert C. Glaze	Church of England
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Mrs. Florence Watters, (teach.), Miss Abbie Aylwin, (matron)	Methodist
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. L. F. Aldritt	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. E. Kent	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River.	" " "	Miss L. Millen	" "
Total, Alberta				

*Closed during September quarter, 1911; no teacher.
†Closed during September and December quarters, 1911; no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Saskatchewan.
10	13	23	13	12	11	.....	.....	....	.....	Assiniboine.
15	10	25	10	22	2	1	....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
7	2	9	5	7	2	....	.....	.....	.....	*Poundmakers.
4	5	9	4	4	2	3	.....	....	.....	Red Pheasants.
6	3	9	3	7	2	.....	...	.....	....	Stony (Eagle Hills).
9	8	17	12	9	1	1	3	.....	.. ..	Ahtahkakoops.
10	9	19	4	16	2	1	.....	....	.....	†Big River.
9	2	11	2	11	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
12	13	25	14	15	4	5	1	... ..	.....	Mistawasis.
12	13	25	11	18	6	1	....	.....	.....	Montreal Lake.
2	5	7	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	....	Sioux Mission.
10	7	17	9	9	5	2	1	. ..	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
10	9	19	12	11	4	2	2	.....	.....	Fort à la Corne (South).
12	15	27	13	17	2	4	4	.....	.. . .	James Smith's.
15	25	40	28	11	12	5	6	6	.....	John Smith's.
13	15	28	19	18	5	5	.....	....	.....	White Bears.
2	9	11	9	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	Valley River.
6	7	13	11	3	2	3	5	.....	.....	Day Star's.
9	4	13	5	6	7	.....	.....	. ..	.. . .	Fishing Lake.
173	174	347	188	212	73	34	22	6	.....	Total Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
8	9	17	6	10	6	1	....	....	.. ..	Old Sun's.
10	18	28	17	17	10	1	.....	.....	.....	Samson's.
15	8	23	8	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Goodfish Lake.
8	5	13	7	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (C. E.)
2	3	5	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	. ..	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
43	43	86	42	53	20	8	1	4	.....	Total Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sicedach	"	Miss Agnes Law	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Susan Edgar	Methodist
Kitselas (New Town)	Kitselas	"	Louis Edgar	"
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	Rev. Robert W. Lee	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Miss A. L. Tomlinson	" "
*Rocher Déboulé	At Rocher Déboulé	"	Rev. A. Godfrey, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
†Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	" "	Miss Eveline Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. G. Read, teacher; Miss Harriet Read, field matron	"
*Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	" "	Peter R. Kelly	"
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	" "	Miss M. J. Armstrong	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	" "	Miss M. T. Gurd	Church of England
†Port Essington	Skeena	" "	Ernest H. Pierce	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Rev. W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	"	Ernest J. Bowden	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. W. Lemmens	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Daniel Dick	" "
‡Songhees	Songhees	"	Sr. Mary Berchmans	" "
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss L. H. Hagan	" "
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	William Brotchie	Church of England
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	"	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss L. Blachford	" "
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	"	J. Thompson	" "
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Nass	A. F. Priestly	" "
¶Gwinoha	Kilwilslulyn	"	Rev. W. A. Myers	" "
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss E. M. Collison	" "
*Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	R. Bruce Bousfield	" "
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	L. M. Richardson, B. A.	Methodist
Homalco	Aûpe	New Westminster	William Thompson, teacher; Miss Annie Moses, field matron	Roman Catholic
Sliammon	Sliammon	" "	J. W. L. Brown	" "
§Larkin	At Armstrong	Okanagan	Miss B. J. Bowell	Undenominational
§Penticton	At Penticton	" "	Miss Etta J. Yuill	"
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Chas. A. McConkey	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	" "	J. C. Spencer	Methodist

*Only one quarterly return received. †Closed during September and December quarters, 1911. ‡Closed from June 30, 1911. Closed during June and September quarters, 1911. New school being built. ¶New school opened April 1, 1911. §White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT— *Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
8	5	13	10	10	2	1				Andimaul.
11	20	31	10	12	16	2	1			Gitwingak.
12	19	31	10	20	8	3				Glen Vowell.
18	22	40	13	15	12	9	3	1		Hazelton.
5	7	12	8	4	8					Kitsegukla.
10	9	19	10	10	8	1				Kitselas (New Town).
15	28	43	18	18	14	7	4			Kishfiax.
16	23	39	8	19	11	5	1	3		Kisgegas.
8	8	16	7	3	8	4	1			Meanskinisht.
15	12	27	23	10	17					*Rocher Déboulé,
19	22	41	8	31	8	1	1			†Bella Bella.
16	15	31	6	22	6	3				Bella Coola.
11	13	24	7	14	5	5				China Hat.
8	9	17	14	12	3	1	1			*Hartley Bay.
11	28	39	27	8	19	5	7			Kitamaat.
16	15	31	14	6	11	12	2			Kitkahtla.
6	13	19	12	16	2	1				†Port Essington.
16	4	20	7	16	1	3				Koksilah.
11	15	26	9	18	7	1				Nanaimo.
8	4	12	5	10	2					Quamichan (Prot.)
11	7	18	4	11	7					" (R.C.)
10	1	11	5	9	1	1				Saanich.
5	7	12	7	5	4	1	2			‡Songhees.
4	7	11	5	7	4					Tsartlip
21	18	39	10	31	6	2				Alert Bay.
5	9	14	8	7	4	3				Cape Mudge.
13	5	18	5	12	3	3				Gwayasdums.
10	10	20	7	11	5	4				Lytton.
7	7	14	8	14						Sholus.
16	13	29	7	17	6	4	2			Aiyansh.
13	11	24	10	21	3					*Gwinoha.
23	17	40	18	16	12	7	5			Kincolith.
21	26	47	12	30	17					*Lakalsap.
21	16	37	13	17	10	4	5	1		Metlakatla.
46	60	106	23	94	4	8				Port Simpson.
14	11	25	12	7	5	5	8			Homalco.
17	12	29	15	9	3	13	4			Sliammon.
1	2	3	2	1			1		1	§Larkin.
1	2	3	2		2	1				§Penticton.
29	30	59	19	29	15	7	6	2		Massett.
16	20	36	12	11	20	4	1			Skidegate.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH-COLUMBIA.—*Con.*				
Tahltan	Tahltan	Stickine	Rev. T. P. Thorman.	Ch. of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Cr'ek	"	Angus McInnes	Undenominational.
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B	Roman Catholic
Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	Miss S. E. Whitehead	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	"	H. W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
*Wyah	Nitinat	"	John Gibson	Methodist
†Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. E. Sorby	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia.				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Rev. Jas. R. Lucas	Ch. of England
York Factory	At York Factory	Hudson Bay Dist.	Rev. R. Faries	"
Total, Northwest Territories				
YUKON.				
Champagne Landing	At Champagne La.	Yukon Territory.	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	Ch. of England
Moosehide	At Moosehide	"	John Hawksley	"
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	A. C. Field	"
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	"	Wm. G. Blackwell	"
Total, Yukon				

* New school, opened December 1, 1911. † Only one quarterly received.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI.	
										British Columbia—*Concluded.*
16	13	29	13	24	5	...	... .	.....	.....	Tahltan.
5	10	15	4	2	3	2	3	5	.....	Telegraph Creek.
14	10	24	10	19	3	2	.. ..	.....	....	Clayoquot (R.C.)
16	12	28	9	10	15	3	.....	.....	.....	Nitinat.
10	11	21	10	17	2	2	.. ..	.....	.....	Ucluelet.
21	16	37	15	17	16	4	....	... .	.....	* Wyah.
9	1	10	6	10	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	†Yuquot.
635	655	1,290	497	732	343	144	58	12	1	Total, British Columbia.
										Northwest Territories.
10	18	28	6	25	2	1	. ....	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
11	15	26	21	15	9	2	.....	.....	.....	York Factory.
21	33	54	27	40	11	3	... .	.....	.....	Total, Northwest Territories.
										Yukon.
24	9	33	6	33	....	.	. ...	...	....	Champagne Landing.
12	14	26	13	26	.....	.. . .	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
7	5	12	5	12	.....	... ..	.....	.....	....	Selkirk.
20	7	27	16	27	.... .	.....	. ....	. ..	.....	Whitehorse.
63	35	98	40	98	.. .	.....	.....	.....	. ...	Total, Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carrière, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	" "	Rev. W. Haythornthwaite	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Miss G. M. Sutherland	"
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont.	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I.	"
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40.	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds	Presbyterian
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont.	"	Rev. P. Bousquet, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario.				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	Birtle	Rev. W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	"
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	"	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.	"
Norway House	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	Rev. J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Portage la Prairie	¼ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie.	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M.	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle	Roman Catholic
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. S. Perrault, O. M.I.	"
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M.	"	Rev. R. B. Ledingham	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.	File Hills	Rev. H. C. Sweet	Presbyterian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario.
14	19	33	24	23	9	1	... .	.....	.... .	Albany Mission.
19	7	26	22	14	7	2	2	1	... ..	Moose Fort.
11	13	24	13	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	Chapleau.
11	15	26	20	9	1	5	8	3	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
25	30	55	46	14	14	13	14	.....	.. .	Fort Frances.
21	22	43	38	14	2	4	16	3	4	Cecilia Jeffrey.
26	26	52	45	11	7	13	14	7	.....	Kenora.
127	132	259	208	101	48	38	54	14	4	Total, Ontario.
										Manitoba.
27	29	56	49	5	12	13	13	13	.....	Birtle.
37	41	78	60	24	16	19	11	8	.....	Fort Alexander.
24	54	78	70	26	11	15	19	7	.....	Pine Creek.
27	21	48	42	15	7	12	14	.. .	.....	Sandy Bay.
26	29	55	48	17	10	12	8	7	1	Norway House.
16	19	35	31	8	1	14	4	7	1	Portage la Prairie.
157	193	350	300	95	57	85	69	42	2	Total, Manitoba.
										Saskatchewan.
10	15	25	21	13	4	4	3	.....	1	Thunderchild's.
22	24	46	45	15	12	10	9	.. ..	.....	Cowessess.
27	25	52	35	26	8	8	6	3	1	Round Lake.
53	52	105	97	43	13	15	17	8	9	Duck Lake.
22	24	46	38	20	8	6	9	3	.....	File Hills.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Crowstand	On Côte's reserve, 3½ miles from Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, S. W. ¼, sec. 22 tp. 32, r. 32, W. 1st M.	"	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	William A. Monck	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, N.W. ¼ sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2nd M.	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	On la Plonge river.	Treaty No. 10	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I.	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E)	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	Church of England
" (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, upper agency	"	Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	"
St. Albert	At. St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Diguiere	"
Ermineskins	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	"
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve.	Peigan	Arthur R. Collins	Church of England
" (R.C.)	" "	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. Cyprian Boulene, O.M.I.	"
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve.	Sarcee	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith	Sister Laverty	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake	On Northwest side Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	Rev. C. Joussard, O.M.I.	"
Sturgeon Lake	On East shore of Sturgeon Lake	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion, on the Peace River.	" "	Rev. J. Le Treste, O.M.I.	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	Rev. Chas. R. Weaver	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
17	32	49	35	25	12	7	2	3	..	Onion Lake (R.C.)
7	8	15	11	11	2	.....	1	1	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
22	26	48	47	14	5	14	6	9	.....	Crowstand.
16	14	30	23	9	3	12	5	1	.....	Keeseekouse.
16	19	35	30	15	8	6	6	.....	.....	Gordon's.
13	25	38	33	13	5	6	11	3	.....	Muscowequan's.
17	34	51	46	29	9	7	6	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	35	55	49	25	10	12	8	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
262	333	595	510	258	99	107	89	31	11	Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
28	15	43	39	10	9	8	8	5	3	Blood (C. E.)
25	24	49	40	20	9	14	4	2	.....	Blood (R.C.)
30	16	46	43	18	9	8	6	5	.....	Crowfoot.
37	33	70	61	26	16	11	4	5	8	St. Albert.
23	28	51	50	24	3	7	7	7	3	Ermineskins.
18	8	26	23	16	5	3	2	...	....	Peigan (C.E.)
14	12	26	24	7	5	11	.....	3	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
29	25	54	37	22	7	9	3	9	4	Blue Quill's.
12	8	20	19	9	2	6	3	.....	.....	Sarcee.
15	26	41	32	24	7	4	5	1	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
23	21	44	37	20	16	8	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake.
20	12	32	28	6	11	6	9	..	...	Sturgeon Lake.
13	9	22	17	13	3	5	1	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	8	18	15	8	6	2	.....	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—*Con.*				
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	Lesser Slave Lake.	Sister Catherine Aurelie	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake	" "	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake	Fort Smith	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake.	"	F. Penrose Warren	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie River	Fort Simpson	Sister St. Elzéar	Roman Catholic
Total, N. W. T.				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve	Naas	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, ontside limits of Tsimpshean reserve	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson	"
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster.	Sister Thérésine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard Inlet, opposite city of Vancouver	" "	Sister Mary Amy	"
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	" "	Rev. P. J. Collins, O.M.I	"
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast of Vancouver Isd.	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Vancouver Isd	" "	H. B. Currie	"
Kitamaat	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola	Miss E. J. Donogh	Methodist
Total, British Columbia				
YUKON.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	E. D. Evans	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
12	14	26	21	10	10	3	3	....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
3	7	10	6	3	4	3	.....	.....	..	Whitefish Lake.
312	266	578	492	236	122	108	55	39	18	Total, Alberta.
										Northwest Territories.
13	19	32	26	17	8	3	4	....	.....	Fort Resolution.
20	22	42	34	19	11	3	3	6	.....	Hay River.
24	43	67	66	21	15	18	13	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
57	84	141	126	57	34	24	20	6	....	Total, N. W. T.
										British Columbia.
.....	27	27	22	8	4	1	6	3	5	Yale (All Hallows).
27	.. ..	27	21	11	6	5	3	2	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	40	40	38	3	7	3	12	10	5	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
23	25	48	45	8	16	.....	15	3	6	Sechelt.
25	25	50	49	11	8	7	12	6	6	Squamish.
35	31	66	65	3	12	17	12	14	8	St. Mary's.
21	15	36	30	6	8	7	3	12	.....	Ahousaht.
24	28	52	47	18	5	18	3	8	.....	Alberni
7	25	32	26	9	13	4	6	.....	.....	Kitamaat.
162	216	378	343	77	79	62	72	58	30	Total, British Columbia.
										Yukon.
16	18	34	25	23	4	1	3	3	.....	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford	A. Nelles Ashton	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home.	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	" " "	" "	"
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. Arthur Barner	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency	Rev. F. Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops agency	Rev. A. M. Carion	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. D. Claessen	Roman Catholic.
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic.
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency	Rev. H. Boening	"
Total, British Columbia			

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	
																		Ontario.
56	73	129	122	10	16	16	19	24	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mohawk Institute.
61	67	128	110	32	23	32	24	12	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Institute.
25	18	43	38	19	9	6	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Shingwauk Home.
75	....	75	72	23	22	16	10	4	..	6	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	Wikwemikong (boys).
....	72	72	68	22	6	19	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	" (girls).
217	230	447	410	106	76	89	75	52	49	6	4	....	....	2	....	..	2	Total, Ontario.
																		Manitoba.
51	50	101	90	29	11	12	23	18	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Brandon.
42	42	84	67	38	10	12	15	2	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	Elkhorn.
93	92	185	157	67	21	24	38	20	15	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	Total, Manitoba.
																		Saskatchewan.
29	36	65	45	22	12	11	12	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Battleford.
108	133	241	227	115	19	44	35	28	....	2	6	....	....	1	....	..	1	Qu'Appelle.
137	169	306	272	137	31	55	47	34	2	2	6	....	....	1	....	..	1	Total, Saskatchewan.
																		Alberta.
52	30	82	65	46	16	2	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Red Deer.
52	29	81	65	15	5	14	14	14	19	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	St. Joseph's.
104	59	163	130	61	21	16	30	16	19	2	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	Total, Alberta.
																		British Columbia.
30	30	60	60	15	11	13	17	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kootenay.
29	39	68	64	23	10	9	10	3	13	17	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kamloops.
22	....	22	10	3	2	4	11	....	2	7	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	Lytton.
51	39	90	86	21	24	12	8	14	11	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	Coqualeetza.
40	35	75	64	10	12	4	20	17	12	13	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	Kuper Island.
35	....	35	33	1	8	12	9	1	4	16	....	....	....	....	....	..	17	Alert Bay.
35	31	66	60	10	12	17	9	8	10	13	6	....	..	....	....	..	4	Clayoquot.
19	33	52	50	3	....	9	2	24	14	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Williams Lake.
261	307	468	427	86	79	80	86	71	66	73	17	....	3	4	....	..	21	Total, Brit. Columbia.

household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	12		12					127	104	231
Prince Edward Island	1		1					17	26	43
New Brunswick	10		10					125	135	260
Quebec	27	5	16	3	3			642	683	1,325
Ontario	82	38	23	13	8			1,363	1,253	2,616
Manitoba	41	1	6	24	8	2		534	515	1,049
Saskatchewan	19		3	12		4		173	174	347
Alberta	5			3	2			43	43	86
Northwest Territories	2			2				21	33	54
British Columbia	48	3	9	16	17	1	2	635	655	1,290
Yukon	4			4				63	35	98
Total, Day Schools	251	47	80	77	38	7	2	3,743	3,656	7,399

BOARDING

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	7		4	2		1		127	132	259
Manitoba	6		3		1	2		157	193	350
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3		262	333	595
Alberta	16		11	5				312	266	578
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				57	84	141
British Columbia	9		3	1	3	2		162	216	378
Yukon	1			1				16	18	34
Total, Boarding Schools	55		30	13	4	8		1,093	1,242	2,335

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1			217	230	447
Manitoba	2	1			1			93	92	185
Saskatchewan	2		1	1				137	169	306
Alberta	2		1		1			104	59	163
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			261	207	468
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	19	2	9	4	4			812	757	1,569

Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Province.
118	51·08	111	42	22	27	19	9	Nova Scotia
20	46·51	20	14	6	2	1	.....	Prince Edward Island.
143	55·00	106	63	47	31	12	1	New Brunswick.
719	54·26	753	265	166	95	32	14	Quebec.
1,186	45·33	1,455	428	389	239	100	5	Ontario.
458	43·66	730	184	96	29	9	1	Manitoba.
188	54·18	212	73	34	22	6	.....	Saskatchewan.
42	48·83	53	20	8	1	4	.....	Alberta.
27	50·00	40	11	3	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
497	38·52	732	343	144	58	12	1	British Columbia.
40	40·82	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,438	46·46	4,310	1,444	915	504	195	31	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
208	80·31	101	48	38	54	14	4	Ontario.
300	85·71	95	57	85	69	42	2	Manitoba.
510	85·71	258	99	107	89	31	11	Saskatchewan.
492	85·12	236	122	108	55	39	18	Alberta.
126	89·36	57	34	24	20	6	.....	Northwest Territories.
343	90·74	77	79	62	72	58	30	British Columbia.
25	73·53	23	4	1	3	3	.....	Yukon.
2,004	85·82	847	443	425	362	193	65	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
410	91·72	106	76	89	75	52	49	Ontario.
157	84·86	67	21	24	38	20	15	Manitoba.
272	88·89	137	31	55	47	34	2	Saskatchewan.
130	79·75	61	21	16	30	16	19	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
427	91·24	86	79	80	86	71	66	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,396	88·97	457	228	264	276	193	151	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	127	104	231	118
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	17	26	43	20
New Brunswick	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	125	135	260	143
Quebec	27	....	....	27	5	16	3	3	....	....	642	683	1,325	719
Ontario	82	7	5	94	39	29	16	9	1	....	1,707	1,615	3,322	1,804
Manitoba	41	6	2	49	2	9	24	10	4	....	784	800	1,584	915
Saskatchewan	19	13	2	34	....	11	16	....	7	....	572	676	1,248	970
Alberta	5	16	2	23	....	12	8	3	....	....	459	368	827	664
Northwest Territories	2	3	....	5	....	2	3	....	....	....	78	117	195	153
British Columbia	48	9	8	65	3	17	19	21	3	2	1,058	1,078	2,136	1,267
Yukon	4	1	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	79	53	132	65
Total	251	55	19	325	49	119	94	46	15	2	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
51·08	111	43	22	27	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Nova Scotia.
46·51	20	14	6	2	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Prince Edward Island.
55·00	106	63	47	31	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	New Brunswick.
54·26	753	265	166	95	32	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Quebec.
54·30	1,662	552	516	368	166	58	6	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	14	Ontario.
57·76	892	262	205	136	71	18	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	Manitoba.
77·72	607	203	196	158	71	13	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	Saskatchewan.
80·29	350	163	132	86	59	37	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	Alberta.
78·46	97	45	27	20	6	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Northwest Territories.
59·32	895	501	286	216	141	97	73	17	..	3	4	..	..	21	118	British Columbia.
49·24	121	4	1	3	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Yukon.
60·49	5,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	90	27	..	3	8	1	..	24	153	Total.

sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¼ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford, Ont.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., North Wing and South Wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey, Ont.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to east contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main building and schoolrooms, lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentorus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school room; a chapel, hospital; farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	A 3 inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Wikwemikong Industrial School.	On the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, on Smith bay, in the Indian village of Wikwemikong. *P. O. Wikwemikong, Ont.*	Comprises some 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared, Indian gift for school purposes.	Two buildings, one for boys and one for girls. A missionaries' residence, refectory, bakery, etc., in a mission stone building; a two-story frame building used as a washroom, etc., and a blacksmith and paint shop, and carpenter shop, planing mill and three barns.	Windmill and tank capacity of 15,000 gallons with piping to all buildings.	Hydrants from tank with inch hose to all floors of buildings. Fire-extinguishers, axes and buckets. Fire-escape.	Boys' school by box stoves. Other buildings by hot water, lighted by acetylene.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles, from where the Moose river joins salt water. *P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Land 10 acres is leased from Hudson's Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building of 10 rooms and attic, day school, principal's house, cottage hospital, servant house; also stables, washhouse, sheds, store-room, and necessary outbuildings.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets filled, axes and barrels filled always on hand, two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake. *P. O. Chapleau, Ont.*	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared.	Two main buildings, the larger used for dormitories, dining room, &c. Other with school rooms, drill room and for recreation, latter is 22 x 44 feet.	Water obtained from lake.	Barrels and buckets are only existing means of protection.	Main building heated with wood stoves and school house with a coal stove. Lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur street, Fort William. *P. O. Fort William, Ont.*	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic.	City water supply...	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. *P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Belongs to the Hudson's Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3 story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. *P. O. Elkhorn, Man.*	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. *P.O. Brandon, Man.*	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of Principal Meridian	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, assit. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other outbuildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. *P.O. Birtle, Man.*	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	School is a 2½ story structure in good repair, also barn, stables, (concrete). root house, hen house and ice house. School building to be raised and a large wing added during 1912.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 45 lbs. pressure through buildings.	Have own brigade. Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot water heater. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. *P.O. Fort Alexander, Man.*	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains. 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement-shed, engine house, and pig-pen.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg River to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasolene engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. *P.O. Fort Frances, Ont.*	63 acres, 43 of which is under cultivation.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse and a workshop.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pine Creek Boarding	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve. *P.O. Camperville, Man.*	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building 115 x 45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and ice-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	

Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba. *P.O. Sandy Bay, Man.*	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purpose of the school.	Building is a 3 story frame, 70 x 40, on stone foundation, with an annex 20 x 50 containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice-house, stable, piggery, hennery and implement shed.	A good well and soft water cistern.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, close to the edge of Norway House reserve on Little Playgreen lake. *P.O. Norway House* via, *Selkirk, Man.*	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Main building frame, 40 x 100 feet, also 2 separate class rooms, stable, root house, icehouse, etc., built of logs.	Obtained from Little Playgreen Lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishing dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room; also buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and box stoves heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie. *P.O., Portage la Prairie, Man.*	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church inside town limits.	Main building frame with a wing, a stable and poultry house.	Good supply from a pump in basement, with tank for rain water.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace, lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. *P.O., Kenora, Ont.*	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D492, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 66 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet. Two-story, frame, on stone basement. Also a principal's residence, a stable and icehouse, stone henhouse and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by windmill into tanks in attic, thence by pipes throughout the buildings. Hot water from boiler. Rain tank.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Main building heated by two hot-air furnaces, and wing by kitchen stove. A small box heater upstairs. Lighted by coal-oil lamps, with candles and lanterns.
Kenora Boarding..	Located 2 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake. *P.O., Kenora, Ont.*	There are 50 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church Sub-divisional 8, township Jaffrey.	Two buildings, frame, brick veneer, on stone foundation, 3 stories. An old residence, storehouse, machine shop, stable, ice-house and necessary out-buildings.	Lake of Woods.....	Have 3 outside escapes from all dormitories; 20 extinguishers, pails and axes.	Two hot-air furnaces in the old building aided by two box stoves. The new addition heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford. *P.O., Battleford, Sask.*	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building, principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings.	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose and escapes from dormitories.	Hot-air furnaces and wood stoves used as fuel. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Regina branch of the G.T.P. Ry. *P.O., Lebret, Sask.*	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about ⅓ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls' building 80 x 50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic use and fire protection brought from lake into two, 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air-pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings. Extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the school buildings and coal-oil for the shops.
Cowessess Boarding	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.*	Land consists of 323 acres, lying adjacent to the school. It was bought from the band.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, Indians' house, large stable and various outbuildings.	Supply of water from well in basement.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Whitewood, Sask.*	Comprises south ½ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—all frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from a well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
owstand Boarding.	On Cote's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kansack, on C.N. railway. *P.O., Kansack, Sask.*	Consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, rge. 31, west 1st meridian and fractional southeast ¼ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian, 350 acres.	Main building with two wings; principal's residence, granary, stables, milk house, poultry house, frame shop, and new barn, 90 x 30 feet.	.....	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.

KeeseekooseBoarding.	Adjoining Keeseekoose reserve, Pelly agency. *P.O., St. Phillip's, Sask.*	Homestead by Father DeCorby, O. M. I., consists of southwest quarter section 2 rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres adapted to farming.	One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers.	From a well.....	Fire-extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake *P.O., Duck Lake, Sask.*	100 acres composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. ½ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also ½ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate fathers.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stables, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, storehouse, laundry, milk house, hen house, ice house and granary.	Three artesian wells.	A tank and force pump; 4 Stempel, 1 Victor and 3 Patton fire extinguishers; pails, axes, tank and force pump.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. *P.O., Balcarres, Sask.*	West ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 413 acres; belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; class room frame, on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5 roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers and ladders; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building heated by steam, other buildings by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. *P.O., Punnichy, Sask.*	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building used for school purposes; also laundry, storehouse, ice house and stables, frame.	A well some 200 yards from school.	One Babcock, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes and barrels.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowequan's Boarding	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowequan's reserve. *P.O., Lestock, Sask.*	Comprises 160 acres, being the northwest quarter section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet. Outbuildings.	Two large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building.	Two Babcocks, fire extinguishers and axes; hose attached to the tanks.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. *P.O., Lac la Plonge, via Mistawasis, Sask.*	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors opening outward.	Heated by a large hot air furnace, lighted by electricity.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. *P.O., Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.*	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England. Land has a frontage of ½ mile and extends back ¼ mile.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire escapes; one 8 feet wide from girl's dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boy's dormitory.	Heated with stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. *P. O., Onion Lake, Sask.*	About 20 acres, part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 35 feet, 3 stories high. A second building, 36 x 26 feet, 3 stories, both frame; a third log building 25 x 30 feet, 2 story.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers and escapes from dormitories; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. *P. O., Onion Lake, Sask.*	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, another building 20 x 22 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells.	Two small chemical and 1 dozen Eclipse extinguishers; a good water supply. All doors opening outwards.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, ¼ mile north of Delmas Station. *P.O., Delmas, Sask.*	Southeast quarter 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 26, 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories.	A good well close to buildings.	Exists from dormitories, doors opening outwards. Barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. *P.O., Red Deer, Alta.*	Three quarter sections being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of greystone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern fire escapes.	Two Smead Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasolene gas lamps used to light the girl's building.

St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, ¾ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is Dewinton. 11 miles away. *P. O., Davisburg, Alta.*	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east ½ section 22, township 21, range 28; ½ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east ½ section 26, township 20, range 27, and ¾ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house.	From High river. Water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boy's building and one in girl's building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod. *P. O., Macleod, Alta.*	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home, the old boys' home and a rectory, the hospital now used as the boy's home, a new wing added 21 x 55 feet; chapel, rectory, now used as a hospital, stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	A good well and windmill.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of hand grenades, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnaces and stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood R.C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. *P. O. Standoff, Alta.*	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories also a 3 story building behind main building; a laundry, stables, storehouse.	A nearby well	Five extinguishers, 4 hand grenades, 5 fire pails, 4 axes, and buckets kept full of water.	Two hot air furnaces heatbuilding. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding	Is 2 miles south of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. *P.O., Cluny, Alta.*	Comprises 40 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet. Two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 24 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. Two stables, implement shed, ice house and root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Partly by a hot air furnace and partly by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. *P.O., St. Albert, Alta.*	335 acres, property of Sisters of Charity. Lies in township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, frame, 180 x 35 feet. Also a 50 x 30 section, 4 story for boys; a kitchen adjoins 40 x 30, together with stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and storehouses.	From wells, pumped into tanks.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 3 hot air furnaces; new section by two Economy water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Primary building lighted by Siche gas, new one by lamps.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. *P.O., Hobbema, Alta.*	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building, 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen, Sisters' building 30 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious disease.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. *P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.*	The land comprises a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments.	A well. Poor supply.	A fire escape leading from top story to ground.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan, *P.O., Fort Chipewyan, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding.	On northwest bank of Lesser Slave lake, *P.O., Grouard, Alta.*	Land in connection with school is the property of the Sisters of Providence.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet with class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well, augmented by a small river.	2 fire extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.

Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in middle of Sturgeon Lake reserve, *P.O., Fort Chipewyan, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Some 240 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready: ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	On the Peace river, facing Caribou mountain *P.O., Fort Vermilion, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation, contains all departments. Newly erected.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders. Stairs, galleries and exits from all parts of building form only means of protection.	Heated by two hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C.E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, *P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 45 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co., and Revillon Bros, posts.	Main building is 32 x 25 feet with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake, *P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a new wing added 18 x 24 feet.	From the lake.....	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve, *P.O., Whitefish Lake, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Not surveyed about 18 acres fenced and cleared.	A number of outbuildings Main buildings, log, 28 x 24 feet; with wing, 16x14 feet, a carpenter-shop and small stable.	From lake or river..	Ladders, axes and pails....	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the McKenzie River, *P.O., Fort Providence, N. W. T., Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	About 2 acres, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 60 x 30 feet, 3 stories with wing 30x30 feet. The walls are logs. A second building 30 x 20 feet and a laundry 30 x 20 feet.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories and pails filled with water.	Heated by stoves, lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 2 miles from Brocket. *P. O., Brocket, Alta.*	Comprises entire ¼ section, being northeast quarter section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian, belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive-well in house	There are 12 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	Heated by 2 large Pease furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting
Peigan R.C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. *P.O., Brocket, Alta.*	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories with two wings, east wing, 30 x 26 feet; west wing, 48 x 26 feet, two additions, 16 x 22 feet, used as playrooms and fresh air dormitories. Also a laundry, 30 x 20 feet; stable, 28 x 30 feet.	A good well	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding..	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve, agency headquarters. *P. O., Calgary, Alta.*	Some 15 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Contained in one building with 2 wings. Frame.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. *P. O., Fort Resolution, N.W.T.*	5 acres, very fertile.	3 story frame building, a clergy house, fish house and ice houses.	A good well in basement.	Two chemical engines; outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay River, in Treaty No. 8. *P. O., Hay River,, Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.*	Some 9 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 30 and various outbuildings, also new log warehouse.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy. Fire-drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings. Lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay southwest side of Kuper Island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. *P. O., Kuper Island, B.C.*	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number, are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses. For other purposes, water from the bay, water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes. A regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box-stoves, using wood. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chiliwack. *P. O., Sardis, B.C.*	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed, and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous. All doors opening outward. Fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces. Lighted by electricity.

Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. *P. O., Kamloops, B.C.*	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from South Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasolene engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. *P. O., Lytton, B.C.*	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, bucket and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. *P. O. St. Eugene, B.C.*	An area of 30 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity cultivated by boys.	Comprises 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other outbuildings. A new modern building under course of construction.	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, facing the sea. *P. O., Alert Bay, B.C.*	There are 410 acres, Indian land; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.....	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bed room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O., Kukawis via Victoria, B.C.*	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedicte's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San Jose creek. *P. O., William Lake, B.C.*	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. *P.O., Sechelt, B.C.*	Belongs to the band and consists of 3½ acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a second building, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Is fairly good. Source not stated.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building, and lighted by coal-oil and gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. *P.O., North Vancouver, B.C.*	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus; Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 250 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver. *P.O., Mission City, C.C.*	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, over half uncleared.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 75 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry and shingle-mill.	Piped from St. Mary's creek.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils.	Heated by wood stoves throughout and lighted by electricity.
All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river. *P.O., Yale, B.C.*	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, a chapel, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and 1 in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.*	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains, belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A plentiful supply, furnished by well and tank.	A large tank; hose, extinguishers, buckets, etc.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpsean reserve. *P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.*	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New playroom.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank.	A large canvas fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 2 chemical fire-engines. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahoushat Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve or Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P.O., Ahousaht, B.C.*	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story, frame, with wide verandahs; also an outside playroom for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force-pump and hose, pails, etc. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal-oil.

Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Somas river and adjoining the Shesaht reserve. *P.O., Alberni, B.C.*	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new class-room, frame, 23 x 30 feet; a new, combined, carpenter-shop, laundry, and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	From a spring-fed tank and two wells	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill-Eclipse, buckets, etc. Tank contains a large supply of water.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for light ing purposes.
Carcross Boarding.	2 miles from town of Carcross, *P.O., Carcross, Y.T.*	160 acres	Main building, 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story.	From a creek and a well.	Tank, stand pipe and hose connection on each floor.	Heated by a steam furnace; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kitamaat Boarding	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel, *P.O., Kitamaat, B.C.*	....	The house, a new building, 70 x 40 feet; play-house, 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	....	Fire-escapes	..... .

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS, AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR LETTERS, FORM OF CONTRACT, &c.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The report of Rev. John Semmens, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, on the Indian day schools in the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Islington Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected June 30, 1911. The number of pupils present was 32: 16 boys and 16 girls, and the average attendance was 25.

The school was conducted by Mr. Smith, a theological student of the Church of England. The examination showed very good work indeed, while the teacher has good command of his pupils, and was well qualified for his duties.

The school building was in fair repair, but was too small to accommodate the children attending. There was every evidence that the children delighted in coming, but it was the time of the year when all were gathered for treaty, and this no doubt accounted for the large number found in the school. It would be impossible to maintain such an average for the year around, because the parents of the children would be more or less widely scattered for the most part of the year.

This was the only school found to be in active operation on the Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies, at the time of the treaty payments. This was holiday time and nearly all schools were closed. I think it unfortunate that the schools should be closed at this time, as it is the most convenient occasion in the year for inspection. Much expense and extra travel are involved in making an extra journey to remote schools at other seasons of the year.

Hollowwater River Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected February 5, 1912. The number of pupils present was 8; 3 boys and 5 girls; the number of children enrolled 9; and the average attendance for three months, was 9.

The teacher's grading is as follows:—

Standard I	6
" II	0
" III	3
Total	9

The examination showed that fair work is being done. It is a regrettable fact that this small band are divided, so that a number of school children are living at Rice river, ten miles distance, and cannot avail themselves of advantages offered by the department. Steps are being taken to correct this state of affairs.

The teacher is Mr Arthur Santmier, who has a ten year Normal certificate from New York state, and who is well qualified for his duties, and is apparently well liked by the band

Punctuality is reported good; care of material good; schoolhouse very clean and conduct of the pupils good.

The building is of logs, sheeted inside and out, and unpainted. It is an old building, but is still warm and cozy, supplied with storm windows, well banked and in good preservation, with the exception of a ridge of the roof where the rain appears to soak through.

Very good work is being done at this school.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on February 16, 1912. The number of pupils present was 34: 21 boys and 13 girls. Number of school children on the reserve, 78; the number enrolled was 62; the average attendance for three months, 29·38.

Punctuality in this school was fair, class organization good, care of material good, cleanliness of pupils good, conduct of pupils good.

The teacher's name is Nellie Jane Nash, who has a third class Ontario certificate, and who has done excellent work since her connection with this school. The examination showed considerable progress, and a fair amount of proficiency in all lines.

The teacher's grading is as follows:—

Standard	I	54
"	II	3
"	III	4
"	IV	1
	Total	62

The building is of frame, on a wood foundation, all windows are double and have window blinds; ventilation is good; the school is fairly warm, though the floor is cold, because the building is not banked. The out-buildings are in very bad repair.

This is one of the best schools that I have visited, as to behaviour, proficiency and good conduct of the pupils.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist.)

This school was inspected on February 12, 1912. The number of children present was 16-10 boys and 6 girls. The number of children enrolled was 40. The average attendance for three months was 14.

The school has not been kept very regularly for various reasons. The principal one seemed to be the pre-occupation of the teacher on the line of missionary duty.

The people of this reserve are wretchedly poor and their children are miserably clad, while the snow lies three feet deep on the ground and the winter has been unusually severe. The fall fishing is conducted ten miles away from the school, and lasted last fall about six weeks, and the children go with their parents. There has been a great deal of sickness, demanding the attention of the missionary, who is dotor, adviser and everything else to the poor and indigent. All these things have prevented regular service at the school.

The teacher regards himself as being first a missionary, and if any work was to be slighted, according to his view, it must be the school work.

The teacher is Mr. Percy Earl Jones, who has no certificate, and who does not regard himself as having any special qualification for the work of teaching. He

simply does his best, with an ordinary English education, when time and other duties permit.

The examination showed reading fair, spelling poor, work very elementary. Punctuality was reported to be bad, care of material good, cleanliness of pupils fair, conduct fair. There was an excellent showing in calisthenics.

The building is of frame 36 x 18 feet. There are 6 windows, 3 on each side, but there are no double windows. The schoolhouse looks well, and is painted within and without. Even the floor is painted, but it is so cold that it takes about half the day to make it comfortable enough for the other half day.

Mr. Jones talks of resigning in the spring, largely because he is not able to find time for both missionary and school duties.

The councillor unhesitatingly and emphatically affirmed that Mr. Jones was a hardworking and painstaking missionary, and that any apparent neglect of the school was only the result of faithfulness in ministering to the sick and needy members of the band.

This and similar cases, convince me that a teacher should not have the duties of a missionary superimposed, because one or the other must suffer from lack of proper attention.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected February 9, 1912. The number of pupils present was 23; 11 boys and 12 girls. The number of children of school age on the reserve is 75; number of children enrolled, 36; average attendance for three months, 22. This is a most satisfactory showing. The examination showed that splendid work has been done during the year. Knitting was very good; knowledge of phonics very fair; singing was good; writing, good; arithmetic work, elementary; special mention must be made of the pupils' knowledge of English; the class in calisthenics did good work; in plaster cast work the pupils showed remarkable skill, in fact the whole examination was most satisfactory.

The teacher's grading was as follows:—

Standard	I	33
"	II	2
"	III	0
"	IV	1
	Total	36

The teacher is Mrs. Henrietta Lowes, who has a third-class professional certificate for Manitoba.

The building is frame, 20 by 30 feet, painted within and without; there is a proper ventilator in the ceiling and the windows are all curtained and draped; the six windows are single. The school is warm and home-like, and the children appear to be very happy.

I cannot but speak well of the work which is being done in this school.

Broken Head River Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected January 26, 1912. The number of pupils present was 10; 6 boys and 4 girls. The number of children enrolled, 22. Average attendance for three months, 10. Teacher's grading was as follows:—

Standard	I	13
"	II	5
"	III	3
"	IV	1
	Total	22

The examination showed but very slight progress. The teacher's qualification is a day school training in Edmonton, and her experience is very limited. She is young for the position, and has a number of children under her care who have little or no ambition to succeed. I believe the teacher is very faithful, and does her best to mould very crude material. The school building is of logs, sheeted within and without, but unfit for use, the walls being out of plumb, and the foundation settling.

Lower Day School, Fort Alexander (Church of England.)

This school was visited January 25, 1912, but was found to be closed for a lack of a teacher.

Miss Fryer, sister of the missionary in charge of the mission, taught for a portion of the year, but failing health compelled her to give up her charge. Crossing the river night and morning, in all weathers, from the only boarding house available, was found to be too great a strain for her. This is much to be regretted, as there was every prospect that she would have done excellent work.

The building which is a rented one, was found to be in very good condition, new, comfortable and warm, and the equipment fair.

Some of the pupils, who should attend this school, are at present crossing the river to attend the upper school, but the majority cannot do this.

Since my inspection, Bishop Lofthouse has nominated a Miss Isbister, who was sent forward early in February to open the school, but it has been impossible for me to visit it since this appointment was made.

The people of this reserve seem anxious to have their children attend school, and I look forward with some assurance to the good work which may be done here.

Upper Day School, Fort Alexander (Church of England).

This school was inspected on January 25, 1912. The number of pupils present was 27; 16 boys and 11 girls. The number of children enrolled, 30. Average attendance for three months was 17·7, while the average for the present quarter, so far, was 22. The examination was very satisfactory throughout.

Punctuality was good, class organization very good, cleanliness of pupils good, schoolhouse very clean. The manual of calisthenics was used each day, and the children are encouraged to engage in various games. The pupils were cheerful and happy and appeared to be delighted with their work.

The teacher is Charles Harold Fryer, who had a full course in Islington College, London, and has taken medical training in the Great Northern Hospital, London, and also enjoys the advantage of having had a full course in Manitoba University.

I cannot speak too highly of this school. The attendance is eminently satisfactory, and the work of the teacher deserves the highest compliment.

Black River Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected January 24, 1912. The number of pupils present was 13; 4 boys and 9 girls. The number of children enrolled, 19. The average attendance for three months, 12.

The pupils show good reading and spelling, and a fair understanding of English, but writing was fair and the arithmetic exercises good.

The teacher's grading was as follows:—

Standard I.	4
" II.	8
" III.	7
Total.	19

Punctuality was good, class organization good, care of material good, cleanliness of pupils fair, and the school house was remarkably clean. Conduct of pupils is reported to be good.

The building is of logs, 20 x 24 feet. The plaster on the walls is very poor, and the building very cold.

The outbuildings were very poor.

The teacher is George Slater, whose training consists of one and a half years at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He is an Indian, and is doing splendid work for the chance that he has had, and the people appear to be very well pleased with his services.

My visit to this school was fairly satisfactory.

St. Peter's South Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected January 16, 1912. The number of pupils present 9; 5 boys and 4 girls. Number of children enrolled, 25. Average attendance for three months being 15. Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I	11
"	II	1
"	III	7
"	IV	3
"	V	3
	Total	25

Punctuality was reported good; class organization, good; cleanliness of pupils, good; conduct of pupils in school, good.

The teacher is Miss Margaret Jane Isbister, who was trained for her work for three years in the Kenora High School, and her success is fair.

The examination of pupils showed very fair work, indeed.

The school house is a frame building, 20 x 30 feet, but very cold, and sickness in the neighbourhood has interfered considerably with the attendance at school.

On the whole, I was favourably impressed with the work done at this school.

North St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected January 16, 1912. The number of pupils present was 8; 4 boys and 4 girls. The number of children enrolled was 26. The average for three months was 13. Teacher's grading was as follows:—

Standard	I	18
"	II	3
"	III	0
"	IV	3
"	V	2
	Total	26

The examination showed fair progress, and the conditions generally were favourable.

The building was in good repair and warm, supplied with double windows and well plastered within and without.

The teacher is Mr. Peter Harper, whose training has been eight years of service in the St. Peter's day school. He is an Indian, honest and faithful, and is a credit to the band to which he belongs. His school is properly managed and is worthy of compliment.

St. Peter's (Peguis) Central Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected January 16, 1912. The teacher's grading is as follows:

Standard	I.	7
"	II.	3
"	III.	3
"	IV.	2

The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 9; 6 boys and 3 girls. The number of children on the roll was 18, but the average was rather low. Examination of pupils showed very small advance.

The school was very improperly supplied with books. The teacher was at a great disadvantage in having a very cold room and a very poor outfit of supplies.

The building is of logs, very poorly plastered, with no double windows. Unknown persons had broken into the schoolhouse and had stolen some of the supplies.

The teacher is Miss Myrtle Pruden, who has a third-class non-professional certificate, and who, under favourable circumstances, would no doubt do herself credit in the management of the school.

Peguis (North) Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected December 14, 1911. Twenty-seven children present, 17 of whom were boys and 10 girls. The number of children enrolled was 30. The average attendance could not be given, owing to the fact that the school had been in operation only a month. The teacher classified the children as follows:—

Standard	I.	15
"	II.	8
"	III.	6
"	IV.	1
	Total.	30

Punctuality was reported to be good; class organization fair; preservation and arrangement of furniture good; care of material, good; cleanliness of pupils, very good; schoolhouse was clean; conduct of pupils was good.

Angus Prince, the teacher, is an Indian with three and a half years' experience at the Elkhorn industrial school, and one year at the St. Boniface industrial school. He has taken hold of his school with considerable interest, and is doing good work. The building is of logs, 30 x 20 feet, inside measurements, and built on a stone foundation. There are 5 windows, 2 on each side and one at the end. The building is plastered with lime and whitewashed outside and in. The floor is double, and well laid. Outbuildings are well arranged. The school is warm and cheerful.

I was pleased with the school in all its appointments, for the time it has been in operation it certainly reflects credit on the teacher and gives promise for the future.

Peguis (South) Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected December 14, 1911. The number of pupils in attendance was 15; 9 boys and 6 girls. The number of enrolled pupils was 23. No average attendance could be given, as the school had only been started about a month before the time of inspection. The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	10
"	II.	8
"	III.	5
	Total.	23

Reading was good; knowledge of geography, good; exercise work, good; but other lines were imperfect, and necessarily so owing to the fact that the school was quite new.

Punctuality was reported to be good; class organization, fair; preservation and arrangement of furniture, good; care of material, good; cleanliness of pupils, very good; schoolhouse, clean; conduct of pupils, good.

The school building is constructed of logs, and is 30 ft. x 20 ft., outside measurements, built on a foundation of stone. The height of the walls is 12 feet at the side, to 15 feet in the centre, giving ample space for ventilation. There are 6 windows, 3 on each side. There are 2 doors, one on each end. The building is plastered with lime, and whitewashed, within and without. The floor is double and well laid. A double door is provided on the east end. The school is warm and cheerful and beautifully situated on the bank of the Fisher river, on the south part of the new Peguis reserve. Excellent out-buildings were provided and properly situated.

The people of the reserve seem not only well pleased to have a new school built, but were also pleased with the teacher sent to take charge. There is every reason to believe that good work will be done by Mr. Henry James Frances, the teacher, who has had some 15 years tuition in English college and high school work.

General Remarks.

In reviewing the work of inspecting the day schools under my supervision, I cannot say, as some have done, that the day schools are a failure. On the contrary, a number of them have been worthy of much compliment, because they have shown considerable progress, and I am convinced, that where the right kind of a teacher is secured there is no reason why they should not be continued. It must be admitted that there are hindering causes which it is difficult to overcome, but there is a work to be done, though it may be elementary, in the day schools of the reserve, and a duly qualified teacher will find his work and do it. It must further be admitted, that finding the right man means the giving of an adequate salary, but as the department is prepared to give this to men or women having proper certificate, I see no reason why the day school work should not accomplish the purpose which was intended by their inception.

I think it must be generally admitted, that our educational work is most important in the awakening and elevating influence upon the minds of the young. Its discipline is helpful, and there is nothing like it to inspire the children with proper ambition, and the effect of it all is seen distinctly in the subsequent life of the pupils, and whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. I sincerely hope that, instead of relaxing our efforts in this direction, we may redouble our energies and win more signal success throughout the work to which we have set our hands.

The report of Mr. S. J. Jackson, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, on the schools in the Lake Manitoba Inspectorate, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Brandon Industrial School.

I made my inspection of this school on April 19. Miss M. Follet, is the teacher in the junior room. She has a second-class professional certificate from Newfoundland, and has been teaching 6 years. There were present at the time of inspection 15 boys and 18 girls, graded as follows:

Standard I.	20
" II.	3
" III.	10
Total.	33

On the roll of the room I found 22 boys and 25 girls, graded as follows:

Standard I.	25
" II.	11
" III.	11
Total.	47

Standard 1 read in the first primer. They do simple sums in addition and multiplication. They also are taught writing and spelling. Standard II read very well in the first reader, spell and write well and do sums as far as short division. Standard III. use the second reader, read, spell, and write well, and are taught arithmetic as far as simple division. Miss Follet appears to be a capable teacher, and has a liking for her work. She should do well at this school and I expect to report good progress at my next visit.

Mr. F. Dryburgh is the teacher in the senior room. He has a second-class professional certificate from Manitoba, and has been teaching for 4 years. There were present at inspection 11 boys and 13 girls, graded as follows:

Standard IV.	13
" V.	11
Total.	24

On the roll I found 24 boys and 25 girls, graded as follows:—

Standard IV.	22
" V.	18
" VI.	9
Total.	49

Standard IV. are taught geography, reading in third book, writing, arithmetic, up to fractions, oral history, simple lessons in English literature, free hand drawing and hygiene.

Standard V. are taught reading in fourth book, geography of Canada, oral lessons in English literature, writing, arithmetic, hygiene, No. 2 history of Canada and free hand drawing.

Standard VI. are taught geography of the world, writing, history of Canada, grammar, British history, from 1660, arithmetic, free hand drawing and hygiene.

The half-day system is followed in this school, one half-day at school and one-half day work of all sorts: girls in the kitchen and sewing-room, and the boys in the barn, farm and gardens. The holidays during the year total about 6 weeks.

The pupils in all the grades are doing fairly well. The great difficulty is to get the children to speak out. They all read well, but in a very low tone of voice. They keep excellent order in the class-rooms and are under good control.

The health of the pupils has been excellent for the year, no serious illness reported.

The books on hygiene had been in the hands of the teacher, just one week, and he has started to teach same, to which he is devoting twenty minutes each day, as required by the department.

The school buildings are heated by 5 hot air furnaces, 3 wood, and 2 coal, which service is proving satisfactory. Only 4 of the furnaces are being used continuously, the fifth being used only in very cold weather. The Smead-Dowd system was originally installed in the school, but did not work well as far as the ventilation was concerned. It has been changed into direct ventilation in the schoolrooms and dor-

mitories by openings into the large foul air shafts. The building is now in first-class condition as far as heating and ventilation are concerned. The air is sweet and pure in all parts of the building.

Instruction in calisthenics is given the pupils each evening; the girls are very proficient in their exercises. Miss Ferrier has been of great assistance to the school in this branch, and under her instructions the present teacher will soon be able to handle this branch.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

I visited this school twice during the year. I inspected the class-room of this school on May 4, 1911. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	30
"	II	9
"	III	15
"	IV	1
"	V	10
"	VI	1
	Total	66

Miss Baldwin, the teacher, has been at the school about four years and is doing good work, and is one of the best teachers in the employ of the department. Her school is not as good to-day as it was a year ago, owing to a large number of her senior pupils having been discharged during the year, and the number of new pupils who were admitted. I would recommend that a junior teacher be employed to teach the lowest standard. These children should be at school both morning and afternoon. As will be seen by the grading, there are thirty in Standard I, and this number of Indian children would keep a teacher busy. Miss Baldwin would then be able to devote her time to the other standards, and when the pupils in school are increased, she could hand over Standard II. to the junior teacher. The class-room is clean and nicely kept. All the windows are full of plants, geraniums, &c., and the walls decorated with pictures. The room is well ventilated, having an ample supply of fresh air both summer and winter. The school furniture and supplies are in good order and well kept.

Of the pupils on the roll I found 4 away visiting, one boy and two girls at Le Pas, and one girl at Wabigoon, leaving 62 in residence at the time of my visit. On the morning of my inspection, there were present 34 pupils, and in the afternoon there were present 23 pupils.

All the usual studies are taught, as set forth by the department standards, and the pupils are doing as well as can be expected, with all the classes being taught in the one class-room.

On my September visit I found that Miss Wilson had been selected to teach in the junior class-room and appears to be doing very well. She has a Manitoba professional certificate, and is quite competent for the work.

Lake St. Martin's Day School (Church of England).

John E. Favel, teacher.

I visited this school twice during the year, May 16, and June 24. On my first visit there were present 7 boys and 8 girls, and on my second visit, 16 girls and 7 boys, a total of 23. On the roll I found 15 boys and 17 girls, a total of 32 pupils, and the average attendance for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, was 29·76. The pupils on the roll are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	17
"	II.	9
"	III.	5
"	V.	1
		32

There is little improvement shown in this school from the first inspection to the one following. Just as soon as the children here are able to do any work at home or outside, they stay away from school. Only for the fact that the schools are kept up by the young children coming of school age, the attendance at this school would be very poor. Mr. Favel is a faithful teacher, but is labouring under the Indians' indifference to the education of their children. He was educated at Edmonton, and has taught for 26 years at different places in this inspectorate. Mr. Favel was also in the Hudson's Bay service for 11 years.

The material and books are in good order and the building is in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the ceiling, which requires a coat of paint.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Church of England).

Peter Anderson, teacher.

I visited this school twice during the year, on May 16 and June 27. On my first visit 5 children were present, 4 girls and 1 boy. At my second visit, I found on the roll 24 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	9
"	II.	5
"	III.	6
"	IV.	4
	Total.	24

There were present at inspection, 3 boys and 7 girls. The teacher is a graduate of Upper Fairford school and is doing the best he can. He has sufficient knowledge to teach the children, but does not know how to impart it. This school has not changed any since last year, the classification remaining the same. In standard I. the classes are doing very well and the pupils in the second book can read fairly well and do small sums up to simple division. All the pupils above the A, B, C class can write their names and also simple dictation.

The log school building is in good condition, but requires to be ceiled with seven-eighths ceiling and painted. This would add greatly to the appearance of the class-room. It is well lighted with 4 windows. The school material is in good condition and well cared for.

Lower Fairford Day School (Church of England).

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

I visited this school on June 28 at treaty time. There were 19 pupils present, 8 boys and 11 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, 1911, was 9·5. The pupils, as shown by the roll, are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	16
"	II.	7
"	III.	6
"	IV.	3
	Total.	32

There is no improvement to be seen in this school. The attendance for the last quarter was very poor, and upon asking the teacher what was the reason, it was found to be owing to the indifference of the Indians, sickness, lack of proper winter clothing, etc.

Standard I. knew their A, B, C's and can read simple words, dog, cat, etc., and are learning to write on their slates. Standard II. can read fairly fell in the first primer and are also writing on their slates. Standards III. and IV. can read well, write nicely, and do simple sums up to short division. The teacher still complains of the irregular attendance and sees no remedy.

All the school material is in fair order, as good as can be expected, when it is known that the building is used by the band for all purposes, such as church services, band meetings, etc.

At this visit I found the class-room clean and airy and much better than on my last visit.

Upper Fairford Day School (Church of England).

Rupert Bruce, teacher.

I visited this school on June 29, just after the treaty payments at Lower Fairford. All the Upper Fairford Indians were still camped at Lower Fairford, and the only way to get any of the children present for inspection, was by bringing them up on the boat which was done, with the 7 children present; 3 boys and 4 girls.

The number on the roll remains the same as last year, 19; 8 boys and 11 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	6
" II.	9
" III.	2
" IV.	2
Total	19

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, 1911, was about 4 pupils. This is accounted for partly by the reason that the school is not properly located for all the available children to attend. This building should be moved, say one mile east. It is now on the townsite, but should be moved east on the reserve. On one occasion last year during the winter, I visited this school and at 10 a.m. found only one pupil present. Mr. Bruce tells me that he cannot get the parents to send their children, on account of the distance they live from the school, but this applied particularly to the winter season. Alex. Le Tandre, a very clever Indian, our steersman and interpreter during the treaty payments in this agency, has 4 or 5 children of school age living within a mile of this school, and yet only one or two of them, and at that irregularly, attend. He knows the benefit of education and yet is careless with his children. Even poor, as a great many of our day school teachers are, if some scheme could be devised to bring the children out, great good would be accomplished. Two neat water closets have been furnished since my last visit.

Crane River Day School (Church of England).

This school is still closed and no change can be reported from last year. There are very few children at this point and I can not recommend the opening of this school.

Shoal River Day School (Church of England).

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, teacher.

I visited this school on July 13. The attendance was good. I found on the roll 24 pupils; 12 boys and 12 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	18
" II.	6
Total	24

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 14.5. The junior class can just read in the first primer, and can spell fairly well. They do not do any arithmetic, except to write figures. The pupils in Standard II. were very poor indeed. They read poorly, and some of them could not write their own names, and were very poor at figures, though they do small sums up to subtraction. This school is not as good as it was during my inspections of 1909 and 1910. The teacher has started the study of calisthenics, but claims that his pupils are not far enough advanced for the study of hygiene.

The school building is in a very poor state of repair. It is built of logs and is 21 x 24 feet, with porch, 8 x 9 feet, and has 5 windows. There is a fire-place in the school, with a brick chimney, which is used occasionally. In the winter the school is heated with a box stove, but the teacher reports the building as being very cold and hard to heat.

Shoal Lake School (Church of England).

Francis Daniels, teacher.

This school is in the Pas agency and was visited by me on July 24. I found present 19 pupils: 11 boys and 8 girls, classified as follows:

Standard I.	13
" II.	6
Total	19

The Junior class know their A B C's, and can spell some small words, and are learning to write. Standard II. can read fairly well in the first book and do small su ns up to subtraction, and are writing fairly well. This class can all write their names on their slates and on the blackboard.

Mr. Daniels is an ex-pupil of the Middlechurch (10 years) and Elkhorn (3 years) industrial schools, and has only been teaching for a short time. He is a non-treaty Indian, is married to a treaty woman and lives one mile from the reserve, on government land. He is also in charge of the religious work for the Church of England.

The school building belongs to the Church of England, is built of logs and is in a very poor state of repair. There is a steep roof with no ceiling inside, and it is very cold in the winter. The roof leaks in several places. There are 3 windows, but no double windows, or porch for the winter.

Red Earth Day School (Church of England).

J. G. Kennedy, teacher.

I visited this school on July 25, and found present, 17 children; 10 boys and 7 girls. On the roll there were 13 boys and 7 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I	7
" II	7
" IV	6
Total	20

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 11·5. Standard I are in their A B C's, and can spell a few words and are learning to write on their slates. Standard II, can read fairly well in the first book, do simple sums in addition and write very well. Standard IV, can read well in the third book, do sums up to short division and are all good writers.

Mr. Kennedy, the teacher, received his education at the Manitoba public schools, but has no certificate to teach, and has had no normal training. He is also acting for the Church of England, as lay missionary on the reserve.

This school building is owned by the Church of England and is also used for church services. At the time of my visit I went over to see the new school building which is being erected. The logs are up and the rafters on, and it would not take long to finish, if the materials were furnished.

Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).

C. T. Mitchell, teacher.

I visited this school on July 31, and found a new teacher in charge, C. T. Mitchell, who was educated in Philadelphia and holds a certificate about equal to our Manitoba second class. He appears to be a very capable young man and is taking a great interest in his school. There were present 20 children, 9 boys and 11 girls, and he has them all in Standard I. There are on the roll 30 children, 11 boys and 19 girls.

This teacher is starting from the beginning and I expect to see good progress at my next visit. He has started the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics, and I was very much pleased at the progress made by all the pupils in the latter study.

The building is in poor condition.

Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).

Rev. M. B. Leffler, teacher.

I visited this school on August 2, and found 23 pupils present, 14 boys and 9 girls. On the register, I found 16 boys and 13 girls enrolled, classified as follows:—

Standard I	24
" II	5
Total	29

None of these children should be rated higher than Standard I. The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 12.

This school is in a very backward condition and some change should be made at an early date. Mr. Leffler does not understand teaching and no progress has been made in three years. He does not like the work and has had no experience.

Cumberland Day School (Church of England).

John A. Keddie, teacher.

I visited this school on August 5, and found 11 pupils present, 4 boys and 7 girls. On the register are 22 pupils; 8 boys and 14 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	14
" II.	3
" III.	5
Total	22

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 5:91. Standard I. know their A B C's and can say several words and are learning to write.

Standards II. and III, read well, and can do small sums up to multiplication and are good writers. These classes are doing well in all their studies, and are making some progress. The teacher has not started, as yet, the teaching of hygiene or calisthenics.

Mr. Keddie was educatel in Edinburgh, and has had no experience in teaching, this being his first school. He is a man over 50 years of age, and I do not think, from what I saw, that he will be a success, as he has reached an age where it is difficult to take up and make good at a new profession.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss Jessie Bruce, teacher.

This day school is situated on the Canadian Northern railway, near the village of Swan Lake, and has the station of Indian Springs situated on the reserve, about two miles from the school. I visited this school on October 10, and found 10 pupils present, 5 boys and 5 girls. There were 22 children on the roll, classified as follows:

Standard I.	12
" II.	8
" III.	2
Total	22

The pupils at this school are doing well in their different classes. The children are all bright and clean and answer all questions promptly. Standard I know their A B C's and can read and spell simple words. They can put on their slates all the alphabet and figures, and are also learning to write on their slates. Standards II. and III. can read in the first and second books, and can spell any word in their lessons correctly. They also write nicely and can do sums up to long division. Miss Bruce has a sister who lives with her, and who looks after the house which is located near the school. She also prepares the warm meal which is now given the children of this school at noon. The teacher tells me that this warm meal at noon is a very good thing for the children and helps to keep up the attendance. The teacher and her sister appear to have a liking for this Indian work, and I expect to see a great improvement at this school in the near future. As will be noticed, the children on the reserve, available for school, are in attendance. There were 22 on the roll at the time of my visit, as compared with 9 enrolled last year. Miss Bruce intends having a large garden next season, and will teach the pupils how to grow and look after all kinds of vegetables. This school has a very pretty location, is near the farm instructor's buildings, and is central in the reserve. It is in the Portage La Prairie agency.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss E. M. Murray, teacher.

This school is located in a good position on the Keeseekoowenin reserve in the Riding mountains. The Little Saskatchewan river runs through the reserve a short distance from the school. The school is built on the north side of the deep valley

through which this river runs, and nearby, within 300 feet, the Presbyterian church have a manse, in which their resident minister lives. At inspection, there were present 2 boys and 5 girls. I found on the roll 16 pupils, graded as follows:

Standard I.	11
" II.	3
" III.	1
" IV.	1
Total.	16

The showing made by the pupils present was only fair, and no progress can be reported from last year. This school is in a very poor condition, and a change should be made at an early date. Miss Murray has been teaching for 5 years at this school, but had no previous experience whatever, has no certificate and no normal training. The band complain that Miss Murray has no control of the children and never visits their homes. The condition of the school building is the same as at the date of my last report. The books and school material are in good order and appear to be well looked after.

Miss Murray informed me that she had to close the school on the afternoon of the 15th for want of wood, but a load had been delivered by the time of my visit on the 16th. I brought this matter to the attention of the band at the band meeting and they promised it would not occur again.

Portage La Prairie Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. J. L. Miller, Principal.

I have visited this school twice during the year. On the occasion of my last visit, November 28, I found the principal, Rev. J. L. Miller, sick in bed and Miss Helen Thornton in charge of the class-room. She is a high school graduate and was in a Montreal college for 4 years. She is doing good work at this school, having all the pupils well in hand.

There were present at inspection 29 pupils; 11 boys and 18 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	3
" II.	0
" III.	14
" IV.	5
" V.	7
Total.	29

The pupils of Standard I. know their A, B, C's and can read simple words of one syllable, and spell and write them very well. They can also count up to 30 or 40.

Standard III. read in the second reader and spell and write all they read. They write well in their copybooks, and in arithmetic can do small sums up to multiplication. They are also taught geography of Manitoba.

Standard IV. are in the third reader, can spell all they read and are good writers in their copy-books. In arithmetic they have gone as far as long division. They also take up the geography of Canada and composition.

Standard V. are in the fourth reader, are good readers, can spell and write all they read. They are taking all the branches similar to the same grade in our public schools.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Rose Godon, teacher.

I visited this school on Friday, December 1, and found present 2 pupils, one boy and one girl, both in Standard I. These children can say their A, B, C's and read simple words and can also write the same on their slates. Miss Godon is very much discouraged at not being able to get the Indians to send their children to the school.

The teacher was thinking of giving up the work at the end of the December quarter, but I advised her to stay till the end of the year and make one more effort. The Indians have been talked to, by both Mr. Ginn and myself. They make all sorts of promises, but fail to perform them. The school material is in good order, with the exception of the table which requires replacing. The school building is in good order and no change from my last report.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Battleford Industrial School.

This institution was visited at intervals during the year, and was briefly inspected on March 25 and 26.

The school continues in charge of Rev. E. K. Matheson, who has managed its affairs for the past seventeen years.

The attendance of pupils shows a further falling off, as is indicated by the following statement:—

Enrolled at last inspection, January, 1911	67	
Admitted since	8	
Total		75
Discharged	30	
Died	3	
Deduct		33
Enrolled March 25, 1912		42

In addition to the foregoing there is an attendnace of 5 pupils, for whom no grant is received from the Indian Department, but who are, in some instances, maintained by a contribution from other sources.

The improvement of the day schools which is being effected has led to a demand on the part of the Indians for their re-establishment on reserves where they had been closed for years, and an increasing disinclination to send their children to the boarding institutions.

For a time the attendance was recruited from the hunting bands of The Pas and Montreal Lake; but the change of diet and surroundings, and the restraint and discipline of residential school life were found to have a decidedly injurious effect on the health of these children, and they have all been allowed to return to their native place in the north.

Latterly the average health of the school has been much improved; and on the occasion of my recent visit I found no cases of sickness among the pupils.

The class-work, in charge of Mr. Marshall for the past two years, has been going on successfully. Fairly uniform and satisfactory progress is discernible in all the subjects, none of which has been neglected. Progress is tested at regular intervals by written exercises of a practical and useful character. Breathing and other physical exercises are practised regularly, in accordance with the department's instructions.

One of the ex-pupils of this school, a boy who through physical infirmity is incapacitated for heavier work, has conducted the class-work in the boarding school at Onion Lake during the past year in a creditable manner.

Industrial training, though now quite limited in range and extent, is well supervised and thorough.

The different departments of the school are properly equipped; but the buildings, which are no longer fully occupied, are in places in much need of repair.

Church of England Boarding School, Onion Lake.

This school was inspected on March 28, and again briefly on April 5.

There is an enrolment and attendance of 15 pupils of Indian parentage; but there are also in residence 18 non-treaty pupils, who are fed, clothed and educated by the mission, in most instances without assistance from any source.

The children are comfortably clothed, and well provided with wholesome food; and the school has a good record with respect to the health of its pupils.

The class-work has, for nearly a year past, been in charge of Joseph Chamberlin, an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial school. He has very fair attainments, having passed the third-class teacher's non-professional examination and made some progress in the work for the second-class examination. He has, however, had no normal training; and he was on the point of leaving to pursue his studies further and later to take a normal course.

The senior classes have made fair progress in reading, writing, geography, language, and number work. The progress of the beginners is not so satisfactory. Hygiene has not latterly been taught; and physical exercises have also been neglected.

The class-room and dormitories are spacious and properly equipped; and the buildings throughout, though not by any means modern, are kept in a fairly sanitary condition.

South Fort à la Corne Day School.

This school was inspected on April 13. There were 19 pupils enrolled and 10 present on this date. There had been 191 days of school in the preceding twelve months; and the daily average attendance for this period was nearly 12 pupils. This rather favourable record was due in large measure to the personal influence of the teacher, Mrs. A. A. Godfrey, with the pupils and their parents; and there were no children of school age in the southern half of the reserve whose names were not on the register.

The examination of the classes revealed fair progress. Language and composition have been taught with fair success throughout all the standards and elementary grammar to Standard IV. The simpler notions of geography have been acquired, as well as a tolerable range of general knowledge. Writing in copy-books and exercise books shows care and steady improvement. The exercise books illustrate a variety of work, including dictation, language, composition, map and freehand drawing. Singing is regularly taught and some of the elements of the theory of music. Calisthenic exercises and drills have regular practice.

The school-room is suitably equipped and furnished; and the building is in good repair.

The teacher's dwelling is a small log building, which should be replaced with a larger and more comfortable one.

North Fort à La Corne (James Smith's) Day School.

This school was also inspected on April 13. There were 25 pupils enrolled, while there are 33 children of school age in this part of the reserve. There were 188 days of school in the preceding twelve months, and a daily average attendance during this period of a little over 13 pupils; while the number present on the day of inspection was eleven. It cannot be said that this is a satisfactory showing, as the homes of most of the children are within a mile and a half of the school; and during the winter months the department provided a team and sleigh to convey to and from school the pupils who live at a greater distance.

Of the enrolment of 25 pupls, 14 are in Standard I, 5 in Standard II, and 6 in Standard III.

The teacher, Miss Anna A. Hawley, had at this date been on duty here for about eighteen months; and the results of her work with the more advanced pupils were very satisfactory. The class consisted of girls of from twelve to fifteen years; and they displayed a brightness, an intelligence, and an interest in themselves and their attainments never before discernible in the pupils of this school.

None of the pupils in Standard II. were present; and those in Standard I. showed no marked progress as yet.

Some of the teacher's time had been consumed in nursing or visiting the sick, while the school for best results would have required her undivided attention. The school hours were short and were further frequently broken into.

The building was old and in bad repair, but has since been replaced by a new and much improved one. A teacher's dwelling has also been built.

John Smith's Day School.

The inspection of this school was made on April 19. There were 29 pupils enrolled, 26 present, and an average attendance for the month, down to the date of inspection, of 26 pupils daily, which is most satisfactory.

There are 12 pupils in Standard I, 4 in Standard II, 7 in Standard III, and 6 in Standard IV. This school is taught by the Rev. R. F. Macdougall; his wife acts as matron. The classes were examined in all the subjects. They read out distinctly and audibly, and with a fair understanding of the meaning of the passages they read. They are making good progress in English, and use freely what they can command. For the most part similar progress is shown in all the other subjects. Hygiene is taught, as required; and calisthenic and breathing exercises are practised regularly and with good effect. The teacher cannot sing; but he succeeds n ɔt the less in getting the pupils to sing hymns and patriotic songs. Much animation and enthusiasm are imparted to all exercises; and the interest of the pupils is well sustained.

The school hours are not curtailed as in many schools, but are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the pupils attend punctually and do not appear to find the day long.

The school building is of suitable dimensions and in good repair. A very comfortable teacher's dwelling was built in the summer of 1910; and annexed to this is a dining-room for the pupils, in which a warm and wholesome meal is served at noon hour.

Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School.

This school was visited on January 3, and at intervals during the year, being situated on a small reserve occupied by Sioux Indians, at a distance of about ten miles from Prince Albert.

There were six pupils enrolled, which is the total school population of the reserve; and the average attendance for 12 months was 4 pupils daily.

On January 3 there were but two pupils present, and they were mere beginners. They had learned a few words of English, could make a few letters and figures with pencil, and had learned to count correctly up to ten.

The regular school building had been abandoned for the winter, for the sake of economy in heating; and a room of suitable dimensions and appointments in connection with the Mission dwelling was used instead. The equipment was sufficient for the very small attendance.

Until the population of the reserve is augmented, as it is likely to be, by migrations from the Sioux encampment near the city, no work of any considerable importance can be looked for in this school.

The teacher, Miss Walker, is about 18 years of age, and has fair attainments, but no special training for the work and no previous experience.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

The inspection of this school was made on January 18 and 23.

There were 13 pupils present on the 18th, and 15 on the 23rd, the latter being the total enrolment. There were 197 days of school in 1911, and the average attendance during the year was nearly ten pupils daily. The number of children of school age on this reserve is 45, from which it will be seen that the school is far from fulfilling the educational needs of the band. The cause of this is found in the fact that the majority of the children live too far from the school for the younger ones to walk; and to overcome this difficulty, I still know of no more efficient plan than that which I recommended many years ago, namely, to provide two large and comfortable conveyances to bring the children from distant parts of the reserve to school and to take them home.

The teacher, Mr. H. Hutchinson, had taken up his duties here only a few weeks previously; and as yet there were no distinctly noticeable results from his work, but he has all necessary qualifications and experience, and good results may confidently be predicted. Already some subjects that had hitherto been neglected are beginning to receive their due attention. The teacher has had a considerable course of study in medicine, and as might be expected he will teach hygiene to some purpose, while elementary science will be introduced as nature study. These and other new departures will add life and interest to the daily routine, which will presently have a new meaning for the pupils.

The class-room equipment, though sufficient for present requirements, would have to be largely increased in case anything approaching a full attendance of the children of school age were secured. The blackboard especially should in that event be enlarged and improved, and double the present number of desks provided.

The school building is large enough for an attendance of thirty pupils; it is beautifully and healthfully situated, well built, and generally in a good state of repair.

The school building, though erected by the department, is on mission property. Adjacent to it, but outside the mission property, a teacher's dwelling has been erected, affording ample and very comfortable accommodation for the teacher and his family. Attached to this dwelling is a dining-room for the pupils, and some dormitory accommodation.

Mistawasis Day School.

The day school on the Mistawasis reserve was inspected on January 24.

There were 14 pupils present, and 23 enrolled, which is nearly the total number of school age on the reserve. There were 189 days of school in 1911, and a daily average attendance of 14 pupils.

Of the 23 pupils enrolled, 13 are in Standard I, 1 in Standard II, and 9 in Standard III. Some of those in the third standard had been in attendance at the industrial school at Regina for a time; and making some allowance for this, the results of the work are not too encouraging, considering the liberal expenditure that has been made in recent years in an effort to make the work of this school a success. But though the pupils are not far advanced the work has some redeeming features. In some sub-

jects the pupils display a fair degree of intelligence; and there is an entire absence of rote learning, such as prevails in some schools and gives a false appearance of progress. The weakest points revealed in the examination of the classes were low speaking and lack of expression in reading, both of which the teacher recognizes and seems anxious to amend.

The teacher, Rev. C. W. Bryden, B. A., has excellent qualifications, so far as these are attainable by study, training and experience; but both by scholarship and by natural aptitude he is much better adapted to the work of advanced students than of beginners.

The school building is of suitable dimensions for present conditions; it is properly lighted and comfortably heated, and in a good state of repair. The school grounds are clean and dry.

At a distance of two hundred yards from the school stands the teacher's dwelling, erected in 1910, a spacious habitation, including pupils' dining-room, as well as some residential accommodation for Indian children, which however, has not yet been utilized.

Red Pheasant's Day School.

The school on Red Pheasant's reserve was inspected on March 19. There were but four pupils present, which is about the daily average for the past year. There were nine pupils enrolled, and fourteen children of school age on the reserve.

There are 15 children between the ages of six and fifteen from this reserve at the Battleford industrial school, and two at Duck Lake, and as the most advanced have usually been taken from the day school to the residential schools, it is not surprising that all that remain are in the first standard.

Rev. D. McDonald has had charge of the school since January 1; and as he has neither qualification for the work nor interest in it, the arrangement must be regarded as only temporary.

The school building is healthfully situated; and is sufficiently large for the present possible attendance. Though not an expensive building, it is comparatively new, properly finished, in good repair and quite comfortable. It is not, however, quite central as to the population of the reserve, being almost out of reach of some who would otherwise attend.

Stony Day School.

The school on the Stony reserve was inspected on March 20.

Peter Wattannee, an ex-pupil of the Battleford school, has been teacher since January 1, before which date Rev. D. McDonald, now of Red Pheasant's school, was in charge here.

The number of pupils enrolled was nine, while there were 13 children of school age on the reserve. There were eight present on the day of inspection; and the average attendance for the March quarter to that date was six pupils daily, while the daily average for the year 1911 was but three.

Considering that this is regarded as one of the most backward bands of Indians, the pupils presented an unusually decent appearance, behaved well and answered brightly. They are at present in a fairly good state of progress, and there are conditions here for a valuable work which the present teacher, though not specially trained for his duties, will in some measure accomplish. It cannot be said, however, that there are in the school or on the reserve evidences of any substantial return for the supposed efforts of some eight years of educational work which the department has maintained.

The school-room and teacher's dwelling are under one roof. Both are rudely constructed, poorly finished, and uncomfortable.

Little Pine's Day School.

This school was inspected on March 23, having been closed on the occasions of my two previous visits to the reserve.

At this date I found 25 pupils enrolled, out of a total school population of 27 on the reserve. Of these 13 were present, and there was an average for the quarter of over 15 daily. This is a great improvement on the past, and is an unmistakeable evidence of increased interest and efficiency in the work. The average for 171 school days in 1911 was slightly over 10.

James Wattannee, another ex-pupil of the Battleford school, has been in charge since last midsummer, and is making a creditable effort to maintain the improvement in the work inaugurated some two years ago by Rev. Mr. Butcher, who has for a time relinquished his duties here in order to complete his studies.

To illustrate the improved conditions in connection with this school I cannot do better than quote some observations by Farmer G. M. Young, which I found in his daily journal for Friday, January 12. He writes: 'Mrs. Young and I went to Little Pine's school in the evening. The school children had a concert, the Indian children all taking their part very well. Mrs. Young sang, along with the teacher and his wife. I had the gramophone along and gave them some music.

The Indians were better pleased when their children were taking part than with the rest of the programme. Every child on Little Pine's got a present in the shape of a new cap, mitts, muffler, or some similar article, which were given by Rev. Mr. Butcher, who taught this school last summer. There is a big improvement in the children on Little Pine's in the past two years. When I came here two years ago none of the children could talk to you in English, but now if you speak to one of them you nearly always get an answer you can understand.' Very definite conclusions as to the possibilities of day school work on this and many other similar reserves can be drawn from these direct and pointed remarks by a wide-awake man right on the ground.

The school and teacher's dwelling, neither of which is at all adequate to the present requirements, are this summer being replaced by modern structures; and there are now good reasons to expect this school to develop into an institution of great usefulness.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school was visited on March 12, but there were no pupils present.

There are 12 children of school age on the reserve at times; but as the parents are mostly hunters, they frequently take their children abroad with them. This, however, is only for brief periods; usually about half of these children are on the reserve, and for several months in the year all of them.

The average attendance for 222 reported days of school in 1911, was less than two pupils daily; and the school might as well be closed.

If the school is to be of any use at all, new buildings are required, both school and teacher's dwelling, as the present are entirely unfitted for such use. But it would also be necessary to secure a qualified teacher, and to adopt some scheme for securing a larger and more regular attendance.

General Remarks.

Poundmaker's, Sturgeon Lake, and Big River day schools were also visited; but as they were closed at the time there is little of importance to report regarding them.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31, 1912.

I visited the Crooked Lake agency during July last, and made an inspection of the agency. The Round Lake boarding school was closed at the time for the summer holidays and I was therefore unable to make an inspection. However, there has been very little change in this school since my last inspection.

Moose Mountain Day School.

The day school at Moose Mountain was also closed when I last visited that agency. The buildings and surroundings were in good shape and there was a nice garden. I expect to visit this school shortly.

Crowstand Boarding School.

I inspected this school on October 12, 1911. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

This school has accommodation and authority to admit 50 pupils. At the time of my inspection there were 49 children enrolled. The attendance in the class-room has been very regular throughout the year. The children were healthy, clean and warmly clad.

The forty-nine children in attendance were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	19
"	II	18
"	IV	12

The pupils went through their various exercises and were well up in their work.

The school had a good garden last summer and there were ample vegetables of all kinds to last through the winter. The children at this institution receive a good training in gardening.

A very fine new barn has been completed. It is large enough to accommodate all the horses and cattle of the institution and is a great improvement on the old log one, which has been torn down.

The area under crop was about as usual, but I regret to say that rust and frost greatly affected the wheat. The oats were good. Threshing operations were going on at the time of my inspection.

The financial standing of this school is good. The principal is a good manager and always has a balance on the right side.

Assiniboine Day School.

I visited the day school on the Assiniboine reserve several times during the year and am glad to report that everything in connection with the school is quite satisfactory. The attendance is good, children are clean and healthy and the school and surroundings are kept in splendid condition. Last year the children had a very good garden and preparations are made for a better one in 1912. Miss Laurence is a very enthusiastic teacher and gets along well with the parents.

The class-room work is splendid; it was really a surprise to me to see the advancement these children had made during the short time the school has been opened. Children living at a distance are driven to and from the school each day.

File Hills Bording School.

The File Hills boarding school, situated near the File Hills agency, was completed early in August, 1911, and occupied almost at once. The building is very complete and has accommodation for 60 children. It is a brick-veneer structure, with two stories above a good basement, and the whole is heated by steam. There is a complete water and drainage system. The building that was formerly used as a school has been converted into a principal's residence. This building is connected with the new school by a passage. The class-room is a detached building, newly built, and heated by a furnace.

There has been a change of principals in this institution during the year. Miss Cunningham resigned in October last, and her place was filled by the Rev. H. Sweet. The attendance has been steadily on the increase and now numbers 46 pupils.

The school has a fine garden in connection with it, but the farm is altogether too small and it is hoped that more land will be brought under cultivation during the summer. The school has quite a number of cattle and the boys receive a good training in the care and management of the stock.

There is a complete hospital in connection with the school, but fortunately it has not been required very much so far. Aside from a few minor cases of illness, the health of the children has been good.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Peigan Church of England (Victoria Home) Boarding School.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is adjacent to the Peigan reserve. I visited this institution on December 11, 1911. The staff then were as follows: A. R. Collins, Esq., principal; A. Bonehill, assistant principal; Miss Henderson, matron; Mrs. Simons, assistant matron.

The position of teacher was vacant. Miss Stenning taught for about three weeks during the month of November. The principal, I understood, did some teaching when his time admitted.

There were 17 boys and 8 girls enrolled and of this number 3 boys were absent.

The principal stated that the eldest boys did gardening in season, made bread, did dairy work and chores. The eldest girls assist at the laundry work, mending clothes and general house-work.

The live stock consisted of one team of horses, eight head of cattle and twenty head of poultry.

The cattle were in good condition, but the team of horses would be no credit to an Indian and much less credit to an institution of this sort.

Workmen were engaged fitting up the late principal's residence for a hospital, also on some changes and improvements to the interior of the main building.

The classification of the 25 pupils enrolled was as follows:—

Standard	I.	16
"	II.	4
"	III.	3
"	IV.	2
	Total.	25

I was informed that 3 cows were regularly milked and that the children were allowed milk to drink.

I was not favourably impressed with the condition of this school at this inspection.

Blood Church of England (St. Paul's) Boarding School.

This school is located near the Blood reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

I visited this school on the afternoon of March 15, 1912, and regret to report that the classes had been dispersed for that week. I did not, therefore, see or hear the pupils in the class-room.

Thirty-eight pupils were enrolled, classified as follows:—

Standard I	8
" II	10
" III	9
" IV	5
" V	6
Total	38

Miss E. Gardner, is the teacher, and although she does not hold a provincial teacher's certificate she is a graduate of an English college and reported to be a capable teacher.

The staff consisted of: Rev. S. Middleton, principal; Mr. C. Bailey, assistant principal; Miss E. Gardner, teacher; Mrs. Middleton, girls' matron; Miss Lumly, boys' matron; Miss Smalley, cook.

A new dormitory for the use of the boys had just been completed and had been occupied a few nights previous to my visit. It is roomy, well planned, and it should be a healthful sleeping apartment for the boys of this institution. The old dormitory building was being torn down, with a view of rebuilding it for a residence for the principal. The principal's former residence had been fitted up for a hospital.

The stock at this school consisted of 5 head of horses, 10 cows, 3 pigs and 50 fowl. Five cows were giving milk and sufficient butter was being made for use within the school. The stock here was in good condition and apparently well cared for.

Forty acres of land are under cultivation and approximately 1,500 bushels of oats, 14 tons of potatoes and 5 tons of other roots were grown last season and, besides, 1,500 heads of cabbages and a quantity of small garden stuff.

The larger boys spend half of each working day at farm work of various sorts and the girls assist at dairy work, general housekeeping, dressmaking and sewing.

Sarcee Boarding School.

This school is located on the Sarcee reserve. Mr. Grevett is still the assistant principal and teacher.

The building, in use for many years, has not yet been replaced with a new one, as was the intention a year ago.

The attendance of pupils averages about 15, and reasonably good work has been accomplished at this institution. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Old Sun's Boarding School.

New and modern planned buildings were started during the spring of 1911 and are now practically completed and ready for occupation. The old class-room building was moved from the old location near the Bow river, to the new site about a mile south of the town of Gleichen and within the Blackfoot reserve. This building has been

placed on a cement concrete foundation, a furnace installed thereunder and generally fitted up in a first-class manner. The residential building is commodious and modern from every standpoint. To the rear of the main building, a new building was erected with a full basement, and within it, the water works are located. The first floor is divided into three apartments for use as a laundry, bakery and store-room, to hold supplies, a refrigerator and a Colt gas generating machine. To the rear of the store-room an ice storage has been provided. The upper floor has been divided into apartments to be used as wards in the event of a contagious sickness breaking out, and accommodation for a nurse also provided adjacent to the wards. A new poultry house, separate horse and cow stables, with hay mows for each, and a vehicle shed was also erected in connection with this institution.

One hundred and sixty acres of land had been set apart for use in connection with this school and it is the intention and the management to farm a portion of this area and to grow the fodder required to feed the stock to be kept, as well as to provide the necessary pasturage for the horses and the cows.

This school is to be under the auspices of the Church of England.

A portion of my time was taken up during the last twelve months inspecting the building as it progressed and locating the various buildings in connection therewith.

Red Deer Industrial School.

The industrial school near Red Deer, under the auspices of the Methodist church, is yet in operation, and I believe is doing a good work. My time has been so much occupied with work of various kinds that I failed to find time to visit this and the other schools within my inspectorate.

Rev. Arthur Barner is principal of this institution.

Day Schools.

A day school has been operated on the Samson's reserve within the Hobbema agency, and I understand the attendance has been very satisfactory. This school, and the day schools within the Saddle Lake agency, were not inspected, for the want of time to do so.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on January 23, 1912. The staff is as follows: Rev. D. Claessen, principal; Rev. W. Cortenaad, boys' teacher; Jos. Lecrom, trades instructor; A. Rault, farm instructor; Sister Mary Everista, matron; Sister Mary Joseph, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Albert, laundress; Sister Mary Stanislaus, cook.

There were 66 pupils on the register—37 boys and 29 girls, the grant being for 60. Since my last visit about 14 pupils have been discharged, which has relieved, to quite an extent, the overcrowded state in the girls' dormitory.

The pupils were all making good progress in their studies, and all have enjoyed good health during the past year. There were no deaths, and the only sickness among them were two light cases of pneumonia.

The buildings are heated by means of stoves, and ventilated by leaving the windows open.

Some repairs have been made during the year, but the buildings are very old and the foundations have decayed in places, causing the building, used for the boys' school, to sag considerably. This whole collection of buildings should be replaced, as soon as possible, by a new and modern school, built upon the higher ground, with accommodation for approximately 100 pupils.

A great improvement was noticed with respect to the sewers. These have been rebuilt and are anchored to the ground and now run out to deep water. A new water closet for the boys has also been built. The closet is flushed with running water, and is a marked improvement over the old one. The foul odours which were so noticeable last year have thus been done away with.

Regular lessons in hygiene are given every day. The girls also practise calisthenics and drills, and the boys have their gymnasium. Besides the regular studies, the boys are taught farming, principally, but some are taught baking, carpentry, blacksmithing and shoe repairing; and the girls are taught laundry work, cooking, sewing and general housework.

Fire fighting appliances are kept in place, and occasional drills are given in the matter of emptying the buildings in case of fire.

There are 40 acres under cultivation, upon which were grown last year, 35 tons of hay, 15 tons of potatoes, 20 tons of turnips and mangolds, 3½ tons of wheat, 1½ tons of oats, 8 tons of carrots, 1 ton of onions, 100 boxes of apples, as well as a quantity of small fruits and vegetables. The live stock consists of 9 cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 5 pigs, 5 horses, and 150 chickens.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on January 25, 1912. Rev. W. J. Knot is the teacher, and takes a great interest in his work, but seemed discouraged at the lack of appreciation on the part of the Indians of the efforts made to give their children an education. At the time of my visit, there were only two pupils in attendance. The number of children on the register showed 7 boys and 3 girls. The average attendance last quarter was 7·5, out of 18 pupils. There are 24 children of school age on this reserve, and the attendance should be much better than it has been. I personally saw the parents of most of the absentee pupils, and I have since been informed that there has been a much better attendance.

When the pupils attend regularly they make very good progress. The building is in good repair.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on January 22, 1912. C. A. Dockstader is the teacher. This was the opening day, and six boys were present. The average last quarter was 6·08, but Mr. Dockstader expected better results for this quarter, the March term generally being the best of the year. When the children attend regularly they make fair progress. Their health had been good during the year. The building is in a good state of repair, and new water closets have been built since last year.

Quamichan School (Methodist).

I visited this school on January 26, 1912. Mr. E. J. Bowden is the teacher. This school is very poorly attended. There were only three children present on the day of my visit. Number of children on the roll, 8 boys. The average attendance during the December quarter was 5·14; with 8 boys and 4 girls on the roll. The health of the children had been fair during the year, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza, which prevailed during the month of December last.

Mr. Bowden, the teacher thought it advisable to keep the school open for only four months in the year in future—November, December, January and February, owing to the fact that the children are not on the reserve for the other eight months. It is doubtful if the schooling they would obtain during the four months mentioned would be of any practical value to them, as they would forget everything they had learned before coming back to school again.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Clemclemalitiz reserve. I visited it on January 26, 1912. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for this school the attendance has been very poor. Rev. Father Lemmens, the missionary at Tzouhalem, expects to be able to get a lady teacher in the near future, and it is thought, that when this is accomplished, there will be a good average attendance. At the time of my visit there were only three boys and two girls present, and the teacher for the time being was Archie Alexander, an ex-pupil of the Kuper Island industrial school. The average for the December quarter was also very poor. The building, itself, is not in very good repair, and should be painted both inside and out, but it would not be advisable to incur any expenditure on the school until a much better attendance is shown.

Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the West Saanich road, close to the Tsartlip reserve. I visited this school on February 23, 1912. Miss Helen Hagan is the teacher. There were 13 children—5 boys and 8 girls—on the roll, the average for the December quarter being 6·70, but should be somewhat higher for the March quarter. The children make good progress when attending regularly. Their health had been good during the year. The school is in a good state of repair.

East Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school, situated on the Tsawout reserve, has been closed since December. Daniel Dick, the teacher, an ex-graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, having left the reserve. If a white teacher could be obtained for this school, no doubt there would be a better attendance than there has been in the past.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Church of England).

I visited this school on November 20, 1911. The staff consists of Rev. A. W. Corker, principal; George Martin Luther, assistant; Mrs. A. W. Corker, matron; Miss A. M. Warrener, assistant matron; Eli Hunt, trade instructor. There were 33 pupils in attendance, with 35 on the roll, two being away at the time of my visit. This school has a grant for 35 pupils. The pupils were reported to be making good progress in their studies, both in the class-room and the carpenter shop. The general health of the children had been good during the year, though there had been a few cases of tonsilitis during the unusually cold weather in the early part of November.

Considerable work had been done on this school since my last visit, which gives it a much better appearance than it had last year. The exterior had been painted and the roof re-shingled. A new floor was about to be put down in the dining-room, and when this was done the interior was to have a new coat of paint also.

The dormitories are well ventilated and are heated by means of stoves. Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, but at least six more fire buckets were re-

quired for this equipment. The tubs in the laundry were old and might very easily be replaced by porcelain ones. Six new basins were needed for the bath-room.

The two dormitories have enough space for approximately 44 pupils, but the class-room will not accommodate any more than at present on the roll. If the present class-room were moved a short distance and a new one built in its place with a dormitory upstairs, the school would then have accommodation for 20 or 25 more pupils. Mr. Corker informed me that he had applications for 20 more pupils, but owing to lack of space he could not take any more. If this addition were made, the present class-room could be utilized as a carpenter shop, and would give much more space for this work to be taught.

About 4 acres of land had been under cultivation during the year, from which 5 tons of potatoes had been gathered, as well as other vegetables and small fruits. The live stock consisted of two cows, one calf and one horse.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Church of England).

During the year, the department has built a home for Indian girls at Alert Bay, at a cost of close to $20,000. At the time of my visit in November, this building was almost completed, and the contractor stated it would be finished by the close of the year. This institution presents a fine appearance and is thoroughly modern in all its arrangements. It has accommodation for 30 pupils. This should prove a valuable acquisition to the department's educational system, as in the past, there has been no boarding school in the Kwawkewlth agency for the education of Indian girls. The furnishings for this institution have recently been purchased by the department at a cost of approximately $2,000.

Alert Bay Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on November 24, 1911. The teacher was Mr. William Brotchie, an educated Indian of the Nimkish tribe. There were 13 children present at the time of my visit, and Mr. Brotchie reported that they made fair progress when they attend regularly. They all had enjoyed good health during the year. This building is in a first-class state of repair, it being comparatively a new structure. This school room is to be used in connection with the Girls' Home.

Gwayasdums Day School (Church of England).

My visit to this school was on November 22, 1911. The Indians all having left Gwayasdums, the school teacher had moved with them to Kingcome Inlet. The school is in charge of Mr. Herbert Pearson, the missionary, and is very poorly attended. On the day of my visit there were only 3 children present, out of 17 on the roll. The average for the previous quarter had only been 1·66, and the prospect seemed to be very poor for the December quarter. The poor attendance is due to the fact that the Indians keep moving about to the various reserves and take their children with them, there rarely being at any time enough children at home to make a fair attendance. Mr. Pearson was discouraged at the poor attendance, and did not have any hope of things improving in the future. It would appear to be a waste of money to continue the grant for this school under the present conditions, and could be put to a better purpose by applying it to improvements on the Industrial School at Alert Bay and increasing the accommodation.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

On the day of my visit to the Cape Mudge reserve, July 21, 1911, this school had been closed to allow the children to take part in the fishing. Rev. J. E. Rendle, the missionary and teacher, reported to me that there had been a very good attendance

during the June quarter, the average being 11·63, out of 16 pupils enrolled. He also reported that their health had been good and that the children were making fair progress in their studies. There were no water closets in connection with the school, but were much needed.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist.)

I inspected this school on October 5, 1911. The school is situated at Chilliwaack. The staff consists of the Rev. R. H. Cairns, principal; Miss Pittman, senior teacher; Miss Clarke, junior teacher; Miss Holtrop, matron and Chas. Reid and Wm. Allen, trades instructors. There were 87 pupils in attendance—51 boys and 36 girls.

I heard some of the pupils at their lessons, and found they were making good progress. Generally speaking, the health of all the pupils had been good during the year, though a slight epidemic of measles and mumps had prevailed during the month of September. They were, however, all light cases and no after effects were anticipated. There had been no tubercular troubles during the year up to the time of my visit. Besides their regular studies, the boys are taught general farming, truck gardening and carpentry, and the girls dressmaking, laundry work, cooking and general housework.

The dormitories and class-rooms were in a clean condition. Studies in hygiene are given daily, and fire drill is practised at regular intervals. Fire-fighting appliances are always kept in place.

The building is heated and ventilated by means of the Smead-Dowd system, and city water is laid throughout the school.

The farm consists of 85 acres of land and produced good crops of vegetables, oats, hay and small fruits, though the crop of apples had been a failure. There are 20 head of cattle, 7 horses, 1 brood sow, and 75 chickens on the farm.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

My visit to this school was on October 6, 1911. The staff was Rev. P. Collins, principal; Rev. Father Rohr, chaplain; Sister Benedict, superior; Sister Mary Rogation, Sister Mary Zephirin, Sister Mary Veronica, and Sister Mary Willhemin, teachers; Sister Mary Paulin and Sister Mary Agnes, cooks.

There were 67 pupils on the roll, 34 boys and 33 girls, all making good progress in their studies. The boys are also taught farming, gardening and carpenter work, and the girls dressmaking, knitting, fancy-work and general housework.

During the summer there had been an outbreak of small-pox among the pupils, but as it was of a very mild type no deaths occurred. One death was reported for the year, the cause being heart disease. Outside of the epidemic spoken of above, the general health of the pupils had been all that could be desired.

First-class crops of vegetables and fruits, of all kinds, had been raised on the farm belonging to the school, which consists of 300 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. There had been 7 acres of land cleared during the year.

A shingle mill has been established in connection with the school, at which about 250,000 shingles had been manufactured, a large number of which had been used by the pupils in shingling the church.

The whole building is kept scrupulously clean. The principal meditated erecting two new buildings this year, to be used as dormitories and class-rooms, for both the boys' and girls' schools.

There is a first-class water supply. Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and fire drill is practised regularly.

Regular studies are given in hygiene, in which the pupils appear to take considerable interest.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on October 7, 1911, and on February 9, 1912. The staff are, Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Felician and Sister Heuronymia, teachers; Sister Mary Eugene, matron.

There were 50 pupils in attendance in October and 46 in February. The pupils are mostly making good progress in their studies and are reported to be very obedient. Regular daily lessons are given in hygiene. There had been no sickness among the pupils during the year.

The building was in a good state of repair and is kept very clean. The ventilation is by means of keeping the windows open. Automatic flushing tanks are installed in the water closets. There is a first class water supply on the premises, and the building is heated with hot-air and lighted with electricity.

The garden consists of a four-acre piece of ground, which yielded a good supply of vegetables for the school, though the fruit crop had been a failure.

Besides their regular studies, the boys are taught gardening and general handywork, and the girls dressmaking, laundry-work, fancy-work and general housekeeping.

Upon my visit in October, I found that the sleeping quarters for the boys were crowded and recommended that at least five beds be placed in another room which had been vacant. Upon my visit in February, I found that my recommendation had been carried out and it has thus relieved the overcrowded state which had prevailed before.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on October 10, 1911. The staff consists of Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister St. Denis, Sister Mary, and Sister Octavia, teachers.

There were 49 pupils on the roll, 24 boys and 25 girls, the grant being for 50. The pupils were making good progress in their studies, and the discharge of seven had been asked for. Their health had been all that could be desired during the past year, there having been no epidemic of any kind amongst them.

Combined with their regular studies, the boys are taught carpentering, gardening and general handiwork, and the girls learn dressmaking, housework cooking and basket-work. Fire-drill is practised regularly and the fire-fighting appliances are kept in place. Studies in hygiene are given each day.

The garden consists of about four acres, and a good crop of vegetables had been obtained during the summer. One and a half acres of ground had been cleared during the year. This will also be used for garden purposes.

During the present year, it is intended to add a new wing to the main building in order to overcome the overcrowding in the boys' dormitory.

The water supply at this school is very poor during the summer months, owing to the fact that the flume was old and in a leaky condition. This flume also supplies the Indian houses at the Sechelt village, and in all probability it will be replaced by a wood pipe line during the coming summer.

The live stock consists of 4 cows, 3 goats, 125 chickens, 5 geese, and 10 rabbits.

Sliammon Day School (Undenominational).

My visit to the Sliammon reserve was on Saturday, October 14, 1911, and the school was closed for the day. The teacher was Mr. J. W. L. Brown. Mr. Brown informed me that the children had been making good progress. The register showed an average attendance for the September quarter of 9·44, but during the June quarter it had been 21·87. The health of the children had been good during the year. The building was in a good state of repair. Mr. Brown has since resigned his position as teacher, and it will be necessary to obtain another.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school on June 19, 1911. The staff is composed of H. B. Currie, principal; Mrs. Currie, matron; Miss M. A. Grant, teacher; Mrs. J. Stevens, assistant matron.

There were 50 pupils on the roll, 24 boys and 26 girls. These children were all making good progress under the instruction of the new teacher, Miss Grant.

Considerable improvement was noted since my last visit. A new class-room was under construction to replace the old one, and a new bake-shop, laundry and tool-house had been constructed. The greater part of the interior of the main building had also been painted.

There are about 12 acres of land under cultivation, and on this the boys are given instruction in farming and gardening.

Mr. Currie reported that the children had all enjoyed good health throughout the year.

Besides their regular studies the girls are taught cooking, housework and sewing.

The building is heated by means of hot air, and is well ventilated. There is also a good supply of pure water on the premises.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and fire-drills are practised.

Six pupils had received their discharge during the year.

Ahoussaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school on June 15, 1911, which had just then been re-opened after the summer vacation. The staff consists of Rev. J. T. A. Ross, principal; Miss McIvor, teacher; Miss R. Hall, matron.

There were 30 pupils present, 18 boys and 12 girls, and Mr. Ross reported that the children had been making good progress with their studies. The boys are also taught carpentering, painting and gardening, and the girls, sewing, housework, cooking and laundry-work.

The piece of ground behind the school, 17 acres in extent, promises in the future to be of much value to the school, for the purpose of growing vegetables. Fair results have already been obtained, but the land will need considerable fertilizing to bring it to a high state of cultivation.

There had been two deaths among the pupils since the beginning of the year 1911, but Mr. Ross reported that otherwise the children had been in a healthy condition.

The building is in a first-class state of repair, being comparatively a new one, only having been built a few years. The water supply is poor, and is only obtained by storing rainwater in tanks. In the dry summer months this supply gives out.

The principal purposed moving the boys' water closet from its present location to one nearer the sea, where the excrement would be washed out by the tide. This would in future provide against any foul odours arising from this building.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances on the premises, and the pupils are given regular practice in fire-drills.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on June 16, 1911. At the time Rev. P. Maurus was the principal. There were 66 pupils in attendance, 35 boys and 31 girls. All were making good progress in their studies.

The buildings are in the very best of repair, and the school may be classified as being thoroughly modern in every respect. It is heated by hot water, and there are lavatories, bathrooms and water closets throughout the building. There is also a first-class steam laundry.

The amount of land for cultivation is only 4 acres, but upon this, all the vegetables for the school, with the exception of potatoes, are grown.

The water supply cannot be excelled, it being both pure and plentiful.

The pupils all enjoyed the best of health during the year.

Besides their regular studies the boys are taught carpentering, boat-building, and gardening, and the girls sewing, fancy-work, and general household duties.

Fire-fighting appliances are always kept in place.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on June 17. Rev. J. Schindler, O.S.B., is the teacher. He was preparing to re-open the school on the Opitsat reserve, after his return from the Echasis reserve, where the school had been held for the previous three months. The attendance at Echasis school had only averaged 7 pupils out of 20 enrolled, but the attendance when the school is held at the Opitsat reserve is generally much better, and averages 15 out of 30 pupils on the roll. The children had all been well and were making fair progress in their studies.

Kyoquot and Yuquot Day Schools (Roman Catholic).

The day schools at both Kyoquot and at Nootka were closed at the time of my visit, there being no missionary at the former reserve and there not being enough children of school age at the latter to warrant keeping the school open.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

On June 30, 1911, there were 18 pupils on the register, 8 boys and 10 girls. The average for the previous quarter had been 9·38. H. W. Vanderveen is the teacher, and reported that the children had been making very fair progress, and that there had been very little sickness among the children on the reserve. The building was in a good state of repair, it only having been built the year previous.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

I beg to submit my first annual report on the Indian schools of this inspectorate, as follows:—

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school, of which Miss Gibson is teacher, was inspected on May 29, 1911. A first-class building had been provided, which is well ventilated, with good sanitary arrangements; and the teacher is doing satisfactory work. On the date mentioned, the number of pupils in attendance was not large, as most of the older children were engaged in garden work, or were looking after the younger children while the parents worked in the gardens.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Since my visit to Bella Bella on June 3, 1911, a new teacher has been appointed to take charge of the school in the person of Miss Tranter, and I understand that fairly good work has been accomplished. The school building is in good condition, and the high average attendance very encouraging.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

June 4, the day on which I visited China Hat, being Sunday, the school was closed. The building was inspected, however, and was found to be in good repair. The school was in charge of Rev. George Reid, who reported the scholars to be progressing quite favourably.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

I inspected this school on June 7, at which time it was located in a very dilapidated building. A new building has since been erected, however, and the school, in charge of Rev. P. Kelly, is doing good work.

Kitkatla Day School (Church of England).

Inspected on February 2, 1912. The school is located in a fine new building in which the best of sanitation and ventilation has been provided. Miss Gurd is the regular teacher, but was absent in Vancouver at the time of my visit, her brother, Mr. Roy Gurd, being temporarily in charge. The school is being carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on June 6, 1911, finding a large number of pupils in attendance, and satisfactory conditions prevailing. Miss Lawson, who is in charge, is doing good work, the average attendance at the Kitamaat school being the largest among all the schools of this agency.

Kitamaat Boarding School (Methodist).

This school, which was also visited on June 6, is located in a good building, with fine water supply and sanitary arrangements. Miss Donough is doing satisfactory work, and the children are being well taken care of. Large playgrounds have been provided, enabling the pupils to take advantage of all opportunity for exercise.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

A splendid new school building has recently been completed, but on the date of my inspection, February 29, 1912, the school was closed for lack of a teacher. A large number of children would attend if afforded the opportunity.

Kincolith Day School (Church of England).

I inspected this school on February 9, 1912. The school is located in a fine building, and is one of the best equipped schools in the northern inspectorate. Miss Collison is in charge and is doing good work.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

Inspected this school on February 7, 1912. Mr. Richardson is in charge of the senior, and Mrs. Dudoward of the junior pupils. The building is in a fair state of repair, and a large number of pupils attend.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

I visited this school on October 3, 1911. The school was being conducted in as satisfactory a manner as was possible under the circumstances, as the building is in a very dilapidated condition and practically no sanitary arrangements have been made. The matron in charge found it very hard to keep the place clean, but received the aid of the boys under her charge in endeavouring to create as much comfort for the inmates as was possible. Playgrounds should also be provided and, if possible, the school-room should be included in the living quarters.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This institution, which was inspected on October 3, 1911, is being conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Proper discipline is being enforced by the staff in charge; the sanitary condition of the building is good, and the pupils appeared healthy and clean. A good playground and open-air gymnasium have been provided for the use of the pupils, and proper arrangements are made for their amusement as well as for their education.

Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

This school, which is in charge of Miss Jackson, is doing good work. The building is in a good state of repair, but a woodshed should be provided for storage purposes

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Massett Day School (Methodist).

Visited October 9, 1911. The schoolhouse needed painting inside and out, and required supplies in the way of desks for the junior pupils and new blackboards. The chimney also needed repairing. At the time of inspection the school was closed on account of an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children. I was informed, however, that the school, in charge of Mr. McConkey, is doing good work.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Inspected October 25, 1911. Dr. Spencer is in charge, with Mr. Russell as assistant, and much good work is being accomplished. Quite a large number of children attend and they are exceptionnally clever, clean and well-behaved. The school building is in a fair state of repair, except part of the floor, which can easily be replaced.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited on August 11, when there were a large number of children in attendance. Good progress is being made by the pupils of the school, which is in charge of Rev. T. P. Thorman.

Telegraph Creek (Undenominational).

The Indian children of Telegraph Creek attend the public school, which at the time of my visit, was closed for the summer season.

BABINE AGENCY.

Kitselas Day School (Methodist).

This school, which is located in the village of New Town, was visited on February 13, 1912. It was unfortunately closed at the time of inspection for want of school desks and other supplies. This matter has been taken up, and the requested supplies should be furnished at an early date.

The above is the only school of the Babine agency visited by me during the past year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that the children attending the various Indian schools which I visited appeared to be very clean and well-dressed, and I was very favourably impressed with their bright and healthy appearance.

With the exception of the Port Simpson boys' boarding school, the buildings were, on the whole, in fine condition, and are a credit to the department. The matter of playgrounds is, in my opinion, a very important one, and due consideration should be given to the providing of grounds to the various schools requiring same. It would be advisable to take up this matter at the earliest possible date.

In the various boarding schools visited, it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances furnished were being kept in proper place for use in case of necessity.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

NAAS AGENCY.

Lakalsap Day School (Church of England).

Teacher:—Sylvester A. F. Hone, M.D.

I inspected this school April 14, 1911, and found present 36 children; 20 boys and 16 girls. There are 25 boys and 25 girls of school age in the village, and 46 of them are enrolled on the school register, and are classified as follows:—

Standard I.	30
" II.	16
Total.	46

Average attendance, 15.

Those in Standard II did well in all their subjects, while those in the first Standard did fairly well in reading, writing, spelling, and counting. All could speak English. The singing and physical exercises were very good. Satisfactory progress was being made. Dr. Hone is an excellent teacher.

The old schoolhouse being unfit for use, school was being held in the teacher's house. I assisted the agent and Indians in selecting a site for the new schoolhouse, on which during the year a good building has been erected. This will give the school a better opportunity to do good work.

Kincolith Day School (Church of England)

Teacher:—Miss Elsie M. Collison.

This school was inspected April 15, 1911. There were 12 present; 8 boys and 4 girls. The 36 children of school age in the village are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. Many of the people were away from home at the time of my visit.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	14
"	II	8
"	III	6
"	IV	4
"	V	4
	Total	36

The children present did very well in all subjects, and had made reasonable progress since former inspection. The children were very bright and intelligent, they answered quickly and distinctly. A start had been made with the study of hygiene, and the physical exercises.

The Indian council asked for a more experienced teacher, but the leaders in this were those who did not have children attending the school.

The fine new school house was completed but the desks for it had not arrived, but were expected at any time.

Gwinoha Day School (Undenominational).

Teacher:—W. A. Myers.

In April, 1911, I met Mr. Myers with the Indians at their fishing camp. He had lived with them and taught the 18 children of school age for a year. He had done good work, and with the supplies furnished will be able to carry it on. He also teaches the Indians various kinds of work.

Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

Teacher:—Miss Helena Jackson.

Inspected February 12, 1912. I found 13 children present, 8 boys and 5 girls. There were 37 children of school age in the village, all enrolled, with an average attendance of 15. They were classified as follows:—

Standard	I	19
"	II	7
"	III	3
"	IV	7
"	V	1
	Total	37

Pupils present did fairly well in reading, spelling, composition, arithmetic, geography, physical drill and singing, good. They are understanding a little of the hygiene, and seem interested. The order in the school-room was very poor. Miss Jackson has taught this school for many years, and done faithful work, but the children seem to have gotten beyond her power of control.

The Indians of this village appear to let the children do as they please, and of course the children expect to do the same in school.

The school building is in fair repair, but a woodshed is required to keep the wood and coal dry. The school lot should be cleared, fenced, &c., and the teacher could teach a little gardening. The school would then look so much more inviting.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

Teacher:—Lorne M. Richardson, B.A.

Assistant:—Mrs. K. Dudoward.

Inspected February 14, 1912. Present at inspection, 47. There were 120 children of school age on the reserve, 52 boys and 68 girls. 108 of these were enrolled and classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	98
"	II.	4
"	III.	6
	Total	108

There was an average attendance of 39.

Those in the first standard are taught by the assistant during the winter season. She has taught a part of the year for nearly 40 years. She follows the old method, teaching the alphabet by letters rather than by sound, so progress is slow. Pupils did very nicely in counting and singing.

Mr. Richardson teaches the boarding school boys with the seniors in this school. He is an excellent teacher; progress made showed that the children had been taught thoroughly. Composition, drawing, arithmetic, geography, were all good. The answers to questions in hygiene, displayed a fair knowledge of the subject. Calisthenics were well done.

During the summer season many of the children are away from the village, as their people have to leave home to get work.

Crosby Girls' Home, Port Simpson (Methodist).

I inspected the school February 13, 16, and 17, 1912. The staff consisted of:—Miss F. E. Hudson, principal and matron; Miss L. M. Deacon, asst. matron; Miss E. M. Collins, sewing teacher; Miss E. Black, laundry teacher; Miss S. Gray, school teacher.

I found forty girls enrolled, and thirty-nine of them present at the inspection. The one girl absent was in the hospital, being treated for swollen glands. The girls are classified:

Standard	I.	3
"	II.	7
"	III.	3
"	IV.	12
"	V.	10
"	VI.	5
	Total	40

The pupils were examined in the required subjects and showed a good grasp of their work. Their command of English is good. The departmental course of study is followed, and subjects taught are, reading, spelling, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, hygiene, composition, and the little ones kindergarten work. The girls' singing was quite good, some play the organ well. Twelve of them were taking music lessons. I saw some excellent drawings done by the girls. Class-room work was entirely satisfactory.

The general condition of the school-room work is good. This is especially evident in their composition. They are more interested in letter-writing, as a number of the older girls have corresponded with girls of the Red Deer Industrial School in Alberta.

The school room is quite comfortable with seats and plenty of light, and sufficient supplies. The new hyloplate blackboard and the four fine maps received last summer are much appreciated.

In addition to the usual course in general house work the girls are taught darning, reed and raffia work, a little gardening and poultry raising.

I found every part very clean. The sanitation is good, the drainage and sewerage system working well.

The girls are suitably dressed, and looked healthy and well fed.

The building is ventilated by means of windows, doors, ventilators, and transoms.

All necessary appliances are on hand in case of fire. There is a splendid iron fire-escape at the north end of the building.

There is also a large tank, capacity four thousand gallons, connected with the water system. A force pump with three hundred feet of hose attached to it would add materially in case of fire. Fire drill is held, and the girls know their places.

Physical exercises are taught, with proper methods of breathing, &c. To the study of hygiene, a half hour lesson is given each week. Girls are taught to observe the laws of health, and have the chance to put them into practice.

I found the buildings in good repair, laundry and kitchen had been renovated and painted, the floors of pantry, dormitory and hospital room had been painted; class-room and sewing-room painted; all done since the former inspection. The fire escape had also received a coat of paint, and last summer the whole building had a coat of paint put on the outside.

The building can accommodate forty-two pupils comfortably.

The school is in good financial condition having a balance in hand of over one thousand dollars at the time of inspection.

The principal is a capable woman, and the teacher Miss Gray an excellent worker. The staff is doing splendidly, and the school is a model one.

Port Simpson Boys' School (Methodist).

Inspected February, 1912. The staff is composed of Rev. G. H. Raley, principal; Mr. L. M. Richardson, acting principal; Mrs. L. Winters, matron; Miss M. Henry, assistant matron; Mr. V. L. Sansum.

Twenty-six children were enrolled, and twenty-one of them were present at the inspection. Pupils were classified:

Standard	I.	Boys. .	11
"	II.		6
"	III.		4
"	IV.		3
"	V.		2
	Total.		26

These boys are taught in the day school by Mr. L. M. Richardson, B.A., who is an excellent teacher. The pupils have improved under his instruction. Those in Standards II. and III. are doing very well in all subjects, while those in IV. and V. had perhaps made more marked advancement. Their lessons in geography, grammar, history were well learned. I had them write letters, and a story from memory. Both letters and story were quite nicely worded. The improvement since former inspection was very noticeable. Pupils are much in advance of the children who live in the village.

A start has been made in hygiene, the boys seem to be interested, and make some attempt to carry out the lessons practically.

In this school the ceilings are very low, but the windows are kept open for better ventilation. The drains were working well.

Since last inspection a large tank has been placed in position. There are also one dozen buckets filled with water distributed in the corridors, and one hundred and fifty feet of hose, in readiness in case of fire.

The boys go to school both morning and afternoon, and work around the home and mission house morning and evening. As there is less than half an acre cultivated, the boys do but little gardening. A few of the ordinary garden vegetables and small fruits are grown. I think it would be better for the boys if they had more outside work to do.

There is no instructor to teach the boys carpentering, the older boys do a few little repairing jobs, and a little wood-carving.

The sanitary conditions are not up to date, but correspond with the rest of the building, which is really not fit for a home. One serious defect is the lack of recreation space within doors.

The boys are given wholesome food, and are warmly clad.

The water supply is better than formerly. Besides a well, there is a tank for rain water. The ex-pupils show to advantage when compared with the boys of the same age who have not attended school. Generally speaking they are doing well. They are fairly thrifty, nearly all of them still attend the village Sabbath school and the church services.

Better buildings with accommodation for more boys are urgently required. The present building is unfit for the purpose.

The acting-principal has the work, both in the class-room and out of it, well in hand.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

At the opening of the year Miss Bland, who was well qualified, was teaching, but was removed on May 4, 1911, and when I visited the school in February, 1912, it was still closed. The Indians waited on me and were very much displeased that the school had been closed. I saw the Church authorities, and they reopened the school on March 4, with Ernest H. Pierce as teacher. He was educated at Columbian College, New Westminster, and while he has not taught before, he should be able to carry it on until a teacher can be secured. There were twenty-two children of school age in the village at the time of my visit, and several others were away with their parents. The Indians informed me that the school opened with an attendance of eighteen; boys, 8; girls, 10.

The new school house was in good shape, ready for use.

Kitkatla Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, George Wright (native).

I met the teacher and was informed by him that he closed the school in January. He had been engaged by the missionary to carry on the school work, but as the missionary did not go there this winter, he (G. Wright) grew tired of it and closed the school to go trapping. Hence I did not visit the village.

Aiyansh Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed at the time of my visit to the Nass River. I saw Mr. Priestly, the teacher who informed me the school had been doing about as usual.

BABINE AGENCY.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Miss F. B. Kemp.

Inspected May 4, 1911. I found 7 boys and 8 girls present. There are 64 pupils of school age on the reserve, 54 of them being enrolled on the school register. The average for the quarter previous to the inspection was 17.

The children were graded thus:—

Standard	I.	35
"	II.	3
"	III.	9
"	IV.	3
"	V.	4
	Total.	54

I had them read, spell, and do small sums. They did quite well. The older children were just commencing hygiene. Their physical exercises were well done. The children are taught to grow flowers and watch plant development. Miss Kemp is doing well.

The new school is a great improvement. New desks were required.

I hear that Miss Kemp is no longer teacher at this village. The missionary, Rev. Mr. Lee, has been supplying the latter part of the year.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Teacher Miss Agnes Law.

Inspected May 4, 1911. There were 14 children present, 4 boys and 10 girls. But there are 30 children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled. The average attendance for six months had been 7. Pupils are enrolled as follows:—

Standard	I.	13
"	II.	9
"	III.	7
"	IV.	1
	Total.	30

The pupils were well up in all subjects, even the little ones could count well, and every child in the school could speak English. They seemed to enjoy going through the drills and physical exercises. These children were very clean, well dressed, and very bright.

Miss Law takes great interest in the people, and visits them in their homes. She is competent and successful.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss E. J. Soal.

Inspected May 5, 1911. I found 23 present, 7 boys and 16 girls. There are 40 children old enough to go to school on the reserve, and all are enrolled, the average attendance for six months being fourteen. Pupils were graded:—

Standard I	17
" II	14
" III	6
" IV	2
" V	1
Total	40

Pupils did well in all subjects and went through their physical exercises as though they enjoyed them.

The school house is in good repair, the furniture and school material well cared for.

The teacher is doing excellent work.

Rocher Deboulé Day School (Roman Catholic).

Situated 4½ miles east of Hazelton.

Teacher, Rev. A. Godfrey.

When I visited the village the teacher had gone out to get supplies. This school was opened in January, 1911, the Indians were very pleased. There were 19 boys and 19 girls all enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. The children had made a good beginning. All were in Standard I.

The school building is 20 x 30 feet, with ceiling 11 feet high (formerly used for church purposes). The roof was not in very good repair and before long would need re-shingling.

The teacher is energetic and painstaking.

Kitsegukla Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Miss Hannah Edgar.

Inspected May, 1911. I found 12 children present, 6 boys and 6 girls. The 18 children of school age are all enrolled and classified:—

Standard I	4
" II	9
Ungraded	5
Total	18

Average attendance, 7.

Nine of those present did well in reading, counting, and geography. The others were beginners. The drill was fair, singing good. Altogether reasonable progress had been made.

The teacher and her mother were taking care of three girls, aged 8, 9, and 12 years, so they could attend school, as their parents were some miles away, but wished their children to go to school.

The log building is 20 x 30 feet, and in need of repair.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

Teacher, Mr. Duncan Rankin.

I visited this school on May 6, 1911, but the school was then closed, and the teacher absent, so I could find out but little about it. The Indians were divided in their ideas and wishes about this school.

Kitwangar Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss A. Broomfield.

This teacher had had no previous experience and was not very happy in the work. She was leaving a few days after my visit.

There were seven boys and eight girls present. There were thirty-seven of school age, but only twenty-eight of them were enrolled. They were graded:—

Standard I	7
" II	13
" III	4
" IV	1
Ungraded	3
Total	28

The chilrden could read, write, and spell quite well. Arithmetic and geography, fair. Hygiene fair, physical exercises poor.

The teachers are changed here every year, leaving the school very unsettled. A house is needed for the teacher to live in.

Meanskinisht Day School (Undenominational).

Teacher, Miss A. Tomlinson.

Inspected May 8, 1911. Four boys and ten girls were present. There are sixteen of school age on the reserve. all enrolled with an average for six months of ten. Pupils were classified:—

Standard I	3
" II	8
" III	4
" IV	1
Total	16

Pupils did well in all subjects studied. Those in Standards III. and IV. spelt every word correctly. Arithmetic and geography were good. They went through the physical exercises quite well, singing good. Very reasonable progress had been made since former inspection.

The new school house, 18 x 32 feet, was just completed. It stands on high ground and has a fine appearance.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school in August, 1911. The staff consisted of Rev. P. Claessen, principal; Rev. W. Cortenaad, boys' teacher; J. Lecrom, trade instructor; A. Rualt, farm instructor; Sister M. Evariste, matron; Sister M. Albert, assistant matron; Sister Ethelrude, girls' teacher; Sister M. Stanislaus, cook.

There were seventy children enrolled, thirty-eight boys and thirty-two girls. Of these there were thirty-six boys and twenty-eight girls present when the school was visited. Classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	5	5
" II.	5	2
" III.	7	3
" IV.	11	9
" V.	4	7
" VI.	4	2

Total, 64.

As the boys were just back from their vacation, and the weather was extremely hot for British Columbia, the children were hardly up to the mark. The arithmetic was poor; reading and spelling good. There was more excuse too for the older boys, for since the re-opening of school they had been busy harvesting, and had had no time to brush up in their studies.

The girls did well, answering quickly and distinctly. Grammar, composition, geography, very good; map drawing, excellent; arithmetic fair. When questioned the girls could word their answers in very good English. Reasonable progress had been made.

The half-day system is followed, three hours of class work in the forenoon, one hour of study in the evening; then besides general fatigues, they work from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Good order is maintained in the class-room.

The girls' class-room is too crowded, and the desks are very poor, thirty new two-seated desks are greatly needed.

In connection with the school there is a farm of about seventy acres, a little over forty acres being cultivated. The soil is very good. Last year they raised twenty tons of good hay, one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of oats, eighteen tons of potatoes, forty bushels of onions.

Some three acres are laid out in a nice garden, with vegetables for school use. The orchards had had a smaller crop than that of the previous year.

There are eleven milking cows, one bull, one ox, two horses, seven pigs, twenty rabbits, and two hundred head of poultry. Enough butter is made for school use. The boys like looking after the stock.

The boys do odd jobs around; five of them under the instructor work at carpentry, one boy repairs shoes.

The girls take care of the poultry, learn general housekeeping, and sew for themselves and the boys.

Five of the children were absent on account of ill-health, but the others all looked healthy enough. They are given plain but good food, and are kept warmly clad. There was a poor supply of clothing on hand, but the principal purchased more soon after.

At that time the water supply was good. The drains were working well, but the pipes had been moved some by the heavy swell, and the box covering (the lumber used was too light) broken. The girls' closets were in good order, the boys' fair.

With the exception of the girls' class-room and girls' dormitory (poorly ventilated) the building is ventilated as well as possible by open windows.

In case of fire three dozen fire buckets, two fire axes, one hundred and twenty feet ½-inch hose are kept in readiness. Fire drill is held twice a month.

Financially, there was a deficit of $1,051.37 on August 1, but with their good crops they should be able to reduce it during the year.

Most of the ex-pupils live in the neighbourhood of Cowichan, a few in Victoria, and speaking in a general way, all are doing fairly well; a few, of course, have returned to the old ways. At the time of the 'Iroquois' disaster, one boy distinguished himself by saving several lives.

The buildings are in about the same condition as formerly, the principal thinks they are not worth repairing. Several repairs were needed in the girls' dormitory; the

plaster needed fixing and both girls' dormitory and class room are overcrowded. There was plenty of room in the boys' dormitory, but the mattresses were in poor condition, and new ones are required.

One room had been fixed up nicely, showing how a little paint, a little kalsomine, and a little work, will make even an old building brighter.

The grounds around the building have been improved since my previous visit. The boys have a fine place to play, the girls are without a playground and need one very much. A part of the farm had been fenced with a good wire fence, making a decided improvement. The shade trees planted were doing well. the walnut trees, loaded with nuts.

The new barn was in good shape, and first-class in every detail.

The Sisters in charge of the girls' part, work very hard. and I cannot speak too highly of their efforts.

Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher:—Miss Helen Hagan.

I visited this school on December 11, 1911. I found 6 girls and 1 boy present. There are 14 children of school age on the reserve, but they have to walk quite a distance to school, and only 11 are enrolled, with an average attendance of about 5. They attend well when at home, but the Indians go away to work. The pupils were graded:—

Standard	I.	7
"	II.	4
	Total.	11

The 4 girls in Standard II. did quite well and had made very good progress since former inspection. Those in Standard I. had made some advancement.

The school house is in good repair, clean, bright, and homelike with pictures. Miss Hagan takes great interest in her pupils, and they in turn are much attached to her.

Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher:—Daniel Dick (native).

Inspected December, 1911. After ringing the bell for some time 4 boys came, 2 of them quite small (children of the teacher) and one of the others had attended the public school for whites. There are 9 boys and 6 girls of school age in the village right by the school. The teacher informed me that they would not attend, and that he could not depend on any children but his own. The Indians declared they would not send their children to the present teacher. The teacher is not suitable, and was quite discouraged. I could not find that any progress had been made.

I believe that a lady qualified to teach would have a fair attendance. If something better cannot be done, it would be advisable to close the school.

The building—a poor one—was clean, but cold.

Quamichan Day School (Methodist).

Teacher:—Mr. Ernest J. Bowden.

Inspected December 14, 1911. There were 4 little boys present. There are 18 boys and 12 girls of school age, but only 11 are enrolled, and all are in the first division. The average attendance for the winter months had been 4. and the school cannot get that average more than half the year.

The school is conveniently situated near the village, so there is no excuse for the children not attending. It is useless to keep a teacher here unless the attendance improves.

The building was in good repair.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher:—Archie Alexander (native).

The teacher is an ex-pupil of Kuper Island Industrial School. The school was inspected December 13, 1911. I found only 1 little boy present, who could not speak English. There were 11 boys and 18 girls of age on the reserve, but the Indians informed me that they would not send their children unless a white teacher is in charge. The school is very small at present, and unless a suitable teacher can be secured, it would be better to close the school. I could not find the school register.

The building was in fair repair.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Chas. A. Dockstader.

Inspected December, 1911. I found eight boys present. There were eleven boys and four girls of school age on the reserve, twelve of them were on the school register, with an average attendance of six. Children were classified:

Standard	I.	10
"	II.	2
	Total	12

Results of examination showed their reading, good; spelling, fair; number work, fair; physical exercises and drills, good. Most of the children walk quite a distance, as the church built the school-house in the white settlement, not the most convenient place for the Indians.

The teacher is well qualified, but the school is small.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Rev. W. J. Knott.

Inspected December 15, 1911. I found nine boys and two girls present. There are eleven boys and thirteen girls of school age; eighteen are enrolled with an average attendance of about nine. Pupils were classified:

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	6
"	III.	1
	Total	18

Those in standards II and III did fairly well in reading and spelling; number work, very good. Standard I did fairly well. Physical exercises, fair.

The school-house was in good repair, and very clean. The teacher is somewhat discouraged by the poor attendance. A number of the most advanced pupils dropped out during the year, their places being taken by those just coming of school age. Mr. Knott is an excellent teacher, and takes great interest in the welfare of the Indians. The register was well kept.

Songhees Day School.

This school was closed when the Indians moved from the old reserve in the early part of the year.

Somenos Day School.

Not opened during the year.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in September, 1911. The staff was composed of H. B. Currie, principal; Mrs. H. B. Currie, matron; Miss Grant, teacher; Mrs. J. Stevens, asst. matron.

All of the forty-eight children enrolled were present at inspection, and were graded as follows:

Standard I	20
" II	4
" III	18
" IV	1
" V	5
Total	48

I found that the pupils were making good progress. The seniors read very well, and there was improvement in the expression. They could work out difficult problems in arithmetic, answer my questions in history, and had a fair knowledge of geography. The juniors too, were getting along nicely, the smaller ones getting a good grasp of the English language. The pupils seemed attached to the teacher, and were well behaved in the class-room.

There was a fair supply of necessary materials on hand..

Only eleven of the one hundred and fifty-six acres in connection with this school, are under cultivation. About three acres in oats (gave an excellent crop), two acres were in hay, from which they got five tons, and two acres in summer-fallow.

As considerable building was being done, only a small garden had been planted, but the peas, corn, beets, turnips, tomatoes, potatoes were good.

At the time of inspection they had two horses, three grown cattle and two pigs, with good accommodation for all. Besides the above they had sold that season one horse, one cow, and three head of young cattle. Also one hundred and ten chickens.

Only two of the cows were being milked then. The boys look after the stock, do general farm work, gardening, baking, laundry work, painting, and six of them help with the carpentry.

The housework, sewing, and cooking are done by the girls, who become efficient little housekeepers.

The general health had been good, one little girl had a serious case of pneumonia, but has fully recovered since.

The pupils looked well nourished, and suitably clad, with a good supply in the store room.

The water used is good, and there is a sufficient supply during the dry season.

The present drainage system was in good working order, and satisfactory, but owing to the building of a new laundry, preparations were being made to put in another permanent drain which will make the system now in use still better.

Ladders, fire escapes, fire buckets, are kept in convenient places. There were four Keystone Fire Extinguishers, and four Haverhill Eclipse Extinguishers. Fire drill is held periodically.

Calisthenics are practised regularly in the open air. I noticed the pupils seemed to think the exercises good fun. The teacher had made a beginning with hygiene, and was trying to impress the pupils with the advantages to be derived from living under improved conditions.

The ex-pupils are located principally about Alberni or on the shores of the Alberni Canal. They earn their living by fishing, road-work, or by working in lumber camp and sawmill. As a rule they are steady, and certainly are a marked improvement over their parents who had not the advantage of a boarding school training. I visited some of them. Three ex-pupils died during the past year.

There had been a great many improvements, the greater portion of the inside woodwork had been painted; the teachers' rooms papered, walls kalsomined, a new Gurney hot air furnace had been installed, two new lead-lined tanks, three feet six inches each way to improve water system, a new building erected 18 x 50 feet, which is to be divided in three parts downstairs, for bake shop, laundry and carpenter shop, while the upstairs will be used as a drying room.

A new class-room 40 x 24 feet had also been built (on a concrete wall with basement and cement floor), the basement is intended for a play-room for pupils during the wet season. The class-room is built with a view to giving every comfort to pupil and teacher, the light coming over the left shoulder of pupils, and ample floor space. The ventilation system is one of the best in any school in my inspectorate.

Everything about the buildings was clean and orderly, the grounds looking better than ever before.

The present principal has been in charge eighteen months, and has the work well in hand. Notwithstanding the many improvements the debt has been wiped out, and there is now a substantial balance on hand.

The members of the staff take a deep interest in their work. The new teacher Miss Grant, sister of the late Principal Grant, of Queen's University, is a very able teacher, and does excellent work. The principal informed me that he was trying to secure a new member for the staff, who was expected to be on duty in a week or two.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in September. The staff consisted of: Rev. John T. Ross, principal; Mrs. J. T. Ross, matron; Miss L. McIvor, teacher; Miss R. Hall, asst. matron.

There were 18 boys and 13 girls on the roll; 1 child not yet enrolled. 30 of the children were from Ahousaht and 2 from Kelsomat; 31 were present at inspection, 1 boy having gone sealing in the Behring Sea. Pupils were classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	1	3
" II.	3	3
" III.	5	3
" IV.	4	2
" V.	6	2

Total 32

The seniors did well, their composition being especially worthy of note. The juniors had improved in arithmetic and spelling. All pupils speak English quite fluently.

The class-rooms (two small ones) were thrown into one by opening the folding doors, this gave sufficient seating capacity.

Only eighteen of the one hundred and forty acres of land belonging to the mission are cultivated. This was reclaimed by draining a lake, and the soil is still poor, but is improving each year, and in time should produce a fair crop. The land this

year yielded about two tons of hay, three quarters of a ton of oats, and a few vegetables.

The garden, due to poor soil and a dry season, was a partial failure, only a few vegetables and very few flowers were raised.

They keep one bull, one milk cow, and about fifty fowls.

The bull (the children call him 'Mr. Dan') is used for ploughing.

The stock is looked after by the larger boys. The boys also bake, do garden work, and several do rough carpentry about the place. The principal gives instruction in house drawing and building construction, and the boys like the work.

The girls learn to bake, sew, weave baskets, and do general housework.

The food was well prepared, and the children looked healthy. All were clothed quite neatly.

Nine months out of the year there is plenty of rainwater, but during the dry months, water has to be taken from a well a short distance from the school, but it is poor. Good water for drinking has to be brought from some distance by canoe.

The drains were working well.

Fire appliances are kept on hand, and instruction is given in what to do in case of fire, but in a dry season there would be little water.

The children are instructed in the exercises laid down by the department, and by request use the text book of Hygiene as a 'reader.'

At time of inspection the school had a balance in hand of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The building was in good repair, and well ventilated. I noticed several improvements, a new verandah had been built across one end of the school, an Indian waiting room, a playroom for the girls, and a smoke-house for drying salmon.

I visited eight ex-pupils on the reserve, and found them clean and respectable.

The principal and staff are energetic and deeply interested in the work, doing their best to make the school a success. They frequently visit the Indians of the village, and hold religious services in their little church. The meetings are well attended by the village Indians.

Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected September, 1911. The staff was as follows: Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Mr. George Sturmer, manual instructor; Sister Mary Clare, matron and laundress. Sister Mary Scholastica, teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde; seamstress; Sister Mary Elizabeth, cook.

Thirty-five boys and thirty-one girls were entered on the roll; thirty-three boys and twenty-eight girls were present at inspection. Pupils were classified:

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	6	4
" II	4	9
" III	12	4
" IV	7	2
" V	4	6
" VI	2	6

Total 66.

The reading of the seniors was good, spelling and composition, fair; arithmetic and grammar, fair; geography, poor; singing, good. I was somewhat disappointed in the work of the juniors; questions in arithmetic and geography were not answered readily; their spelling and reading, fair. Of course the children had not long been back from their holidays.

The blackboard in the junior room was sadly in need of repair. There was a sufficient supply of material on hand.

Only gardening is done; some three to four acres were laid out in vegetables and flowers. There was a good crop of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and a goodly number of strawberries and raspberries. A small pasture was seeded in the fall, but was not a success, as the ground was too sour.

There were four milch cows, one bull, one heifer, one steer, one yearling, and two calves. Also one hundred thoroughbred chickens, housed in up-to-date buildings on the Central Farm plan. New fences had been put around the poultry yards.

Ten boys were learning carpentry. They moved the old laundry, made a new addition to it for use as a carpenter shop and shoe shop. They also built a new substantial double track tramway from beach to house, for which it is proposed to use water ballast for hauling up the load cars instead of doing it by hand winch, as had been the practice heretofore. The tram was nearly ready for use.

Six of the boys painted all the outside of the buildings, the fences, and some parts of the inside, and the work was well done.

Three apprentices do all the repairing and half-soling of worn shoes. Eight boys have learned to prepare the bread dough, and the girls then bake it.

The girls' work consists of sweeping, scouring, cooking, dusting, preparing vegetables, laundrying, plain and fancy sewing, &c. Besides their own clothes the girls make the boys' jumpers, shirts, &c. The girls help too in the flower and vegetable gardens.

The senior boys with assistance of extra help cleared a new piece of ground and were taught how to use stumping powder to advantage in removing immense stumps which encumber the ground. The cleared part is to be used for an orchard. The boys cut, split, and house all the firewood for the institution.

One girl had suffered from enlarged glands (in mild form), the others had been exceptionally healthy. At the time of my visit they were well clothed, and looked healthy and well fed.

The water is perfect in every respect. All the drains were working well.

Sufficient appliances were kept on hand in case of fire.

Calisthenics are practised (as prescribed) ten minutes each day. Pupils seem interested in the study of how to take care of their bodies. I advised the teacher to have the senior pupils use the hygiene book as a reader one or two days a week.

I found the buildings well ventilated and in good order. The coat of paint on the outside had greatly improved the general appearance. All the rooms had been calsomined.

Some ex-pupils are married and live in their own village, some are at the whaling station, some in the Behring sea, some at the canneries. The employers of those I met spoke highly of them.

The principal has improved the school grounds greatly; he, and his excellent staff are doing a great work. The deficit has been greatly reduced.

The Rev. P. Maurus has been in charge of this school from the start, eleven years ago, and it is largely to his untiring zeal that the school owes its splendid success.

The Rev. Frowin Epper had arrived to assume charge of the school just a few days before my arrival.

The day schools in this agency were closed at the time of my visit.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.

Williams' Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is beautifully situated in the valley near St. Joseph's river, six miles from William's lake. I inspected it in October. The staff was as follows: H. Boening, principal; J. D. Chiappini, agricultural instructor; Brother Joseph, foreman; Sister J. Gabriel, matron and teacher; Sister Seraphim, teacher of small boys; Sister Alix, teacher of small girls; Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Lydia, assistant cook; Sister Assumption, seamstress.

All of the sixty-five children enrolled were present at inspection, and were classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	5	9
" II.	0	0
" III.	6	5
" IV.	3	0
" V.	8	17
" VI.	4	8

Total 65.

In the examinations the geography and history of the girls was especially good, the boys not so good, but still fair. Of the questions asked ninety per cent were answered readily and correctly. Thirteen new pupils were just beginning to understand a few words of English. Progress since last inspection was very satisfactory. The teachers are well qualified.

A start had been made with the 'hygiene.'

The school rooms were in fine condition, plenty of fresh air and light, floors freshly painted, etc. The school material was well looked after.

The land in connection with the school belongs to the O.M.I. Nearly five hundred acres are under cultivation. The land is good, and there is plenty of water for irrigation purposes. About thirty tons of oats, one ton of barley, two hundred and fifty tons of hay had been raised.

In the garden they raised one ton of cabbages, one ton of carrots, two tons of turnips, and pease and onions in a fair quantity, the potatoes had not been dug yet. The small fruits had been a failure on account of very late frosts in the spring.

The live stock was comprised of thirty-two horses, three hundred and fifty cattle, including calves, twenty-five pigs and fifty chickens, with good accommodation for all.

Fifteen cows were being milked, and they had up to the time of my visit made five hundred and fifty pounds of butter, all consumed at the school. A great deal of milk is given to the pupils.

As the carpenter had left, the boys were continuing work under supervision of the principal.

Four of the bigger boys attend to the separator twice every day, and twice a week to the butter churn, while the girls do the finishing to butter and cheese.

The boys attend to any little jobs in plumbing; one boys attends to the mending of shoes for both boys and girls. In the course of the summer four boys painted the floors of several rooms, halls, stairways, improving the appearance greatly.

The girls are instructed in the many branches of housework. They make their own clothing, and part of the boys.

Just after Christmas there was an epidemic of measles throughout the Cariboo, nearly every child in the school had it. At the time of inspection, with the exception of one boy, all were well.

The pupils have all they need in the way of food: a beef is killed every ten days, so the meat is always fresh. Children were well clad, and there was a goodly supply of clothing in the store-room.

There is a good supply of water for ordinary uses, but in case of fire the pressure woud be too weak to be of much use. Fire appliances were in evidence in convenient spots.

The children are taught the physical exercises as directed in the book sent out by the department.

The ex-pupils are living on their reservations where they take care of their little plots of land. Some hire out in the white settlements or go teaming on the cariboo road. I visited some of them.

The buildings were sanitary, drainage and ventilation both being good. All the buildings need a coat of paint and the floors in five halls and rooms need to be renewed.

Since my last visit a new blacksmith shop had been built, also a new flume (125 x 5 x 3), and some sidewalks and fences had been renewed, all the work of the boys.

Financially, the school is in good condition, with a balance of $500 on hand.

The work of the school is held in respect by the Indians, and there is no difficulty in getting the children back at the appointed time, although some of them have to travel 300 miles to reach the school. In one case especially, a boy, driving a freight team from Asheroft, found he could not reach home in time for school by his present mode of travel, left his outfit in charge of another Indian and hurried home on horseback, and reached the school on the fixed day.

The principal and his able staff are doing good work and certainly deserve to be encouraged.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated at St. Eugène Mission, adjoining St. Mary's reserve. Inspected in November. The staff was as follows: Rev. F. Beck, O.M.I., Sister Justinian, superior; Sister Gervais, boys' matron; Sister Valentina, girls' matron; Sister M. Benedicta, senior teacher; Sister Ernestine, junior teacher; Sister Delphine, seamstress; Sister Lalumiere, cook. Mr. J. M. Smith, farm and trade instructor.

There were 60 pupils enrolled and 18 not yet formally enrolled. All were present at inspection. These are recruited from St. Mary's reserve, from Lower Kootenay, Tobacco Plains, Columbia Lake, and Shuswap reserves.

Pupils were classified in:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	9	9
" II	9	7
" III	4	6
" IV	8	8

The 18 not formally enrolled were in Standard I, had made a start with simple words, and could count up to 50.

I questioned the pupils in all their studies and found that the girls especially had made good progress, and all had a fair knowledge of subjects. Children sing quite well. Hygiene is taught and the teacher is careful in pointing out the practical side of the lessons, care of body, &c.

Children went through the physical exercises in a most satisfactory way; their appearances seem to have improved since my previous visit.

The supplies on hand were sufficient for the present, but new equipment will be necessary when the new building is completed.

The 190 acres of land are under cultivation: 2 in orchard, 6 in potatoe garden, 8 in grain field, 118 in pasture land, and 50 in hay. Last season they raised 60 tons of hay, 5 tons of grain and 29 tons of potatoes.

Six acres are in garden, they have enough cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions to last until next season. The orchard is one of the best if not the best in the Kootenay; they sold 150 boxes of fine apples besides having plenty for use in the school. The boys, under supervision of the foreman, take care of the garden.

On the farm are 12 milch cows, 70 head of cattle, 3 pigs, 6 horses, and 50 chickens, 25 turkeys and 12 geese, all well housed, and in good condition.

The boys repair shoes, harness, take care of stock, work in garden and farm.

The girls attend to the many tasks indoors, laundering, cooking, baking, dressmaking, dairying, and a little gardening out of doors.

The pupils here seem to be stouter and stronger than the children on the coast. Nearly all the food used is raised on the farm. I saw the supplies on hand, which were of good quality. They were neatly clad.

Financially there was a deficit of $1,952, due to the fact that they have more children at the school than the regulation number for which the grant is given.

I was assured by white people that knew them that ninety per cent of the ex-pupils are thrifty and a credit. With but few exceptions they seem to be profiting by their education. I saw some of them working at Cranbrook.

The old buildings were clean. I looked around the new building which is being erected, the work is being well done, and it will probably be completed by the middle of this summer.

I was well satisfied with the work of the school, and when the new building is occupied they will be in a position to do even better work.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in November. The staff was made of Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; Mr. L. Viel, trade instructor; Mr. J. A. Rioux, teacher; Sister M. Monica, matron; Sister M. Adolphus, teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook; Sister M. Odila, assistant matron.

All of the children were present at inspection, 33 boys and 31 girls, and were graded thus:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I.	12	16
"	II.	6	6
"	III.	3	3
"	IV.	4	6
"	V.	4	0
"	VI.	4	0

Total 64.

The children did well in subjects studied; after reading a story, they could give a synopsis of it, spell any word asked or re-write the story on their slates. Hygiene is taught and the pupils are learning the simple rules of health, and how much depends on the care of the body. The boys had made more advancement than the girls. The teachers are certainly doing good work in the class-room.

The class-room was well lighted, clean and well stocked with the necessary material.

Most of the land (they have about 200 acres under fence) is very poor; ten acres were in alfalfa, and four in garden. Crops raised last year consisted of 20 tons of potatoes, about 6 tons of carrots and mangolds, peas, parsnips and corn. Small fruits are raised too, but there does not seem to be any good location for an orchard.

As the soil is for the most part sandy and dry, there is but little feed for stock, so there are only four horses, five milch cows, and three head of young cattle. For the same reason the calves have to be butchered every fall, and butter can only be made in the spring.

The boys work on the farm and in the garden, and like to take care of the stock. Twelve boys were learning carpentry, others repair shoes.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping, and make clothes for themselves and underclothing for the boys.

Both food and clothing were quite good and sufficient. The water used has to be brought by a gasoline engine at considerable expense to the school.

Some fire appliances were on hand, but more fire extinguishers were required. Drill is held.

All parts of the building were clean, the rooms were fairly well ventilated, by means of windows. There were some improvements made, some floors had been laid;

a new laundry had been built with large stationary tubs, the work done by boys and instructor.

A new room is needed, as the present work room has to serve the girls as a recreation room as well. A new chapel is needed badly, as the present one is overcrowded. If a new chapel were built, the present one could be added to the girls' dormitory, thus a little more air space would be afforded the girls.

The boys need a good bathroom with two bath tubs, as at present there is no bath in their building. In the summer they bathe in the Thompson river, but in winter it is very awkward, as they can only get a bath by using one of the bathrooms in the girls' building. All the buildings need a coat of paint.

The principal informed me that as the cost of living had increased so much he could not possibly raise the money for the much needed improvements. At present there is a deficit of $356, but considering the poor land, the expense of pumping the water, and the high price of fuel, the school is run as economically as possible.

If the material were supplied, most of the work could be done by instructor and boys.

I saw a number of ex-pupils, and they appeared to be thrifty; I only heard of one who was not doing well.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (English Church).

Inspected in October, 1911, and in February, 1912. The staff was as follows: A. W. Corker, C.M.S., principal; Mrs. A. W. Corker, matron; Miss Warrener, asst.-matron; Eli Hunt, trades instructor; George Luther, teacher; A. David, cook.

Thirty-five boys were enrolled, and thirty-three of them were present at inspection. They were classified:

Standard	I	4
"	II	7
"	III	6
"	IV	6
"	V	8
"	VI	4
Total		35

The pupils would compare favourably with white children of the same age; both seniors and juniors seemed to have grasped the meanings of the various lessons. Excellent order was maintained in the classes.

The class-room is much too small; the black-boards need re-covering. There were sufficient supplies on hand.

This school has about 410 acres of rather poor land, about 5 of which are under cultivation. Onions, carrots, turnips and greens do quite well; potatoes do not do so well, as there is too much gravel in the soil. Strawberries do well.

Of live stock, they have one horse, two cows, eighteen fowls. The boys have fresh milk to drink daily.

Some of the boys have done splendidly at carpentring. Instructor and pupils had painted the school building. Others have had lessons in plumbing, new wash basins supplied by the department were put in by boys under the instructor's care. The boys do all the chores, and help in the garden. One more acre of land had been cleared since my previous visit.

Ventilation and drainage were both good. The new terra cotta pipes supplied by the department had been connected, and all waste is carried out to sea.

School has fire-appliances on hand, the hose was not in very good order. Every precaution is taken to guard against fire.

Boys have military drill, and drills to show them how to breathe properly. They are instructed in the simple rules of health as shown in books on hygiene, and the anatomy charts. The boys take an interest in this important subject, and try to put in practice the lessons taught.

Some of the pupils that have gone out from this school are logging, two were working at sawmills, some were at the new cannery at Alert Bay, and are fairly thrifty. I heard of two of the ex-pupils that had gone into the potlatch and heathen dance to get wives.

The school building had been painted, a new floor laid in the lavatory, and the dining-room was being repaired at the time of my visit. The new sink supplied by the department makes the kitchen more sanitary than formerly, but there is great need of a new stove and boiler, as the range is worn out, and the present boiler only contains twenty-five gallons, which is not sufficient.

In the top dormitory, twelve of the bedsteads are home-made, unsightly and unhealthy, and eight are those supplied by the department nineteen years ago. The bedrooms are very clean and the best is made of what they have, but twenty new bedsteads would add considerably to the comfort and health of the pupils. Eighteen new wool mattresses and two dozen pairs of blankets are required, and then the light, airy dormitories will be well equipped.

With the exception of garden vegetables, everything has to be bought, as the school has so little cleared land: supplies have to be brought from Vancouver (two hundred and ten miles away). I consider that the school is as economically run as is possible considering the circumstances.

Each member of the staff is interested in the work. The boys are well behaved, and their advancement in class room work is very gratifying.

Alert Bay Day School (English Church).

Teacher:—Wm. Brotchie, an educated native, but very slow. I visited the school twice during the year. In February, 1912, there were 3 boys and 5 girls present; 26 of the 28 children of school age, are on the register, with an average of 8. Those present in Standard II did very well in reading, spelling and counting. Those in Standard I had made a start, but not attending regularly, do not advance. The parents take little interest in the school.

The building was in good repair.

Grayasdums Day School (English Church).

Teacher:—Mr. Herbert Pearson.

I visited the village, but the teacher had gone to Kingcome Inlet, so school was closed. I met the teacher later at Alert Bay, he is quite discouraged. I do not think the children attend often enough to make any headway.

The village is in a very dilapidated condition. At the sight of a stranger, the Indians in blankets, crowd around as in early days.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Teacher:—Edward Rendle.

I found 10 children present, 8 girls and 2 boys. There are 16 children of school age on the reserve, 14 on the school register. There had been an average attendance of 9.

The village 'council' has helped to secure a better attendance. The children did well in spelling, reading, and counting. This school has improved quite a little during the year.

The building was being re-shingled, and improved. School supplies were in good order.

LYTTON AGENCY.

All Hallow's Indian Boarding School (Church of England).

Inspected in June of 1911, and in January of 1912. There were on the staff:—Constance, Sister Superior C. A. H., principal; Sister Althea, C. A. H. acting principal; Miss Witter, teacher; Miss Flower, asst. teacher.

Of the 26 children enrolled 24 were present at the time of my visit. Pupils were classified:—

Standard I	9
" II	4
" III	1
" IV	5
" V	3
" VI	4
Total	26

Those in Standards IV, V, and VI did quite well, their composition was excellent; grammer, geography, map-drawing, and arithmetic, all good. They read distinctly, and seemed to understand what they were reading about. The other classes had made reasonable progress. The girls have had regular lessons in hygiene, they have become quite interested, and ask for toothbrushes 'because of the germs.'

The school room was well stocked with the necessary books, &c.

The girls are instructed in every department of housekeeping, do basket weaving, and a little gardening. One-half an acre is in orchard and garden, lately another quarter of acre was cultivated.

The girls are carefully looked after, any that seem rather delicate are given extra milk each day. They seemed in good physical condition, and were dressed neatly.

Sanitary conditions are good, there is plenty of pure water, buildings are carefully ventilated, and the drainage system works well.

All precautions are taken to safeguard the building in case of fire; fire hose with attachments are in readiness, and the older girls are taught to use the hose.

Besides outdoor recreation the girls are taught calisthenics regularly three days a week, even the little girls can do the exercises well.

Most of the ex-pupils have married, and have settled down amongst their people, some have been married to white men. Others were unsteady at first, but since marriage have been doing better.

The buildings were very clean, and in fair repair, a new floor was needed in the playroom, and flush tanks in the two bath rooms.

I saw work done by the girls since my previous visit, some very fine baskets, made by the older girls, a variety of garments, knitting, &c. The girls are learning much that will be, or should be of great benefit to them in after life.

Lytton (St. George) Industrial School (Church of England).

Inspected in August, 1911, and in January of 1912. With the one exception of the trade instructor, the staff is new this year. They are: Rev. Leonard Dawson, principal; Mr. G. Fitzgerald, farm manager and blacksmith; Mr. G. Blackmore, schoolmaster; Mrs. Seddons, matron; Mrs. Overard, laundry teacher; Mr. T. Smith, carpenter; Mr. J. Fairburn, farm hand; Jung, cook.

Only 13 children were enrolled, and 11 were present at inspection. Two of the pupils were in the hospital very sick.

Classified:—

Standard	I.	5
"	II.	3
"	III.	2
"	IV.	3
Total		13

Of the 11 boys present 7 showed considerable improvement since former inspection. The teacher is trying to give them a good working knowledge of grammar, composition, geography, and arithmetic. They were more willing to study than formerly. A bare start had been made in hygiene and with the physical exercises.

There are 200 acres of cultivated land in connection with this school. Vegetables and small fruits were grown in abundance, and there were good crops of oats, timothy, alfalfa, wheat and barley.

Seven cows were being milked. Children get extra milk at recess at 10.30 a.m. Children have liberal portions of bread, meat and vegetables.

There is a fire escape at the end of each dormitory, and fire appliances are on hand.

Financially, there is no debt. All the buildings were clean and in good repair.

This school is splendidly equipped, there is a good staff, good land, a healthy climate, ample funds, and all that they want is boys. Such boys in the agency, whose education is being neglected should be placed in the school.

Lytton Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Lily Blachford.

Inspected in January, 1912. There were five boys and six girls present. On the school reserve there are sixteen children of school age, fourteen of them on the school register. Average attendance, nine. Children were graded:—

Standard	I.	10
"	II.	2
"	III.	2
Total		14

Some of the oldest pupils had gone to boarding and industrial schools, their places being taken by beginners, who were just getting a start. They could read and count a little.

Miss Blachford is a good teacher.

The school building was being improved at time of inspection.

Shulus Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Mr. Reginald C. Morris.

I visited the school in January, 1912. The former teacher had resigned in November. I was present and helped Mr. Morris re-open the school. There were thirteen children present all in Standard I. There are, however, thirty children of school age on the reserve.

Mr. Morris is well qualified to teach. He moved with his family into the village while I was there. The example of an earnest worker living with his family right in their midst will be of great benefit to the Indians, as the previous teacher boarded at the hotel quite a distance away.

Mrs. Morris is desirous of helping the women, and I believe will be a good teacher.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Miss Kate Tranter.

I inspected this school on February 19, 1912. The former teacher had closed the school in May, 1911, and there were then sixty-four children on the register. It was re-opened by Miss Tranter on January 17, 1912. I found five boys and three girls present, the average for the month had been eleven. There are thirty-seven boys and thirty-three girls of school age in the village, but only thirty-five have been home since the school re-opened. They were graded:—

Standard	I.	26
"	II.	6
"	III.	3
Total.		35

Those present were not far advanced, five could read, spell, write and count up to a hundred. Three could not speak English at all. Little progress had been made.

One great drawback here is the fact that the teachers are changed every year. Then too the people are away from the village a great deal. Miss Tranter, with twenty years' experience, is an excellent teacher.

The building is in fair repair, the desks are old. The stagnant water under and around the building should be drained off.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Mr. George Reed.

I visited this school in February, 1912. There were enrolled eight boys and eleven girls, with an average attendance for December quarter of eleven. The children were graded.

Standard	I.	12
"	II.	4
"	III.	3

Many of the Indains were away at time of inspection. I saw them at a fishing camp.

Those present had improved. This village has improved too during the past year. Mrs. Reed is doing a good work among the women.

The school house is in good repair but needs a coat of paint.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Mr. Peter Kelly.

I visited this village in February, but as few of the Indians were home, the teacher's wife sick, and there would be no chance for me to get away again for two weeks, I did not remain. The Indians assured me the school was doing well and that they were pleased with the teacher.

Kitamaat Boarding School (Methodist) and Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Neither were visited. There is only a steamer once a month to Kitamaat and the captain informed me they would not remain an hour, hence it was useless to go. When I was at Bella Bella there was no steamer going to Bella Coola, so I could not go.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial School (Methodist).

Inspected in July, 1911, and in January, 1912. The staff was composed of R. H. Cairns, principal; Chas. Reid, farmer; Wm. Allen, carpenter; Mary Hortop, matron; Hannah E. Young, assistant matron; Merida Pittman, school teacher; Isabella Clarke, school teacher; Martha E. Jefferis, sewing teacher; Lina Harding, laundry teacher; Mary Allen, cook.

Ninety-four children were enrolled, and 87 of them were present at inspection. Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I	20
"	II	12
"	III	21
"	IV	5
"	V	19
"	VI	10
Total		87

Result of examinations: The reading was good and when questioned the pupils answered quickly, using good English, and understood the substance of what had been read. The geography was good; map-drawing, excellent and special attention is given to composition. The departmental book in hygiene is used, the pupils are interested in their new study. Satisfactory progress had been made in both divisions.

The primary class did well too. The little tots are learning to read, to spell, and to count. The teacher uses the blackboard, this appeals to the eye.

Class-room work shows that the teachers must be efficient, trained, and painstaking.

Each child attends school one half of each day.

The school-rooms were warm, bright and comfortable, and well stocked with the necessary materials.

There is a splendid farm in connection with the school. 85 acres are cultivated. The soil is good, and yields good crops. Last year they had 80 tons of hay, 12 tons of oats, 2 tons of wheat, 50 tons of turnips, 5 tons of carrots, and 35 tons of potatoes.

Some 7 acres are in garden and orchard. Large quantities of raspberries, and strawberries are grown, besides all kinds of vegetables. There is a large lawn, and flower gardens in the front of the building.

They have 15 cows, 1 bull (registered), 3 brood sows, 90 chickens, and 7 horses. One team of horses cost $600.

All the milk is used in the institution.

The boys look after the stock, some do carpentry work, others become proficient as teamsters. All work in the gardens at times.

The girls are carefully trained in all the branches of general housekeeping and plain sewing.

Physically, the pupils all looked quite healthy. They have good food, plenty of milk, are well dressed, and looked happy.

The ventilation is good, with the exception of the laundry. A new laundry is urgently needed, as the present one is not sanitary.

All precautions are taken in case of fire, there are fire-escapes, appliances, &c.

Recreation and exercise: Weather permitting the children play all kinds of outdoor games. They are taught the drills as prescribed in the book sent by the department.

On January the first, there was a balance in hand of $267.36. Since former inspection a cement block fence had been erected in front of the main building. Other new fences had been put up.

I have visited a number of ex-pupils of the school, 10 of the 12 visited were prospering, and making use of the varied knowledge gathered at an industrial school.

The staff work well together and are accomplishing good work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in July, 1911, and in January, 1912. On the staff there were: Rev. Father V. Rohr, O.M.I.; chaplain; Bro. P. J. Collins, principal; Bro. Lajoie, O.M.I., electrician; Bro. L. Manseau, O.M.I., gardener; Bro. J. Mulvaney, O.M.I., dairy instructor; Sister Mary Rogation, boy's teacher; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; Sister Mary Zephirin, assistant boys' teacher; Sister Mary Wilhelmina, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Veronica, assistant girl's teacher; Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boy's school; Sister Mary Agnes, cook, girl's school; Bro. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor.

I found 63 children on the register, and 61 of them present at inspection. Children were graded:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	2
" II	6	6
" III	11	5
" IV	10	4
" V	1	6

Total 56.

The pupils did exceedingly well. They read well, pronouncing words carefully and distinctly. Problems in arithmetic were worked out quickly. Grammar and geography, good. Their writing books were neatly kept. The older pupils are taught hygiene. Some of the children sing and play very well. Marked improvement had been made, generally speaking, in all subjects.

The class rooms were sufficiently well equipped for the present.

Last year they harvested four tons of grain, two tons of pease, twenty-five tons of potatoes, fifteen tons of roots and thirty-eight tons of hay. Nearly three acres had been set apart for the growing of small fruits and vegetables. Approximately, last season, they got from it, one ton of cabbage, one half ton of carrots, one quarter ton of beets, one quarter ton parsnips and three hundred pounds of berries. There was not such a good crop of apples, pears or plums.

There are twenty-five head of cattle, five horses, two colts, thirty sheep, twenty pigs and eighty fowls.

Dairy.—The boys do the milking, and receive practical instruction in the feeding and general care of the stock. They assist with the cream separator, with the churning and butter-making. Some are taught carpentry, others painting. All receive a thorough training in agriculture.

The girls take turns in kitchen, laundry and sewing room, learning many things that will be useful to them in later life.

Sanitary conditions were quite as they should be, rooms were well ventilated; drainage system, good; water for all purposes pure and plentiful. The children have plain but good food, and neat clothing.

As I have said, there is plenty of water, and sufficient pressure to fight fire. Pupils knew their places and were trained to act quickly.

The children have improved in their physical exercises, they go through them to music (the band playing), and keep splendid time.

On the whole, the ex-pupils of this school are profiting by their training, and are fairly thrifty. I visited several of them during the year.

The buildings were in fair repair and very clean. A new building would be a great improvement. The school is in a prosperous condition, the staff, a good one, is trying to do everything in their power to improve the children, mentally and morally.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated at North Vancouver. Inspected in July, 1911, and in March, 1912. The staff comprised: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister Jerome, teacher; Sister Eldefonse, teacher; Sister Anatolie, cook; Sister Ambrosine, assistant cook; Joseph Vannier, gardener.

Fifty pupils were enrolled and all were present when the school was inspected. They were classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	8	9
" II	7	5
" III	7	6
" IV	0	0
" V	4	4

Total, 50.

Both boys and girls had improved greatly, and gave entire satisfaction. When asked questions the children spoke promptly and distinctly. Hygiene lessons are given each day.

The class-room was well supplied with material for present use.

Two of the four acres owned by the school are laid out in orchard, flower beds, vegetable garden, etc. The last season they had a good crop of vegetables; apple crop poor.

The live stock consisted of two cows and seventy chickens.

Under the supervision of Mr. Vannier, the older boys are taught gardening, repair shoes, do glazing, etc. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, make beautiful lace and nice baskets.

As to health, the pupils looked in good condition, well fed and well clad.

The school has an abundant supply of good water; the drainage is excellent; the ventilation good.

In case of fire they have on hand eight fire extinguishers, eighteen buckets, two hundred feet of canvas hose, one hundred feet of rubber. Drill is held.

Nearly all the pupils are living respectably, and are quite thrifty.

Since former inspection the dormitory had been enlarged. The building was clean and in good repair.

The pupils seem happy and contented, are willing to work and study, and are fond of their teachers. The teachers are well qualified; the principal and staff are doing excellent work.

There is no debt.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in June, 1911, and in March, 1912. The staff comprised Sister Thersine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Mary Colombe, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Octavia, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

I found forty-one pupils enrolled, and forty of them were present at inspection. They were graded:—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	1	1
" II	8	6
" III	3	5
" IV	7	0
" V	0	8
" VI	2	0

Total, 41.

I was highly pleased with the progress the pupils had made in their studies, they did exceedingly well in composition, history, geography and arithmetic. They are becoming interested in the study of hygiene, and seem a little more careful about the simple rules of health.

Physical exercises are practised daily.

Class-room supplies were sufficient.

The school has now four acres under cultivation. The crop of vegetables last year was a failure on account of the dry season, and the lack of water for irrigation.

They keep four cows, two goats and eighty fowls, with good accommodation for all.

The boys milk, do a little carpentry, repair fences; others are taught wood-carving, gardening, netting, laundry work.

The girls make butter, mend, knit, darn, cook, etc.

The general health was good, the food was well served, the children's clothes neat.

There is plenty of pure water in the winter, but in the summer the supply is insufficient. The long flume above the pipes is falling to pieces. Drains work well.

Fire drills are held according to instructions of the department, and appliances ever ready.

The ex-pupils are doing well. David, No. 6, and Emily, No. 011, were married on November 7. They are very pleased with the assistance the department granted them.

I found the buildings spotlessly clean; with the exception of the dormitory, which is too crowded, the rooms were well ventilated.

More dormitory room is needed, a larger class-room, and a chapel. I would suggest that a wing be put on the south end of the building about 24 x 35, and the same height as the present building; this would give sufficient accommodation for all purposes.

I wish to say that the principal, Sister Thersine, and her associates, have done, and still are doing, a wonderful work, and that not one of them has received a cent of salary since the school was opened. There is no brother in connection with this school; the garden, the two orchards, the ornamental trees on the outskirts of the grounds, the school itself, all are due to the work and energy of the good Sisters. The gardens and grounds, for plan and neatness, are not excelled by any school in the province, and are a most beneficial object lesson for the village Indians. The accounts were well kept.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher, Mr. Wm. Thompson.

Inspected October 26. There were 5 boys and 5 girls present. Number of school age on the reserve, 21, and all are enrolled with an average attendance of 10. Children were classed:—

Standard	I	7
"	II	5
"	III	5
"	IV	4
	Total	21

Mrs. Thompson has taken care of some of the children when parents were away from the village. The children had made fair progress in reading, spelling, and counting. I hope with a new teacher the school will be more successful.

School supplies were well cared for. The school building leaked a little, but otherwise was in good repair.

Sliammon Day School (Undenominational).

Teacher, Mr. J. W. Browne.

Inspected September 27, 1911. Twelve boys and 6 girls were present. There are 17 boys and 12 girls of school age and all are enrolled. The average attendance for six months had been 23. Pupils were classed:—

Standard	I.	6
"	II.	5
"	III.	18
	Total.	29

The pupils did exceedingly well in composition, reading, spelling, and arithmetic. They had made satisfactory progress. Mr. Browne had forwarded his resignation before my visit.

The building was in good repair.

THE REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

In accordance with the instructions I beg to submit my third annual report in connection with the work and progress on the File Hills Indian colony for the past twelve months.

Although the season of 1911 has been, from a farming standpoint, one of the most unfavourable on record, I must say that taking everything into consideration, these people fared well, as they threshed over 70,000 bushels of grain, which was an increase of fully 20,000 over the previous year. The season was very favourable for breaking new land and some 600 acres were brought under cultivation. Nearly 1,000 acres were summer-fallowed, most of which was ploughed twice. Nearly all the Indians had good gardens which provided them with vegetables of all kinds throughout the fall and ample for winter use.

There are a few women in this colony who are taking more than an ordinary interest in the appearance of the premises surrounding their houses. One in particular, Mrs. F. Deiter, has as pretty a flower garden as is to be seen in the district. In it are flowers, shrubs, and various kinds of ornamental and fruit trees. It has always been a pleasure to visit this home.

Fred Deiter is a very prosperous Indian. He has had built by contract one of the finest barns in the district, in fact there are very few better barns between here and Indian Head. It is a frame structure 40 by 22 feet, with high loft and hip roof. The building is set on a concrete foundation and is painted bright red with white finishings. This man has several good frame granaries and a full line of modern farm machinery. He has seven or eight splendid horses, worth from $200 to $250 each. He has under cultivation over 300 acres of land, and last year, notwithstanding the fact that he was one of those who suffered most from frost and weather conditions, he threshed 4,378 bushels and fed about 600 bushels in the sheaf. Early in August we estimated his crop as between 8,000 and 10,000 bushels.

There has been a substantial advancement during the year in the farming line. The Indians are steadily increasing the extent of their cultivation and eight or ten of them would be classed as big farmers in any white community, and it may be interesting to cite a few cases of progress. John Bellegarde has under cultivation 210

acres of which 65 acres were summer-fallowed last season. He threshed 5,383 bushels of grain. John R. Thomas has 180 acres of which 60 were summer-fallowed. He threshed 4,325 bushels. The Flag has 200 acres, of which 60 were fallowed. This man had 3,240 bushels of grain. I am quite safe in saying that had the season been favourable for threshing this fall, each Indian would have had from twenty to thirty per cent more grain. As it was the stooks had to be dug out of the snow, and fully the percentage mentioned above went through the separator with the straw. At the time of writing about twenty carloads of grain have been shipped, and a great deal has been hauled out to the track and sold by the load.

There are few farming communities that are better equipped with farm machinery and horses than are the Indians of this colony. There is a splendid Clyde stallion owned by the community and last year there were about 25 splendid foals. This year I expect twice as many.

Generally speaking these Indians are becoming more economical in the management of their funds, and it is really surprising to see how many of them use their money to improve their condition by buying good mares and machinery, or by building better houses, &c. Among the older residents there is a keen desire to bring their homes and surroundings up to the standard of the white man.

I notice as time passes there is a marked improvement in the manner in which these young mothers care for their children. If a child is sick they send for the doctor. Little or no attention is ever given to the Indian doctor.

There has been comparatively little sickness in the colony during the year and only 3 deaths. One young man died of tuberculosis and 2 young children died at the Elkhorn industrial school of meningitis. There were 10 births.

The cottage hospital which the department is building is about completed. This is a splendid building and when the institution is in full operation it will be a great blessing to the people.

The cost of management of this colony has been reduced to a minimum. Outside of the salaries for oversight and an occasional visit by the doctor, the department pays for nothing.

These people provide very well for their homes, and there is not a single house where signs of poverty are to be seen. All have a year's supply of flour ahead and many of them bought their beef by the quarter this fall. They buy all kinds of household necessities and live quite as well as the average white farmer.

The members of the colony own 2 steam threshing outfits and if the area that is ready for crop next year yields as it should, they will have to buy a third outfit.

At most of the schools the boys are taught band music, but in the past they have not kept it up after leaving school. A year ago the young men of the colony who had a knowledge of music organized a brass band and have held regular practices during this winter. It is to-day one of the finest country bands in this province, and affords them and others a great deal of pleasure, as well as being a profitable way for them to spend their evenings.

There are two churches in the colony, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian. Both hold regular services and are well attended.

THE REPORT OF A. NELLES ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTION (INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL) BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Buildings.—The only building erected during the year was a red brick, shingle-roofed, eleven seated, flush closet (15 feet x 21 feet), lighted by electricity and heated in the winter with natural gas.

The upper girls' dormitory was kalsomined and painted, and two large cupboards for storing bedding, etc., were built adjoining this dormitory.

New floors were laid in the boys' reading room and playroom.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 125 pupils (70 girls and 55 boys) and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 123.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department. Four pupils, Minnie Gibson, Rheva Miller, Arnold Moses, and Andrew Martin, passed the entrance examination into the high school. Three pupils are at present attending the Collegiate in Brantford. Stenography and type-writing were taken up in the senior school (a class of about 8 pupils). A new Underwood typewriter was purchased during the year.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter 8.45 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. All pupils in Standards IV., V. and VI. have private study from 8 to 9 p.m. Pupils form two divisions 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' in the afternoon, the next week the order is changed. The pupils in Standards I. and II. are in school full time throughout the year.

Classification.—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	16
" III.	16
" IV.	19
" V.	24
" VI.	44
Total.	129

Farm and Garden.—The cash sales in this department amounted to $3,251.90. about $700 less than last year. This was owing to the severe drought. We threshed 868 bushels of wheat, 1,430 bushels of oats, and 447 bushels of barley. Two cars of sugar beets were shipped to the factory. 3,981 lbs. of butter were made and 2,437 lbs. sold to the city.

Industries Taught.—(*Boys work*).—Farming, carpentering, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter making. They make all their own clothes, also those of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and Divine Service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks at 11 a.m. each Sunday by the chaplain, Rev. R. Ashton. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2,30 to 3.30 p.m, and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are divided into four sections under monitors, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good, no sickness of any serious nature during the whole year. We have had, however, three or four bad cases of ophthalmia among the girls, which caused us some anxiety. We were obliged to call in a specialist from the city, who advised isolation, special dietary and a general toning up of the system. The trouble is now practically over.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewer. New up-to-date closets have been installed on both sides during the year. Both lavatories have been increased and fitted with modern bowls.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in winter, and for school divisions in summer from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday a week.

There is no school from July 17 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, but the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play baseball, cricket and football. They also have a bugle band.

The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquet, skipping ropes, balls, etc. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

In the winter we built a large rink (ice) for the pupils in the boys' yard and both boys and girls enjoyed the skating and hockey.

Ex-pupils.—Twenty-three pupils were discharged during the year, 13 being girls. Of the ten boys who left, 7 are working with white farmers, one returned to the reserve, one is in hospital with a bad leg (tubercular) and one is continuing his studies in Hamilton.

Of the girls, one is attending the Carlyle Indian school, seven are in domestic service, one is continuing her studies at the Caledonia High School, three are at home on the reserve, and one little girl, Cinderella Reid, is dead.

General Remarks.—New laundry equipment was installed during the year, a metallic washer and an extractor, also a steam boiler, and an electric motor. This lessens materially the work of the pupils. Enough washing is kept out weekly for purposes of instruction.

One hundred new white enamelled iron bedsteads have been placed in the dormitories and add much to the appearance of the rooms and the comfort of the pupils.

Our Cadet Corps, No. 161, took first place in No. 2 Military District (Central Ontario), a fact of which we are justly proud.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, MUNCEY, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes accommodation for the principal and his family, 8 officers and 100 pupils. Owing to an increase in our authorized attendance, additional accommodation is being provided this summer.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 115. Our authorized attendance now is 125.

Class-room Work.—The school work is under the direction of two teachers. The primary pupils are in school full time; the older pupils go to school half time and are engaged in industrial training the other half. The Ontario programme of studies is followed with very gratifying results. Hours: 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.; 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. A voluntary study period is provided in the evening for the senior classes. Grading:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	16	10	26
" II	12	15	27
" III	14	20	34
" IV	13	11	24
" V	5	8	13
" VI	1	0	1
Model Class	1	3	4
Total	62	67	129

During the year promotions were made, subject to the approval of the inspector, as follows: Standard I to II 12, Standard II to III 5, Standard III to IV 13, Standard IV to V 7.

Five candidates wrote the High School Entrance examination and all were successful, two having over 75 per cent.

Industrial Work.—The boys are given thorough instruction, under competent officers in all departments of agriculture, including the care and management of horses, cows, pigs and poultry; also, agriculture, gardening (vegetable and floral), fencing, carpentering, cement work, and engineering (steam and gasolene).

The girls receive thorough instruction in housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy-work; and also in cutting and making of garments, quilting, knitting, and fancy needlework.

Farm and Garden.—During the year we harvested 45 acres of wheat, 35 acres of oats, 30 acres of corn, 15 acres of barley, 2 acres of roots, 6 acres of potatoes, 100 acres of hay. The garden supplied ample vegetables for home consumption.

Moral and Religious Training.—Incidental moral instruction is given from literature, history, &c., and from current local and foreign events. A moral standard is set for the pupils by a staff of able officers. Morning and evening prayer services are held daily; this includes scripture reading. On Sunday morning the pupils, in charge of officers, attend service at the Colborne Mission. Sabbath school is conducted regularly.

Health and Sanitation.—Situated upon the high banks of the river, our sewage system works splendidly. We have also an excellent supply of spring water piped to all parts of the building.

The health of the pupils has been good except for a serious outbreak of scarlatina last fall. This disease was brought to the school by certain pupils who had been home for holidays. The results, however, were not serious except in two or three cases.

Recreation.—Recreation hours are provided as follows: one hour at noon, and an hour and a half in the evening, in winter, and two hours in summer. The boys play baseball extensively in summer. In winter, skating, hockey, sleigh-riding, tobogganing, &c., are indulged in. Field-days are held from time to time. Hunting and fishing are provided in season.

The girls play various indoor games in winter, as well as skating, sleigh-riding, &c. In summer they play ball, basket-ball, &c.

Ex-pupils.—During the year 9 pupils left the school: 4 boys and 5 girls. Two of the boys truanted: the other two returned to their homes. All of the girls went home; one has since died.

Conduct.—The conduct has been the best in the history of the institution. A home-like atmosphere and a mutual sympathy between pupils and staff exist. Consequently reports and punishments are almost unknown.

General remarks.—This year we added two new departments to our school:—

(*a*) Music, under the supervision of a competent instructor. The senior girls take this subject and are doing splendid work.

(*b*) Model class, under the supervision of the head teacher. Three girls and one boy are in training for the work in Indian schools. They are "making good" in every respect.

THE REPORT OF REV. CHAS. BELANGER, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—On account of the fire that took place in February, 1911, the accommodation for both schools is limited, though sufficient for the pupils and their respective staffs. The new buildings are growing up rapidly.

Attendance.—The boys were 75 in number, with two teachers and twelve officers; the girls were 70 with two teachers and 11 officers. The day pupils are not included in these figures.

Class-room work.—The school is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it, is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study for home-work, private reading, letter-writing and vocal music. On Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have two hours.

The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only for two hours and a half daily, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class work, in sewing, dressmaking, knitting and baking.

The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; boarders of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I	36
" II	35
" III	34
" IV	24
" V	16
Total	145

Farm and Garden.—The farm is managed with a view of supplying the institution with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen-garden.

Industries taught.—The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is the best and almost the only means they will have of earning the living when out of the school. Attention is also given to woodworking, baking and shoemaking. Twenty of the older boys were especially instructed in farming, four in wood-working and three in shoemaking. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, helping in the kitchen and on the farm, sawing and splitting firewood, dairying, gardening and feeding stock. The laundry work is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils generally take well to these various kinds of manual labour.

The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of the teachers. Regularly, after they have left school, the village girls come once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, etc.

Health and Sanitation.—Although slightly crowded, on account of the fire of February 5, 1911, the sanitary condition of the school is on the whole good, owing to the system of hygienic ventilation which is going through at present along with other improvements. The sanitary condition of dormitories, class-rooms, study-halls and refectories is good, ventilation being well regulated.

When weather permits, the pupils very frequently bathe in the bay, and during the midsummer time of hot weather, daily. The boys' dormitory is furnished with bath-room, hot and cold water, and other conveniences. The health of the pupils, in general, has been exceptionally good.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, which are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The girls' playground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the smaller girls and the other for the senior ones.

General remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. A few former Iroquois boys have gone to college in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study.

Often, during the year, public entertainments, were given by the girls and boys, and our population in town looks forward with great eagerness to the agreeable hours they spend listening to our promising actors and singers.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIERE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE PORT ALBANY BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBANY, JAMES BAY, VIA COCHRANE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils in attendance is between 30 and 40. The staff is composed of one Sister, teaching English, and two Oblate Fathers; one teaching the Indian language, and the other moral and religious matters.

Attendance.—The attendance at school is very regular, as the pupils live and board at the house. Generally, we have at school 14 boys and 20 girls throughout the year.

Class-room Work.—Our class-room work comprises reading and writing of the English and Indian language, arithmetic, geography, grammer, and drawing. The most important subjects taught our Indians is reading and writing, because for many of them it is the only thing they learn. They only stay two or three years at school, and then go back to their hunting grounds.

Farm and Garden.—We are doing a little farming and gardening. Although the soil is fertile, we cannot harvest very much as the climate is too severe. We only have three months of warm weather; carrots, turnips and potatoes are the only veget-

ables that we can grow; and sometimes they are cut down by the frost. Wild hay is growing profusely, the land being marshy.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught are farming and carpentering for the boys, and sewing and cooking for the girls.

Morals and Religious Training.—One of the Rev. Fathers, takes care of the moral and religious training of the pupils. We have come to the conclusion that the religious training is the best of all for the Indians, morally. It instructs them in their duties towards God and man. First towards God, by uprooting superstitious ideas, and at the same time teaches them what they were created for.

Health and Sanitation.—In general, the health of the pupils is very good, although the change to school life is great, for those Indians who are used to a life in the woods. In fact it is rather hard for them to be shut in the house; but after two or three months they get used to this mode of life and thrive very well.

The epidemics, which are most prevalent, are consumption and scurvy. Out of ten cases we had only two deaths during the year. As soon as we discover a case of scurvy, isolation of the patient is at once made and they are placed under the care of a trained nurse who has made a special study of these maladies.

Recreation.—The recreation of our pupils consist of foot-ball and canoeing in summer, and of skating and snowshoeing in winter. These are the amusements most enjoyed.

Ex-pupils.—Several of our ex-pupils have good positions and are well paid as interpreters and clerks. They are working for the Hudson's Bay and the Révillon Bros., fur trading companies at Fort Albany and Moose Factory and other places. The others go to the woods, fur hunting and trapping in winter, returning in the spring to work all summer for the fur trading companies.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. W. HAYTHORNTHWAITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The boarding school was built for a residence, and it is not exactly suited to school purposes. With a little interior alteration there will be ample room to accommodate upwards of 25 children and part of the staff.

Farm and Garden.—Our crop of hay, roots and vegetables last year was very good. We are greatly indebted to the officials of the Agricultural College at Guelph for specially selected seed and valuable advice.

Miss L. Barker, day school teacher, takes a great interest in this branch of study, having taken the teacher's short course at Guelph last year. Elementary lessons in the theory of agriculture are given to all the children during school hours.

Most of the older boys can milk and take their turn in looking after the cattle. They spend a good deal of time in the garden and field during the summer.

Carpentering, painting and general jobbing are taught to a few of the older boys, rather as a help to general usefulness than as a trade.

The girls are taught needlework, knitting, laundry-work and general household management. They also take an interest in flowers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend family prayers in the day school in the morning and in the evening at home. They also have religious instruction for half an hour every morning, besides attending Sunday school once and church service twice on Sunday.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been one death through pleurisy at the school during the year.

The scarcity of fresh food has, as usual, told on the health of the children. Moose meat (our chief supply of fresh food) has been very scarce during the past twelve months. We were, therefore, obliged to fall back on preserved and salt meats. On this diet Indian children quickly fail.

An effort is being made to increase the number of cattle, and so guard against this in the future.

The children more accustomed to salt food are all happy and well.

We are fortunate this year in having two workers on the staff with medical training.

Water Supply.—Prior to this year most of the water has been carried in buckets from the river.

Last summer the boys graded a road from the river to the grounds, so that the horse now does the work both winter and summer. A plentiful supply of good water can be had from the river, 100 yards distant.

Attendance.—The number of children in the boarding school during the year, has been as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
April—June	10	7	17
July—September	7	7	14
October—December	19	6	25
January—March	19	6	25

Class-room Work.—In the examination held at the close of the year, specially for this report, the children, with one or two exceptions, did remarkably well.

Fire Protection.—The Bishop's school has two flights of stairs to the ground floor; most of the front windows upstairs open out on a low pitched verandah roof giving easy access to the ground. A supply of water is always kept in the attic, and water barrels, pails and ladders are always at hand.

Lighting and Heating.—The school is lighted and heated throughout by oil lamps and wood stoves.

Recreation.—The children know all kinds of games both indoor and outdoor.

The boys are specially fond of their bows and arrows and football.

The girls toboggan and have their walks, but like their elder sisters nothing seems to be so pleasant to them as their talks.

We find it necessary to give the children plenty of time for play and to give them as much freedom as possible.

Ex-pupils.—At present most of the pupils are returned to their homes, as there are practically no situations open for them as yet. The ex-pupils all seem pleased to visit the school at every opportunity. The one or two who have been placed in situations are doing well.

THE REPORT OF MISS SUTHERLAND, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 13 pupils and a staff of 2. During the year the school has been filled to its capacity.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good since October. The pupils were slow in returning after the summer vacation, owing to the uncertainty in the time

of re-opening. The members of the old staff were home on furlough. A new staff had been secured but the principal was compelled to withdraw his acceptancy at the eleventh hour, through medical advice. Consequently we had no staff ready to begin work in August, and it was September before we could re-open.

Class-room Work.—The old pupils show a steady and satisfactory progress. Necessarily the work of the new pupils, who had no knowledge of English on admission, is very elementary. They, however, are making splendid advance in acquiring the English language.

Farm and Garden.—This department was most disappointing. In spite of much care and labour, the crops both in the large field and the garden were a total failure. On two occasions the potato tops were cut down and blackened by the frost. Though they seemed to revive, the poor season generally in Ontario, was also true of this locality. This was a serious loss and a large addition to the expenditure for maintenance.

Industries Taught.—No regular trades are taught. The boys perform the duties pertaining to the outside management, such as the supply of wood and water for daily needs, mail carrying and general messenger service in providing for the various requirements of the school. The girls are taught all the branches of domestic science.

Moral and Religious Training.—This department is very carefully attended to by the matron. There are daily morning and evening devotional exercises and scripture lesson with practical application showing the beauty of an honest and clean life. The pupils and the staff attend service in the town church on Sunday morning, have their Sunday school session during the afternoon, and as often as can be arranged, a service in their own language in the evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been splendid. With the exception of a mild attack of whooping cough, the usual colds and one case of erysipelas, all has been well. All are showing signs of increasing weight, particularly some of the new comers. The premises are kept clean and tidy, all refuse being immediately disposed of, and the rooms are well aired. The ventilation of the main building is much assisted by the use of a separate building for school and class-room.

Recreation.—In winter, tobogganning, snow-shoeing and rabbit-snaring are the chief pastimes, besides the usual indoor games. In summer, canoeing, skipping, marbles and ball games of various kinds are indulged in.

Ex-pupils.—Some are married or living on their reserves or following the chase, not having been long enough at the school to help them make any marked improvement in their mode of life. Others are earning good wages as domestics or laundresses in the villages of Chapleau and Bisco.

General Remarks.—The school had, as usual, many visitors. Among others the following members of the Woman's Auxiliary were welcomed, viz.: Mrs. Hall, president; Miss Hall, dorcas secretary; Miss Carter, treasurer; and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, leaflet editor. The Woman's Auxiliary are naturally much interested in the school, as they supply not only personal outfits and most of the clothing, but have kindly undertaken the salary of the matron. Rev. J. W. Bilby, missionary to the Eskimo, at Lake Harbour, Baffins Land, was another interested visitor, as being engaged in a kindred work.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—There are fifty-eight (58) pupils registered during the year. Good progress has been made throughout. One of the pupils is going to try for entrance in June.

Class-work.—The programme of studies required by the department is followed. The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with the house, but we have a large garden, well cultivated. The boys take great interest in planting and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work. The boys are taught to keep their charges neat and clean, to help in the garden and to attend to wood and water.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day; apart from this they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year, there having been no sickness of any consequence and no deaths. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, and the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water supply, and thus we are abundantly supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—There is a splendid fire escape of wrought iron pipe from first to second floor and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled at frequent intervals in speedily vacating the building day and night. There is 100 feet of hose in each flat and connected with the street water supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by a hot water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large, well kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of games, nearly the whole year round. This winter they had a splendid rink and had good skating. The boys play football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging and playing other games.

Ex-pupils.—Ten pupils left the school during the year. Angeline and Agnes Belleau went to Garden River, at the request of their parents, who needed their help. Marie and Veronica Boucher are at the Mountain Road, near Mission Bay, helping their mother. Joseph Shab is working at the mission. Antoine and Ignatius Wisseau were taken from the school for the summer holidays and did not return. We tried several times to locate them, but could not. Mary Rita Plummer and Agatha Guingwish are working at West Fort William. Jessie Deschamp and Marianne Skeilter are employed as housemaids in the city, and are giving good satisfaction.

General Remarks.—Mr. S. C. Young, mayor of the city, and Mrs. Young, visited the school, and were very much pleased with the work done by the children.

The children gave a concert in the auditorium, consisting of drills, recitation and songs, which was very much enjoyed by a large audience.

Painting and decorating in the interior of the institution has made the house cheery and home-like.

THE REPORT OF REV. F. T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CECELIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, SHOAL LAKE, KENORA P.O., ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and for six members of staff.

Class-room Work.—We have followed as closely as possible the programme of studies prescribed by the department. The hours are the same as in the public schools. The older pupils take half-day work in the class-room, the other half is given to industrial occupations. Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of study. Hygiene has received special attention.

Farm and Garden.—We do not grow any grain. The crop of roots and vegetables from our gardens was good. We had 365 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, and an abundance of other roots and vegetables for both summer and winter use. The live stock consists of 2 horses, 2 oxen, 7 cows, 8 young cattle, 2 pigs and 32 fowls.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses and oxen, work on the steamboat and gardening. The girls are instructed in all the departments of housekeeping; kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, sewing-room and laundry.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is daily morning and evening worship conducted by the principal. There are also religious opening exercises in the class-room. On Sundays we have in the school, morning and evening services and the Sunday-school in the afternoon. We endeavour to make the moral and religious instruction practical, to implant the idea that Christianity is a vital principal, guiding, controlling and colouring all the activities of life.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the children had chicken-pox during February. No other infectious or contagious disease appeared in the school. The health of the pupils, except a few who were given leave of absence on account of tubercular enlargement of the glands, has been good. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The rooms are all thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned once a week, some of them twice. They are ventilated by trap-doors in the ceiling, and the class-room and children's dining-room by grates also in the chimneys. Cotton cloth is used instead of glass in some of the dormitory windows for additional ventilation.

Recreation.—In summer, boating and swimming are favourite recreations. Base-ball and football are practised by the boys, and basket-ball and swinging by the girls. Hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter. Checkers, dominoes, crokinole, music, &c., are practised in the school.

Ex-pupils.—There are 23 ex-pupils living, 16 boys and 7 girls. The girls are all married, except one who is working in Kenora. Two only of the boys are married. The others make their homes with their parents or friends on the reserves. Some of them are away part of the time, working for white people, and all are doing well.

General Remarks.—The fact that there are more applications for admission than we can accept, and from widely separated districts, is an indication, not only of the confidence the Indians have in the school and its management, but also of the increasing appreciation of the benefit and advantage that education confers upon their children. We try to make their school-life happy and interesting, as well as profitable to the children, so that they may not only acquire useful knowledge which can be applied and put into practice in the future, but that the recollection of their school days will be to them an inspiration, a ray of sunshine to lighten the dark places in their after life, a pleasant, rejuvenating memory.

THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—When the proposed addition is erected, as the new regulation exacts, there will be ample accommodation for 60 pupils. At present we are authorized to have 52.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 48 children during the two first quarters of the year, and 54 during the two last, 30 girls and 24 boys. Since my instalment as principal in this school, 7 children were discharged, 1 was transferred to the Kenora school, and 1 died, but 12 new admissions filled these places.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carefully followed. According to the season and the material wants of the school, the elder pupils, boys and girls, are employed a half day in manual labour, according to their strength. Apart from the very busy seasons, they attend class each day, to profit of the five hours of instruction that is given them.

They have a real desire to learn and show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers.

Industries Taught.—The boys under the supervision of a farmer instructor are employed in the garden and on the farm; three or four among them work at shoemending and seem to have an aptitude for this industry which was inaugurated here this winter.

The girls, under the direction of the Sisters, are trained in the different branches of domestic economy.

Farm.—This school was built in 1905 in the midst of a forest. Since this epoch, of the 63 acres granted the school by the department about 43 acres are under cultivation. The hard labour of clearing this land can only be appreciated by those who live, or have lived, where spruce and tamarack grow.

We certainly do not regret the sacrifice made during the first years. The land, which is very sandy and moist, produces vegetables in abundance, which is a powerful means of helping us to carry on the great work done here. Without the farm, the grant accorded by the government would be entirely insufficient to maintain the school on a good footing.

During the course of this month a disastrous fire (no doubt caused by the carelessness of some smoker, who had spent the night there), destroyed in a few minutes our fine stable built by the generosity of the department in the latter part of 1910. Only the horses and cows were saved; the hens (there were about 175) were all burned, as well as the hay, about 12 tons.

We had completed some very necessary repairs, and this incident is a grievous loss to the school.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year our children enjoyed excellent health. We have had no serious cases of any description and very few colds. One boy died of consumption, which he had contracted during a vacation spent at home.

Moral and Religious Training.—Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls, that may enable them to continue in the path of right doing when left to themselves.

Recreation.—Outdoor exercise and games are allowed after school hours, as often as the weather permits.

The boys greatly enjoy playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, playing games or taking long walks.

Ex-pupils.—The children who have been discharged remain with their parents and help them in their labours. Their conduct is excellent and they show that their training has been of real value to them.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Our school has ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year 1912 has been good. There were 51 pupils enrolled at the end of March, 26 boys and 25 girls.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes, in separate rooms, and they follow the programme of studies authorized by the department. The progress of the pupils is encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We do not attempt any farming, but we grow enough vegetables to supply the needs of our school.

Industries Taught.—The boys do the work around the school, such as chopping wood, ploughing, gardening, likewise attending stock. Some of them are able to do a little carpentry work and shoe-making.

The girls are instructed in domestic work, including housekeeping, baking, cooking, washing, sewing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises, morning and evening, they are instructed in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic belief.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been exceedingly good. There has not been a serious case of sickness in the house.

When the weather permits the pupils frequently bathe in the lake and some of them are very good swimmers.

Recreation.—Outdoor games, weather permitting, are heartily encouraged. Football in summer, skating in winter, still retain their place as the most popular games amongst the boys.

The girls have swings, skipping-ropes, croquets, &c., with which they enjoy themselves.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils are doing very well. Some reside on their reserves and they help their parents in trapping. Others make their living in cutting cordwood and logs and give general satisfaction.

Nearly all the girls are married. When the girls are free from the old patriarchal system and have their own little homes, they are very neat, clean and capable.

General Remarks.—Too much praise cannot be given to the employees of the school, especially the Reverend Sisters, for the great zeal with which they have worked at the difficult task allotted to them.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, inspector; Mr. R. S. McKenzie, our agent; and Dr. Hanson, who on every occasion have shown a very favourable interest in our work.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for 85 children and a staff of 12.

Main building.—On the top floor a new water tank of galvanized iron was substituted for the lead tank (of similar capacity) and in November, for purposes of water supply, a new three horse-power gasolene engine was installed in the basement in place of the old 1½ horse-power which was worn out.

Attendance.—Our attendance is now 77·43 boys and 34 girls.

Class-room Work.—Attendance is on the half-day system, part industrial and part class-room work. Recent admissions have been all below the average in education and ability to speak English, so the standard is low at present, but the pupils are advancing rapidly now that they are mastering the language, and the June examinations showed that even then good progress has been made in nearly all cases.

The annual prize giving was held on June 30, during my absence at the Lac Seul reserve, when the silver medal annually given by myself to Standard V. was won by John Morrison, who also received the prize for neatness, there being no entries for the late Mrs. Wilson's medal in Standard VI. A prominent feature on the occasion was a really fine display of needle-work by the girls' sewing class.

Farm and Garden.—Inside the pasture about five additional acres of new land were broken and the whole ten acres fenced and sown, part to wheat and part to flax, while about three more acres inside the western fire guard were also put into flax, together with about an acre just north of the principal's house, under shelter of the belt of trees. This latter as a vegetable garden.

The results for the farm were very satisfactory this year, the quality being as usual equal to the best in the vicinity. The returns into storage were as follows:—

Wheat, 1,653 bushels; oats, 898 bushels; barley, 300 bushels; flax, 73 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 180 bushels; mangolds, 70 bushels; beets, 38 bushels, and for the school garden: Onions, 26 bushels; carrots, 22 bushels; cabbage, 115 head; besides the usual peas, beans, cauliflowers and other vegetables during the summer. The returns for the farm root crops, other than the potatoes, would have been much larger but for the fact that the freeze up came much earlier than usual, some roots being frozen in consequence.

The flower beds made the best showing in the history of the school and the vegetables were equally good. We exhibited at only one fair, getting ten first and two second prizes out of twelve entries.

Industries Taught.—For the boys, general and careful instruction in farming is the main feature, while they also learn carpentering, painting, plumbing and the care of the gasolene engine, with all the incidentals of repair work peculiar to an institution of this kind. A few also work at trades in the town such as harnessmaking, blacksmithing, etc. Practically all show very good results. The smaller boys are fully occupied with the daily chores and the care of the garden and grounds.

The girls are instructed in all household duties including kitchen, laundry and sewing room. At the local fair this summer, Mary Jane Rose, the only entry from the school, won second prize for biscuits and 'Highly Commended' for bread.

Except for farm, carpenter and town pupils there is a system of monthly interchange in the work so as to ensure an all round training in the different branches of work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful discipline is maintained and stress is laid on the necessity for industry, neatness and obedience, the main points in the industrial training of our pupils, so as to enable them to properly adapt themselves after discharge.

The religious side of their training is carried out by attendance at church, by Sunday School instruction and by carefully keeping before them the high ideals of the true Christian character, by example as well as by precept. Daily prayers are, of course, held both morning and evening.

Health and Sanitation.—We have been very unfortunate this year in the matter of sickness in the school. There have been two epidemics of measles and, as an indirect consequence, there have been several deaths, all due to tubercular troubles

developed thereby. Again, late in January, there were ten cases of pneumonia, several most serious, but these have all recovered. The latter was considered to be due to confinement in crowded quarters within doors during the spell of very cold weather followed by a few days of comparatively high temperature.

Careful attention is paid to ventilation, disinfection and thorough cleanliness in all connections.

Recreation.—Ample opportunity is given for recreation for both sexes, Saturday being always a half holiday and for summer we have plenty of out door space, including a good football and baseball ground. Our skating rink this winter has been, and is still, a great source of interest, every one benefiting thereby in getting plenty of exercise and fresh air.

Ex-pupils.—I was much gratified by the action of the department in granting me permission to visit several of the reserves this summer thereby not only enabling me to promote the interests of the school, but to meet many ex-pupils who, I am very pleased to say, were all reported as having profited by their training and experience here. The visit to File Hills was one not only of interest, but of instruction also, for me.

General Remarks.—Early in the year Mr. Smith, who has been farm instructor here for the past 8 years, resigned his post, which he has filled with much benefit to those under him. We had the pleasure in April, of a visit from the Rev. Mr. Ferrier, of the Brandon Industrial School, who came with the view of reporting to the department on the installation of the laundry machinery. In May our inspector, Mr. S. J. Jackson, paid his official visit of inspection. Several of the improvements noted herein were due to his suggestions and we have benefited materially thereby.

In June, I visited the Lac Seul reserve, together with the Rev. John Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies, and Mr. R. S. McKenzie, Indian agent, bringing back ten pupils, and in August I returned from the Crooked Lakes and other reserves with three pupils.

In conclusion, after a careful survey of the year's work, I can confidently say that the school has progressed materially and that our pupils are better for their year's experience and under Divine Providence we all hopefully anticipate that the coming year will be one of prosperity and success.

THE REPORT OF REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five (125) pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was ninety-eight (98). This includes two boys and one girl not admitted as pay pupils.

Class-room Work.—The two class-rooms, junior and senior, have accommodation for forty-eight (48) and forty (40) pupils respectively, graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	17	7	24
" II.	6	8	14
" III.	4	7	11
" IV.	8	13	21
" V.	8	8	16
" VI.	4	2	6

Total number of pupils present, ninety-four (94).

Standard VI., boys and girls, are preparing for High school entrance examinations. All pupils are making good progress and taking great interest in their school work.

Farm and Garden.—This year has been the best of any of our preceding seasons, the yield being as follows:—

Wheat, Red Fife, 22 acres, 646 bushels; Marquis wheat, 9¼ acres, 371 bushels; oats, 33¼ acres, 2,019 bushels; barley, 14 acres, 595 bushels; corn, 13 acres, fodder, 80 tons and 650 dozen ears table corn; potatoes, 10½ acres, 4,000 bushels; turnips, 3 acres, 4,000 bushels, carrots, mangles and sugar-beets, 4 acres, 1,550 bushels; hay, alfalfa, millet and timothy, 30 acres, 34 tons; hog pasture rape and green oats 20 acres; fruit, 1,000 pounds; onions, 80 bushels; parsnips, 270 bushels; cucumber, citron and squash, 150 bushels; green peas, 30 bushels, cabbage and cauliflower, 1,300 heads; beef, 4,950 lbs. (1911-12); cream, 16,910 lbs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in farming, gardening, flower culture, stock, hog and poultry raising, carpentry, painting, kalsomining, paperhanging, glazing, repairing machinery and all such work as is required to keep the entire plant in first-class repair.

The girls learn all branches of housekeeping, sewing, laundering and buttermaking under the competent direction of a most efficient staff of lady workers.

Moral and Religious Training. Devotional services are held morning and evening, at which the children take a prominent part by reading the Scriptures and assisting with the singing. Sunday school is held every Sabbath. The boys and girls attend morning service in Brandon every Sunday. We hold a service in the school every Sunday evening. The aim of the school is to implant in each child a higer ideal than the reserve life has given him. We seek to encourage honesty and straightforwardness by trusting them as far as possible. We hope by the exercise of patience and by sympathy to lead them on to the standard set by Jesus Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—The children have been remarkably healthy during the past year. We have had no deaths. The children have suffered a little from a slight epidemic of measles. A couple of the boys and some of the girls have been troubled with a slight attack of papular eczema. The sanitary arrangements are excellent, all drains kept thoroughly clean by systematic flushing. Two rooms are set apart for isolation purposes. The premises are kept scrupulously clean from cellar to garret. Our water supply consists of good spring water from a well on the hillside, pumped by a windmill into a large tank at the top of the building, and conveyed to all parts of the institution. When the wind fails us, an electric pump supplies us with water, from another well which contains equally as good water.

Recreation.—The children are very fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, and have certainly attained a high standard of proficiency in some of the sports. Our boys have proved themselves the equal of the white man at football and running, in fact, in the latter we think them superior. The boys play football, handball, baseball and hockey, and also indulge in swimming, skating and running. The girls play basket-ball and occasionally during the winter time we have skating parties in the evening for the boys and girls. Both boys and girls play all kinds of indoor games in the winter. We try to make the school as home-like as possible, and to give them all the recreation we can, as it assists them to be more contented, besides giving them a better physique.

Ex-pupils.—Almost all our ex-pupils are taking advantage of the training received here, and are making great progress. Some of our boys are located at the colony at File Hills, and are proving themselves to be competent farmers. Others are working for farmers throughout the province. Two of our boys are managing a farm for a Brandon farmer near the school. They attend our Sunday school and evening service. Three of our boys are in Winnipeg and doing well. One of them, J. B. Keeper, is to-day one of the prominent running athletes of Canada. He has been engaged as carpenter in the Canadian Pacific Railway workshops for the past three years.

A number of our girls are in service and have proved themselves very efficient housekeepers. Some of our girls are married and settled in various parts of the west. Those who have returned home to the reserve are exerting a good influence on the reserve, showing the results of the training they have received. Many of our ex-pupils have visited the school during the past year, and have inspired our pupils to make themselves as worthy of respect as these graduates.

General Remarks.—The tone of the school at the present time indicates a very healthy state of mind on the part of the pupils. They all seem to be anxious to learn and to prepare themselves to be useful citizens. They want to compare favourably with the white people. Some of our boys have ambitions to enter college after leaving school. Some wish to be efficient carpenters, some first-class farmers, and all, boys and girls, seem to be more ambitious than we have noticed in the past.

While we have had some measure of success in the past years, we are looking forward to still greater success. The department has seen fit to grant us another section of land, and we have installed machinery to work that land in a proper manner. We have a forty-five horse-power gasolene engine, ploughing eight furrows, and we shall need more machinery to cultivate the land as it ought to be cultivated for intensive and mixed farming.

The produce from this farm is in great demand for seed by farmers and some of the prominent seed houses. Our Marquis wheat last year averaged forty-one bushels per acre and was sold at $2.50 per bushel. A carload of potatoes was shipped to Alberta at $1.50 per bushel. We wish to retain the reputation we have gained through scientific farming, and in order to do so we shall need proper implements.

In closing this report, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officials of the Methodist church and the Indian department for their kind consideration during the year.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. W. McLAREN, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Under the new regulations, we can accommodate 40 pupils and a staff of 7. The altered building will provide for 75 pupils, a staff of 8 and a principal's residence.

Attendance.—The year began with 54 enrolled and closed with 50, of whom 25 are girls and 25 boys. Seven were admitted. Eight were honourably graduated. Two died from complications following pneumonia and one was dismissed for persistent truancy. The number of grant earners is 50.

Class-room Work.—This department has been interrupted by the promotion of our teacher, Miss E. Macgregor, to a more important post, and by the long delay in procuring her successor, Miss McCurdy, of Halifax. Our senior classes were depleted by the large number of discharges and our junior classes correspondingly enlarged by new recruits. Mrs. W. W. McLaren acted as interim supply for six months.

Farm and Garden.—The school possesses 190 acres and rents 30 more. Next year 55 more acres will be rented for pasturage; 100 acres are now broken, 10 of which were broken this year. Ninety acres were in crop. The garden and cereal returns were good. The root and corn crop was a failure and the hay meadows were drowned out by excessive rains. The total yields of cereals were as follows: Oats, 1,800 bushels; wheat, 600 bushels; barley, 200 bushels. Nearly 20 acres have been brushed off completely, ready for the brush breaker. The stock consists of 12 head of cattle, 5 horses and 42 hogs. During the year there was added to our equipment

one heavy draught team, one set of heavy harness, a binder, one set of sleighs, one set of light harrows, and 6 dairy cows, to replace animals sold for beef. The root cellar was thoroughly overhauled and receiled.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught in all departments of housekeeping, including cooking, sewing, knitting, and laundrying. The older ones are also instructed in gardening, dairying and nursing. The boys are taught all phases of mixed farming and the use of tools.

Moral and Religious Teaching.—All the children, when in good health, attend the Sabbath services, morning and afternoon of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older children attend the Sabbath evening, mid-week and any special services held by the same congregation. The younger children have a Sabbath evening service at home. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal and a half-hour is devoted to Bible study in the class-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The excellent work done by Nurse A. J. Highet, in the Indian hospital, superintended by the school, has kept our general health excellent. Complications following pneumonia carried off two of our brightest pupils. Our high altitude, natural drainage and the possession of a good sewerage system, emptying into a septic tank, provide good sanitary conditions. Our new alterations will provide additional plumbing, a steam heating plant and more systematic ventilation. These, when installed, will give us all the advantages of an urban school. Our chief need in former years, an abundant water supply, has been met through the kindness of Sir William White, of the Canadian Pacific railway, who allowed the school to connect up with the railways new pumping plant in Birtle. Water at a pressure of 45 pounds is now on tap for all purposes. When our alterations are completed, water from the Canadian Pacific railway plant will be used for sanitary and fire purposes, water from the wells stored in the attic tank for cooking and drinking purposes, and soft water stored in large cement cistern outside the building will be pumped by a small water pressure pump to the laundry and bath rooms.

Recreation.—Our location is ideal for outdoor sports. Coasting on our hills, skating, hockey, fishing and bathing at the river, and trapping and hunting along the river or in the woods are much indulged in. Football, baseball and tennis are also enjoyed greatly. Indoor games are played under the supervision of the staff. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced upon all. The alterations and additions being made provide over 800 square feet floor area for play-rooms and a gymnasium, 40 feet x 25 feet, under the new class-room.

Ex-pupils.—Thirty pupils have been honorably discharged during the last six years. Twenty-six of these are living. All the seven boys are farming. Of the girls, one is teaching the Valley River reserve day school, two are out in service, eight are married and eight are with their friends at home.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. M. BRASSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Attendance.—When I took charge of this school in September last, I found 70 pupils enrolled. We now have 62 pupils regularly admitted and 60 attending school regularly. Besides these, we have 6 children in attendance as day pupils. Their parents are non-treaty people, but there is no other school in the vicinity which they could attend.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department is followed as closely as possible. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	21
" II	16
" III	12
" IV	11
" V	8
Total	68

Industries Taught.—The Reverend Sisters devote themselves to train the girls in all kinds of household work after class hours. Visitors have remarked on the good results of the training received when visiting the school. The boys are taught various outside works, according to age, such as they will need in the future.

Moral Training.—The conduct of our pupils is good.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the building is not very good as we have a very defective system of closets, and we are also obliged to have the gas generator inside of the main building.

Fire Protection.—We have two fire-escapes. There are hose connections and fire-extinguishers throughout the building. The children are drilled as prescribed by the department.

Recreation.—This consists of swings, skipping rope, and many inside sports for the girls. They also enjoy long walks in suitable weather. The boys have many inside games; outside they play football, &c.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. CHAUMONT, PRINCIPAL OF THE PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, CAMPERVILLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Seventy-eight children besides the staff can be accommodated in the school.

Class-room Work.—As a rule, all the children are anxious to learn and do their best to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Farm and Garden.—Thirty acres are under cultivation. Besides vegetables, oats, barley and flax are grown.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, raising cattle and horses. The girls learn sewing, knitting, housekeeping, cooking, baking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day, one-half hour is given to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good during the whole year. There was no sickness whatsoever except a few colds now and then.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a gasolene engine draws the water from the river.

Recreation.—The children have recreation in the morning, at noon, at four o'clock in the afternoon and in the evening.

Ex-pupils.—Most of our ex-pupils settle on the reserve. They are doing well. One of the girls has been teaching school with success for quite a long time.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. The present enrolment is 45.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed and the progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 65 acres under cultivation. The crop was remarkably good and was saved in good condition. The garden furnished us with a plentiful supply of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, the care of cattle and horses and everything pertaining to farm work such as the use of implements, tools, &c. The girls are trained in all the different branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is paid to this very important part of education, and our pupils generally behave well.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition.

Fire protection.—There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories and hose connections on each floor, with tanks in the attic. We also have 15 fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, skating and quoits, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. Lawn swing, croquet, skipping ropes and the dressing of dolls are the games best enjoyed by the girls.

Ex-pupils.—Two of our ex-pupils are now farming, the others are working with their parents. They keep steadily at work and generally behave well. There is a great difference between the expupils and the children of the same age who have never attended school.

THE REPORT OF J. A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWAY HOUSE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We can provide accommodation for 7 of a staff and 55 pupils. The principal living in a separate building, in connection with the mission, has enabled us to accommodate the day school teacher and sometimes the government doctor.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has been good. The school has been full most of the year.

Class-room Work.—The prescribed course has been followed carefully and good results secured.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres of land only is in shape for use this year. One acre, previously used, has been surrendered to the Indians.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, care of cattle and horses, sewing, laundry, cooking and all other household occupations.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of prayers, night and morning, in the dormitories, reading and explanation of Scripture or hymns, with singing night and morning in the dining room, Sunday school, prayer meeting Wednesday evening in the church, two preaching services each Sunday, one class on Tuesday for the girls conducted by the matron, and one for the boys on Thursday, conducted by the seamstress. Each member of the staff takes every suitable opportunity offered by circumstances of work or play, to apply truth and show the beauties of religious principles.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great amount of sickness this year among the people, and as a result, the children of the school have also suffered. Erysipelas was almost epidemic on the reserve and several cases developed in the school, but were attended to with all possible precaution. Perfect isolation was impossible on account of the great numbers sick; the accommodation at the hospital and also in the school being totally inadequate to meet the needs. Peritonitis, erysipelas, consumption and other forms of scrofula have been the chief manifestations of disease

Recreation.—Each pupil has five periods of recreation each day. Games of many kinds are indulged in, according to the season of the year. Boating, football, baseball, quoits, skating, coasting and long walks are the chief.

Ex-pupils.—Our ex-pupils are almost, without exception, located either here at Norway House, or at Island Lake, a reserve or band of Indians about 200 miles east of here, from where we have received many scholars. They are mostly following the methods of the country in making a living, but are showing the good results of the schooling received in their methods of living. Their homes are cleaner and they are much tidier about their persons. One young woman is a splendid seamstress and has been offered the position in the school, but is staying home to help her mother and brothers, and goes to the homes of white people and earns good wages.

THE REPORT OF W. A. HENDRY, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 25 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. Five were discharged and 8 were admitted, making the present enrolment 35.

Class-room Work.—The programme of work outlined by the department has been followed. Music is taught the pupils and some of the older girls play the organ nicely. The younger pupils are very apt students and make rapid progress.

Farm and Garden.—The garden produced a good supply of vegetables of every kind, as well as six tons of corn fodder. The school keep 3 cows, a horse and 50 fowl. We hope to rent 10 acres of land and so greatly increase our production.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, caring for the stock and poultry. They also do the shoe repairing for the school and help in the painting, kalsomining and general carpenter work around the buildings. The girls learn sewing, cooking, laundry-work, dairy-work and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening devotion is conducted in the school. The children attend morning services in Knox church of this city, and also Sunday school in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been good, except for an epidemic of measles out of which developed five cases of pneumonia, one case proving fatal. The children got plenty of out-door exercise, and ventilation is closely

attended to, so as to secure an abundance of fresh air in the dormitories. The book prescribed on calisthenics and games is used and the games are the source of much amusement to the children in the summer evenings.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have a rink in the winter, on which they skate and play hockey. In summer, the boys play football and baseball, while the girls play basket ball and tennis.

Ex-pupils.—There were five pupils graduated during the year. One boy is in a printing office in this city and is receiving $9 per week. Another boy works with a farmer on the plains at a good wage. One girl married and has a home on Swan Lake reserve, where she is doing well. Another girl is at service in Swan Lake, where she gives good satisfaction. The third girl is still in the school, where she will remain until she gets a home of her own.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 120 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Two pupils, a boy and a girl, died during the year. The cause of the death in each case was meningitis. Fourteen boys and fourteen girls were discharged by instructions from the department. Eight boys and eight girls were enrolled as pupils. We enter upon the incoming year with an enrolment of 48.

Class-room Work.—The courses of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools, or in mission work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden.—We have 70 acres cultivated, of which we use about 6 acres for raising vegetables and general garden produce.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, repair work in connection with the farm, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy-work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention, as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among the boys; and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been good general health and no epidemics during the year. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of fresh air passing through the building, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Recreation.—This consists of swings, football, indoor games and plenty of outdoor exercises.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their surroundings are very much against them, the old people persistently discouraging them from all efforts in the way of civilized life and practices. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at carpentering and some at general work. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserves, or keep on at work among the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's college, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Both are married to English women and are in charge of some of our missions. One of these took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is now proceeding to take his B.D. and M.A. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much from the first generation when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the life and work of many of the ex-pupils. The residential schools properly and systematically worked are a true step in the way to solve the 'Indian's Problem.' There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them; and a very noticeable change for the better is the fact that there is no difficulty in getting the children of ex-pupils into our residential schools—a change that can be appreciated only by those who know the difficulties encountered in former years in this work, and still encountered in many cases.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. They have all been devoting their energies cheerfully to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand in the years to come. The prayerful persevering efforts we have put forth will bear good fruit for all time to come.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy and kindness shown by them in their dealings with us.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate 225 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory, the enrolment at the end of March being 223 pupils, 100 boys and 123 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed and classification of pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	41	49	90
" II	30	19	49
" III	16	26	52
" IV	13	16	29
" V	0	13	13

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the pupils in the higher standards attend one-half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—Two hundred acres were seeded, but a poor yield was secured owing to frost and unfavourable weather which was general in this district.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 35 head of horses, 32 head of cattle, 48 hogs and about 130 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry are farming, blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, painting, and baking. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one-half of the day and attend class the other half.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training and general conduct of the pupils are attended to by the vice-principal and teachers. Each day, during the winter months, religious instruction is given the pupils, after class, for one hour.

Chapel is attended morning and evening daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils, for the year, has been good. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician inspects regularly.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire protection, is brought from the lake, 300 yards distant, into two, 1,500 gallon, air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—Two 50 feet hose lengths, on each flat of the main boys and girls buildings are connected with the air pressure tanks. Besides the above, there are two McRobie, 75 gallon chemical tanks with 50 feet of hose attached, on each flat of the main and girls building. There is an electrical fire-alarm system, with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire drills are practised at intervals and every precaution is taken for the saving of life and property.

There are two iron fire escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed, as well as 12 Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the school buildings and stoves are used for the shops. Two Siche gas tanks supply light for all school buildings and coal oil is used for the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the games for summer, and for winter, dramas, concerts and band exercises.

Ex-pupils.—Nearly all discharged pupils return to their reserves and are under the control of the agents.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. S. PERRAULT, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, MARIEVAL P.O., VIA GRAYSON, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We could in the past conveniently accommodate 60 children and a staff of 8, but according to the latest requirements of the department as to air space, our school will need to be enlarged to provide sufficient accommodation for that number. Measures are being taken for this purpose, and we hope to soon have an additional wing built which will afford the required facilities for 60 children.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good. We always have more pupils in attendance than the number shown on the returns, which is 45. Many children are waiting till the new building is ready to be admitted.

Class-room Work.—Owing to the size of the class-room, the progress is good, and the programme of studies adopted by the department is followed. Great attention is given to the study of hygiene, which is very interesting. Our pupils are graded from the first to the fourth standard.

Farm and Garden.—Over 100 acres of land are cultivated each year, and sown with wheat and oats.

Our garden last year provided all the vegetables required for the use of the school. The herd of cattle supplies us with butter, milk and beef.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. They repair the children's shoes. It is astonishing to see how adept our young boys are at all kinds of work. The girls receive daily instruction in kitchen work, sewing and general housework. On Thursday afternoons they darn the children's stockings and knit some new ones.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to mould the character of our pupils and we daily strive to inculcate the beautiful virtue of charity, without neglecting, however, the other virtues so necessary for social and Christian education. They heartily share with each other a portion of the dainties they receive from their parents. They seem happy when able to contribute towards buying decorations for the altar.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had no serious illness for the last two or three years.

Recreation.—In winter the boys have a rink for skating and playing hockey. This is a very amusing and healthy exercise. They also slide on the hill, play cards, marbles and checkers with much enjoyment.

The larger girls spend their recess in playing music, singing, knitting and performing gymnastic exercices. The small girls dress dolls, play hide and seek, and other games.

General Remarks.—Before closing my report, I wish to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, kindness and interest shown by them in their dealings with us. Both Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, our inspector, and Mr. M. Miller, our agent, are highly esteemed by the staff and the children.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. B. LEDINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITEWOOD, P.O., SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils (by the new regulations) and a staff of 6.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils attend school 5½ hours each day, except Saturdays and Sabbath. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to.

The progress made by the pupils has been good—singing, vocal and instrumental, has been taught.

Farm and Garden.—There are 320 acres of land reserved for the use of the school. We harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,400 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of potatoes, and an ample supply of vegetables sufficient to supply the school, until the new crop is fit for use. The boys have been taught farming and dairy-work, under the instruction of an experienced farmer.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening and religious instruction given in the class-room daily. All the pupils attend Sabbath school

on Sabbath, when the International Sunday School Lessons are taken up. Also all the pupils attend public service on Sabbath evening. In all our work we try to build up the Christian character in our pupils.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. The only illness being an outbreak of measles during the month of March, which passed away without leaving serious results. The buildings are beautifully situated, well drained towards the river, the premises and pupils are kept clean and an abundance of good food, well prepared, is provided.

Recreation.—The boys are fond of football, the girls of croquet, in summer, and skating and tobogganing in winter.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot air furnaces and stoves; the lighting is done by means of coal oil lamps.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of water, obtained from the lake and from a well.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, KAMSACK, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Under the new requirements as to air-space, our school would accommodate only about 30 pupils, and a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been 47·5. There have been no admissions during the year as we wished to avoid over-crowding during the winter season. Several new pupils will come in shortly.

Class-room Work.—During the past year we have laid down the principle that each pupil should aim to complete Standard V. at least, before leaving school. Our teacher is hard working and painstaking and good progress has been made during the year. We find that as year follows year and brings in new pupils, the Indian boys and girls are taking more kindly to class-room work.

Farm and Garden.—Last year, in many ways, was very unsatisfactory as far as farm work was concerned. The early part of summer promised well, but when the usual June rains continued into August, September and October, bringing with them early frosts the harvest was not a time of rejoicing. Our yield of wheat was about 36 bushels per acre, but much of it is only graded as feed. Oats yielded between 75 and 80 bushels per acre, and barley 55 bushels per acre. Roots and vegetables were excellent, but all our turnips, field carrots and mangles, were frozen in the ground and were therefore a complete loss, as far as feed purposes were concerned.

Industries Taught.—Mixed farming is the main outdoor industry for the boys. All the principal cereals are grown and a number of horses and cattle are kept as well as pigs and poultry. A competent farm instructor is always employed and therefore the boys receive a first hand knowledge of all work in connection with such a farm. The girls are given a thorough training in all branches of house work. When they leave school they are well able to keep house for themselves.

Moral and Religious Training.—The chief difficulty with which we have to contend in this branch of the work is the lack of stability in the Indian character. A child may respond readily to good influences, but when they come under other influences, they may bend as readily the other way. It will take more than one generation to produce a race of even moderately strong characters. Knowing the difficulties in our way, we are trying by teaching the fundamental truths of Christianity and by encouraging their daily practice, to establish habits which may prove a source

of strength when the strain of after years comes upon these young people. By morning and evening worship in the school, by Sabbath services and by daily instruction in bible truths, we are trying to lay foundations which may endure. Attention is paid to individual peculiarities, to lead them to develop along their own peculiar lines, yet guiding them into the better ways.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had three cases of pneumonia of which one proved fatal. The other two were extremely bad cases, but by good nursing, both pulled through. One boy, however, has developed Bright's disease as an after effect. This may prove fatal eventually, but in the meantime by care and proper diet, we are trying to bring him up to fair health. Except for the usual winter epidemics of colds, there has been no other sickness, except one case of scrofula.

Recreation.—In the winter the principal outdoor amusement is coasting and skating. Indoors, the pupils play various games in the evenings, in which they are often joined by members of the staff. Outside in summer they play football, baseball and various other games.

Ex-pupils.—To speak of ex-pupils is to speak of results. In many cases we have been disappointed, because we have expected too much and have not made allowance for the obstacles in our path. Critics point out that in many cases the ex-pupil is inferior to his uneducated ancestor. In some respects this may be so, for in making a vigorous effort to correct the faults of the ancestor we have neglected other things which afterwards marred the finished product of our schools. It seems to me there is little use in producing an ex-pupil who is trained for a sphere far in advance of his parents, unless we afterwards place him in surroundings where he will have an opportunity to put in practice what he has learned, untrammelled by the prejudices and customs of the older Indians. All our boys who have left our school have gone back to the reserve, and while many of them are doing very well, yet they have been discouraged and hindered very much by the influence of the older people. Nearly all are farming more or less successfully. The girls have proved good thrifty housekeepers when they have the means with which to work. Two of our girl graduates are married and living on the File Hills colony, proving themselves good thrifty housewives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE REPORT OF N. A. RUELLE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. PHILIP'S P.O., SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The main building can provide ample accommodation for 20 pupils and a staff of 5—4 Sisters and the principal.

The boys' building can give accommodation to 16 pupils and a night watch.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was good.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in the class-room. Language, manners, reading, arithmetic, geography are the special branches of studies taught.

Farm and Garden.—The garden did not give satisfactory results. The worms destroyed nearly all the roots. Early in the fall most of the vegetables then in the field were frozen. Oats, barley and wheat rendered a fair yield.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, care of stock and order and cleanliness in the stables and yards. The girls are taught the general care and keeping of a house—cooking, bread and butter-making, knitting, darning, patching and making of new clothes; above all to keep the house clean.

Moral and Religious Training.—The morals are improving, religious training being given daily, morning and evening. The principal is in charge of the religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—Everything is arranged to keep the children in good health. Good food is provided and cleanliness, exercise, bathing and outside games are insisted upon.

Recreation.—In summer the games are baseball and football, while during the winter, tops, marbles and other playthings are plentiful, as well as cards, dominoes and checkers.

Ex-pupils.—Nearly all ex-pupils are doing well. Farming is the occupation of most of them.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. DELMAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Buildings.—A new granary, 34 x 46, on a very practical plan, has been added to the outbuildings. The hen-house has been enlarged and other arrangements made to facilitate the proper raising of poultry.

The acetylene gas plant has been renewed at a great expense, and the steam heat furnaces repaired and improved. Beneficial results have been obtained from these improvements.

Accommodations.—During the year by a mutual understanding between the department and the Order of the Oblate Fathers, the Duck Lake boarding school has become the property of the latter. Reverend Father Grandin, superior of the order, signed the contract and agreed to make the improvements demanded by the department. Immediately an artesian well, 110 feet deep, was drilled. It supplies water of a better quality and in greater quantity for washing purposes than that in the other wells. The basement has been dug out under the main building and cement walls begun. At the present writing most of the gravel for this work is at hand, a car-load of cement has been received, also an engine and mixer for the concrete are in full operation. The boys are pushing on the work in every line under the guidance of an expert. Some are on scrapers, others at the mixer, and several are handling carpenters' tools with skill. As soon as the ground is thawed work will begin on the sewers. Everything promises that by midsummer the work will be completed.

The varied industries which are constantly being introduced into the school, requires more accommodation than has been hitherto allotted to the pupils and their staff. Consequently the basement referred to will provide for a cooking department, where the girls will be initiated into every line of the culinary art. A bakery will also be established there. With this arrangement and others of a most sanitary nature, the most beneficial results cannot fail to follow.

Attendance.—A very satisfactory attendance of the authorized number has been fairly maintained during the year.

Class-room work.—The work in the class-rooms has given the most perfect satisfaction to the various inspectors, to the Indian agent, to the principal and to the three teachers in charge of the respective grades. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the teaching staff has remained unchanged for several years, and that the most modern and efficient methods of teaching are employed. Normal training, attendance at conventions and institutes, also school journals, have contributed to put the teachers in the foremost ranks of their arduous profession. In addition to the usual branches taught, particular attention is given to business and friendly correspondence and prac-

tical computations. The theory of agriculture is well taught and followed up by careful practice in the 'oldest of arts and latest of sciences.' Hygiene and calisthenics receive marked attention.

Farm and Garden.—The wheat production was the greatest yet recorded. From 145 acres of land sown with wheat a crop of 4,000 bushels was the result, and 60 acres sown with oats produced a crop of 2,000 bushels. This, with garden vegetables of all kinds, furnishes good proof that agriculture holds a high place in the estimation of the staff, the employees and the children.

Industries taught.—The fact that all the ex-pupils among the girls are coveted by those in need of servants, proves that they are adepts in every household art; cooking, washing, ironing and mending are perfectly acquired, while their needlework is the admiration of all. So quickly do they acquire the art of plain sewing, that embroidery on linen and silk, lace making, drawn work, &c., must be introduced to satisfy their ambition. No white children can compete with the Indian girls in their needlework, which is natural with them. Cutting by chart, dress-making and tailoring is very successfully taught. Gardening is a specialty with the girls, as also all kinds of cooking. The boys are much interested in all kinds of farm work. Under a good carpenter many of them have become very handy in this line. The bakery is always carried on in connection with the school. The vast vegetable and flower gardens furnish interesting work to the boys, as well as to the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—We remark with great satisfaction a sense of self respect, a tendency to honest, upright conduct, a more industrious bent in both sexes, no doubt due to the daily moral and religious training received. The ex-pupils observe the Sunday and also influence the parents in this respect.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; no contagious diseases are to be recorded. All the children were vaccinated when one case of smallpox was pronounced in the town, but no symptoms appeared in the school. Four deaths were recorded this year, two cases of meningitis proved fatal. Tuberculosis claimed two victims after a short illness. Strange to say, that for nearly two years no deaths had occurred, and the four mentioned above took place almost at the same time. The sanitary arrangements are as good as can be obtained under the circumstances, but the alterations now going on in the basement and the installation of sewers in the near future will give first-class sanitation.

The physician, Doctor N. H. Touchette, in charge of the pupils' health, is all that can be desired. His attendance is regular and his directions are practical and skilful.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls are fond of games in every way. When they have exhausted the programme of romping, ball playing and rope skipping, they are able to invent new games not yet named. Their favourite pastime in summer is the traditional picnic. One can imagine a caravan 'en route,' when the school starts off for a day's outing. It is for them a day of 'Indian life.' The girls cook around the open fire-place, while the boys hunt and explore to their hearts' content.

The staff, too, joins in the innocent festivities, to the utmost joy of the children.

Ex-pupils.—It is very gratifying to notice during the past few years the increasing ambition of the children to prepare a home for themselves, as soon as they are discharged. Several of the boys last year hired out in order to earn the lumber for building their house. The girls, too, are taken up with the idea of getting things ready for housekeeping. A very remarkable characteristic of all our ex-pupils is their attachment to the school. They make every effort to be with us at Christmas and Easter. Those who are married write good and neat letters, and even in order to show their good will, they put the pen or pencil into the hand of a baby whom they pretend is the writer. Many of them show a strong desire to put their own children in the school as soon as advisable. This encourages us in what so often appears an ungrateful task.

General Remarks.—Inspector McKenna made his visit in October, 1911. He found the school beyond reproach in every department. He entered with interest into

the minutest details of all the work and greatly encouraged both staff and pupils by his favourable remarks.

Agent MacArthur deserves a large share in the credit given to this school. His visits are always a source of pleasure and profit to all concerned. We are happy to offer him publicly our most sincere thanks for his efficient services.

The department merits our deepest gratitude for its great interest in the advancement of the school. The high place which this school has obtained in the opinion of the public is principally due to the hearty co-operation of the government.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. H. C. SWEET, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, BALCARRES, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We have conveniences for almost 70 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—Our attendance at present is 48 pupils. We had two deaths during the year; but the children remaining are enjoying health and every one is able to do his or her full share of work. We hope to increase this number immediately.

Class-room Work.—The work has been under the efficient leadership of one teacher continuously throughout the year. The attendance of almost every pupil has been continuous throughout the year and very substantial progress has been made in all the main ordinary subjects of the public school. The pupils are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
" II.	8
" III.	6
" IV.	9
" V.	3
Total	48

Farm and Garden.—The wheat suffered in common with other fields in our district from frost. Our oats are excellent. This year we propose to grow only oats, barley and vegetables. The probability of success is greater than with wheat. Our potato crop was fair. Vegetables are grown easily on this soil, which has a slight mixture of sand. Our boys do all the garden work under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the art of making their own beds, keeping clean their dormitory and wash room. They cut the wood and become familiar with both wood and coal fires. They are encouraged to be kind in the care of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. We have also pigs, cattle and horses. They drive horses, plough, harrow, sew, break, run the mower, hay rake, binder and to do threshing. Under supervision, the children work well, and some of the seniors have good aptitude in carpenter and mechanical work.

The girls are taught to be all-round practical housekeepers. They wash, iron, bake, sew, care for milk, cream and butter. We aim to have senior girls make their own clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have a good standard of morals obtaining among all our pupils. We are away from the influence of the town. All live a sim-

ple, innocent, industrious life. The New Testament is rigidly taught, love for God and man are inculcated, and the memorizing of scripture is a daily exercise for each pupil.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had little to contend with in the way of sickness among the average child, except colds or a little stomach trouble. No infectious diseases have invaded our home. Two girls recently died; they previously were rugged. Their foe was the white plague, which is quite prevalent among the Indians.

Our dormitories afford fresh air in abundance throughout the entire year. On the prairies, with our school surrounded by trees, we have a favoured location from the point of health and sanitation.

Recreation.—Our Indian children spend much time out of doors, even in moderately cold weather. They enjoy freedom. They easily devise their own amusements, such as football, baseball, sleighing, skating on the lake, taking extensive walks in the woods and over the prairies. In their play-rooms they have games, reading, songs, and all are very fond of music.

THE REPORT OF W. A. MONCK, PRINCIPAL OF THE GORDONS BOARDING SCHOOL, SITUATED ON THE GORDONS' RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 30 pupils and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good.

Class-room Work.—The studies laid own by the department have been followed as closely as possible; the progress of the pupils has been very good.

Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres, which is sufficient to raise all the vegetables needed for the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses, cattle and poultry, milking and gardening. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, special attention being given to cooking and serving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this important branch and with the best of success.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good. The school has been kept perfectly clean, inside and outside, and well ventilated.

Recreation.—Outdoor games in summer and plenty of indoor games for winter. I have a recreation ground for the girls fenced, about eighty rods of fence, with eleven strand of patent fencing and two strands of barb wire on top.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is heated with box stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps.

Ex-pupils.—Most of the expupils are farming on the reserve, and with the interest that the Indian agent takes in them, their prospects for the future are good.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. A. J. A. DUGAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL ON MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Under the present arrangement, there is ample accommodation for 25 boys and 33 girls, with a staff of 10. So we took in 11 half-breed children and 1 Indian child under 7 years of age, besides the number on the roll.

Attendance.—The attendance, except for 2 girls who are at home sick with scrofula, was regular, and may be classified as follows for grant-earners:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" II.	5
" III.	6
" IV.	11
" V.	3

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with 45 minutes of study from 7.45 to 8.30 at night. The teaching is grounded on the programme of studies prescribed by the department, and the progress of pupils has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had last year 120 acres of land under cultivation, namely, 20 acres of wheat, 13¼ of barley, 80¾ of oats, and 6 acres of potatoes and vegetables. The grain crop was somewhat reduced by a hail-storm, and again by frost towards the end of the summer; so the yield was rather poor, but the potatoes and other vegetables gave very good returns.

Industries Taught.—The boys, under the direction of a lay brother, have a complete training in all branches of farming, gardening and care of stock.

The girls are taught all household duties, scrubbing, washing, sewing, mending, cooking, and bread and butter making. Some of them are showing great aptitude for these duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this important branch. The pupils attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel, and receive religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. Two only have been kept at home for more than a year with scrofula. But those in attendance did not lose any exercises, excepting two boys who were kept in the infirmary for two days each with sore throat.

We have a perfect system of ventilation in the house, and the premises are kept clean.

Recreation.—Football, baseball, and swings are the favourite pastime of the children in summer; skating and coasting constitute their winter recreations. We keep them in the open air as much as the weather permits.

Ex-pupils.—The pupils who have left the school have all settled around on the reserve except one boy and one girl, who after their marriage started a farm on a homestead four miles south of the school. They are all doing fairly well, and keeping good relations with the school.

General Remarks.—Owing to the fact that I have only recently been appointed and so am new at the work, and as repairs are only being completed, I did not have time to visit the reserves as much as I should like to do, consequently I have not yet been able to have the authorized number of pupils; but, as there are many children of school age, I hope to succeed in getting the authorized number during the course of next summer.

THE REPORT OF REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, LAC LA PLONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 60 pupils and the required staff.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular. The admissions numbered 20; there were 2 pupils discharged.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed in all divisions. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely.

Farm and Garden.—A sufficient quantity of potatoes and other vegetables are raised every year to supply the entire school. Our garden has yielded a good quantity of barley and oats.

The poultry are doing well and giving good returns.

The live stock consists of 12 horses and 60 head of cattle. Our herd of milch cattle, 14, supply us with milk and butter.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the feeding and care of stock, the management of horses, milking and gardening. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, washing and ironing, knitting, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and attention is given to this important part of education.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good, excepting a few cases of la grippe.

Water Supply.—Clear good water is obtained from La Plonge river.

Fire Protection.—In case of fire, escape could be made easily by means of 6 doors opening outwards.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is effected by a large wood hot-air furnace, and gives every satisfaction. The lighting for all purposes is by means of electricity, which gives a satisfactory light.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well laid out playgrounds, and all take their recreation in the open air when the weather is favourable. Football and baseball are the principal outdoor amusements of the boys. Cards, skipping and the dressing of dolls are the girls' favourite amusements.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by Inspector G. Bond, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school.

The faithful and efficient services rendered last winter by the good Brothers cannot be too highly spoken of; each has striven to do his utmost in the best interests of the pupils.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony of the good work done by the Grey Nuns.

THE REPORT OF REV. M. B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, LAC LA RONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation in this school for 60 children and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There have been 53 children in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies as given by the department is strictly followed and good progress has marked the work of the year. Religious instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, recitation, geography, history, hygiene and singing are taught.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden last summer was not equal to the previous year on account of frost, still the yield of potatoes and other vegetables was good. We had 2½ acres more of land cleared, and we intend sowing this with grain this spring.

Industries Taught.—There are no trades taught, but all the boys learn gardening and are also able to attend to all repairing that is needed about the buildings and premises.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are instructed for one half hour each day from the Bible. They attend at least two church services each Sunday, receiving instruction also each Sunday in the Sunday school. At all times the children are taught lessons in truthfulness, purity, sobriety, industry, and all other virtues. And all the encouragement that can be given to inculcate these virtues in the lives of these children is given.

Health and Sanitation.—Every precaution is taken to keep the buildings and the premises in a sanitary condition. Thorough ventilation, especially at night, is insisted on and to this, accompanied by a free use of disinfectants, must be attributed our immunity from sickness.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year.

Ex-pupils.—Two pupils have been discharged during the year on account of having reached the age limit.

Philomene Charles is staying at home with her parents.

Absalom Roberts is being employed by the school. He has made good use of his training during the five years he has been in school, and I hope his remaining on as an extra worker may be an incentive to others of the pupils to become more and more diligent and persevering in their various studies.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. J. CUNNINGHAM, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We have ample room for 70 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the term has been 40 pupils. There have been five admissions and five discharges since last March.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The subjects taught are, geography, arithmetic, language, history, composition, hygiene and drawing. Special attention is given to reading and writing. Half an hour each day is devoted to singing and calisthenics.

Farm and Garden.—About five acres of land are laid out in garden. All the vegetables needed for the use of the school are raised on the farm. Both boys and girls take an active part in this work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of the horses and other stock, also the preparing of the fuel. They also help with the work about the farm. The girls receive a thorough training in the domestic branches, which makes them good housekeepers. They are taught to do their own sewing and mending, do all the baking for the children, also make butter and help to do the cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are thoroughly instructed in the principles of religion. Particular care is taken by all the members of the staff to train the children to be respectful, truthful and honest. They receive religious instruction daily. The conduct of the children is excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—There is nothing lacking in the attention given to sanitation. With the exception of one little girl who was sick with typhoid fever in October, all the children enjoyed good health throughout the year. The calisthenic

exercises are performed each day, and the breathing exercise is also taken daily in the open air as much as possible.

Water Supply.—A well, tank with pumps, also water pails are placed in each of the dormitories for immediate use.

Dry dust fire-extinguishers are placed in the different rooms.

Fire drill is practised regularly.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of wood stoves. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air when the weather is suitable. Out-door games are very popular and long walks are also much enjoyed. In summer picnics are given frequently to the delight of all the pupils.

General Remarks.—Some alterations have been made during the summer in the school rooms and dormitories. According to latest requirements of the air space required, the ceilings of both dormitories have been raised to provide for better accommodation and ventilation.

In closing, I wish to express high appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered us by our inspector, Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, and Mr. W. Sibbald, our agent, in all matters connected with the school.

REPORT OF REV. J. R. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary teachers.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, and the younger ones especially, are learning English very fast.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden covers about five acres and we raise our own vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to use carpenter's tools, although they are too small to do much with them, and they also work at the wood pile, and assist in caring for the stock.

The girls are taught all kinds of house work, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid by each member of the staff to religious and moral training, as on this depends the success of all our other work.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children in the school has been exceptionally good. There have been no epidemics prevalent during the year.

Water Supply.—We have two wells and an abundance of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical and one dozen eclipse fire-extinguishers, with top draft stoves and constant watchfulness are our protection from fire. All our doors open outwards.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated by good wood stoves, most of them having top draft.

Recreation.—Our recreations are football, foot-racing, swinging, skating, and tobogganing in season.

Buildings and Repairs.—A solid stone foundation was put under the hospital and cottage and each building was raised one foot. Two new floors were also laid in these buildings and the new storehouse built last year was sided up on the outside and finished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. WATELLE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—This school is able to accommodate 40 children and a staff of 9 Sisters.

Attendance.—Owing to the general good health of the children, the attendance was particularly good. During the past year 4 boys and 3 girls were admitted, and 24 children attended the school regularly.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Another hour of study is allowed the children from 5 to 6 in the evening. All the subjects of the curriculum prescribed by the department are carefully taught. A greater attention, however, is given to the teaching of hygiene. There is rehearsal of vocal music three times a week. The general application and proficiency are very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Some 20 acres of land are under cultivation. The crop raised was 75 bushels of potatoes, 4 bushels of onions and a quantity of several other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The larger boys are instructed in gardening and farming. Outside of school hours they are generally kept busy with the care of the cows, the management of the horses and in preparing the fuel required. The smaller pupils provide the kitchen with the needed water and wood. The girls are trained in all branches of general household work. They do all the mending, knitting and washing of the children's clothing. Every Thursday they receive special lessons in cutting and making clothes, or in cookery in which they are very successful.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted daily to moral and religious training. Besides the morning and evening prayers, said in common, the children attend the public service on Sunday. Nothing is wanting on our part to instil into their minds feelings of gratitude towards those who govern them. Oftentimes we recall to their minds the liberality of the department which secures for them the benefits of a good education. We avail ourselves of every opportunity to teach them politeness and cleanliness.

Health and Sanitation.—We had to report one death during the past year, that of Marguerite Assassayo who died from consumption. As soon as the first symptoms were noticed, she was isolated and was given good tonics and more substantial food. After a couple of months, at the request of her parents, she was taken home where she died a few weeks after. Excepting that, and a few cases of grippe, the health of the children has been good. The laws of hygiene are scrupulously obeyed, the rooms are well ventilated and often disinfected. Lately openings have been made and grates fitted in the chimneys for additional ventilation. The surroundings are always kept free from decaying matter.

Recreation.—Everything is arranged with a view to provide the children with plenty of fresh air during their recreation. The parlour games are allowed the childen in the evening only. The most attractive are cards, out of which they can play several games, dominoes and checkers. In day-time coasting, racing, football and baseball are repeatedly engaged in. On pleasant days the girls have long walks, and this always under the supervision of one of the members of the staff.

Ex-pupils.—Three pupils were discharged during the year One boy, Joseph Simaganis, was transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, to learn farming. He is proving satisfactory. The two girls are staying with their parents. Both are doing well.

General Remarks.—In October last, the inspection of the school was made by our worthy inspector, Mr. McKenna, who is ever ready to give encouragement and assistance. In November Inspector Chisholm made an appreciated visit. During December Rev. Father Delmas, the former principal, who was transferred to the principalship of the Duck Lake boarding school, made a visit to this school. Needless to say, he was warmly welcomed here. Besides that, the school has been regularly visited by our devoted agent, Mr. Day.

Before closing this report, I beg to tender my sincerest thanks to all the officers of the department for their courtesy and kindness in our dealings with them.

THE REPORT OF REV. ARTHUR BARNER, PRINCIPAL OF THE RED DEER INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, RED DEER, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The year began with 69 names on the roll and 66 in actual attendance.

The record of the year is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Number on the roll	69
Admitted during the year	13
Total	82
Discharged	13
Total number now on the roll	69
Total number now in attendance	68

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is carefully followed, and a very successful year has been spent in this department. It is safe to say that a larger measure of progress has been accomplished than in any of four previous years.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	31	14	45
" II	7	5	12
" III	0	2	2
" IV	5	5	10
Total	43	26	69

Mr. F. J. Dodson proves an excellent teacher.

Farm and Garden.—Last season we had 242 acres of land under cultivation:—Fall wheat, 30 acres; oats, 90 acres; barley, 10 acres; mixed greenfeed, 52 acres; timothy, 50 acres; potatoes, 8 acres; and garden, 2 acres.

The yield was 12,000 bushels oats, 300 bushels barley, 32 loads of timothy, 1,000 bushels of potatoes and a good yield of garden produce. The mixed and greenfeed, and the oat and wheat acreage, which was unfit for threshing, yielded 130 loads feed; of the oat crop only 34 acres were fit for threshing. No fall wheat was threshed.

Between June 22 and September 22, 1911, our crop was seriously hailed, frozen and snowed under, which will serve to explain the unsatisfactory figures above.

We have live stock as follows: 12 head of horses, 24 cows, 11 heifers, 11 steers, 28 calves, 1 bull, (Holstein), and 21 pigs. The total value of the live stock is $4,331.

Industries Taught.—Farming and cattle raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. Mr. Alfred B. Hives is in charge of this department and has done good work. There is a larger interest in and more thorough execution of the work on the part of the boys than I have hitherto seen.

When there are improvements being made around the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper hanging, &c. by Messrs. Foster and Joblin.

The girls receive a very thorough training in housekeeping and sewing under the care of Miss Cummings, matron; Miss Marshall, cook; Miss Valentine, laundress; and Miss Willington, seamstress.

There is a steady improvement in the work of every department.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have continued to conduct every Sabbath, morning and evening preaching service, also a well organized Sunday school in the afternoon, under the able superintendence of Mr. Joblin. Every day morning and evening prayers are held. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been dispensed twice during the year, and has proved a real means of grace to several of the pupils. Many of the children take a deep interest in the Mission Band, which was organized and is conducted by Mrs. Barner. This work certainly tends to develop an unselfish interest in others. A voluntary meeting for the girls, conducted by Mrs. Joblin, and one for the boys, conducted by Mr. Joblin, each week have proved very helpful. Mrs. Joblin has organized a meeting which is held on Saturday afternoon each week for the little ones. The work, however, which appears to be most important for these children, whether in meeting or out, is the personal touch of sterling Christian character. This is the agency which is most powerful in the hands of the Holy Spirit to transform their lives and the results of this method are appearing very clearly in the lives of the ex-pupils.

The object lesson appeals most powerfully to the Indian in this as well as in all other matters.

Health and Sanitation.—We have enjoyed another year almost free from sickness. We have continued to act on the principle of 'prevention is better than cure,' and have thus averted what might have been cases of serious sickness. I do not know of a child in the school with weak lungs.

All the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated. We have the best of drainage.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks. There is a second well in working order with hand pump and in close proximity to the buildings.

Fire Protection.—We have the water tanks and 36 dry dust fire-extinguishers, also two modern fire-escapes. Our best fire protection has proved to be in keeping the chimneys well cleaned and care in handling the furnaces.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces have kept the main buildings and the principal's house comfortable during the past winter. The cottages are heated by wood and coal stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting in all the buildings excepting the girls' home, where we have, in the basement and on the ground floor, seven gasolene gas lights which are a great improvement on the coal oil both in safety and results.

Recreation.—The girls have found ample recreation during the winter in skating and walking. In the summer they play all the seasonable games.

The boys have enjoyed skating and hockey. In the summer they play all the various games for boys in turn.

Our libray, which is well cared for by Mr. Dodson, is well patronized by many of the older pupils.

Ex-pupils.—There were 13 pupils discharged from the school during the year: 9 boys and 4 girls. Six of the boys are at home assisting their parents, two others have steady employment and one, Mark Steinhauer, is taking a course in Alberta college. Three of the girls are out at service in Red Deer and giving good satisfaction, the other is living with relations at Lac Ste. Anne, Alta.

General Remarks.—The attitude toward the school on the part of all the reserves with which we have to do is very cordial. Even Hobbema, which reserve has held out stubbornly against sending any pupils ever since I came here five years ago has, during the past year, sent six pupils. While the school is not filled we have now three other applications before the department which, if clear, will bring the actual attendance up to 71.

The annual holiday arrangement has proved to be a great success. It entails much labour and expense, but I am satisfied that it pays. The children returned from their holidays last summer with about equal hilarity as that manifested when they were starting for home, which to my way of thinking nearly approaches an ideal condition.

We have our 'ups and downs' throughout every year in regard to conduct, but it is certainly gratifying to be able to report that in almost every case a strong appeal in words leads the pupils to see and accept the higher alternative by thoughtful and well ordered choice. I have been delighted with an increased disposition in this direction during the year just closed.

My thanks are due and are hereby tendered for the sympathetic co-operation of every member of the staff and assisting friends, to the officers of the missionary society, the workers on the reserves and to the officials of the department at Ottawa, also to Almighty God for His unfailing guardianship over the work of the institution.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. RIOU, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DAVISBURG, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the year there was an average attendance of 73 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half the day is spent in the school room and the other half is spent at their trade.

Regular school hours are observed; they are from 9 a.m. to 12., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

The junior pupils attend school forenoon and afternoon. The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 300 acres under cultivation. The fall was rather cold, with a lot of snow, which left the threshing very late, some of it not being completed until late in the winter.

We grow our own vegetables. All the boys and girls are taught gardening.

Farming.—This is the principal industry. The boys are taught farming and stock-raising in all their different branches, and under the direction of a farm instructor do all the work. All the boys and gir's learn to milk.

Carpentry.—The boys under the instruction of the school carpenter did all the ordinary repairs and building during the year.

Needle-work.—Under the direction of the reverend Sisters the girls are taught sewing, machine-sewing, dressmaking, knitting and fancy and plain needlework.

Housekeeping.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are well grounded in the principals and doctrines of their religion. A half hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. The sanitary condition of the school is satisfactory. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of water is obtained from the High River. The water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in the main buildings.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire escapes. There are two water tanks in the boys' building and one in the girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. About 50 feet of hose on each flat is connected with these tanks. There are also 3 dozen fire extinguishers, 4 dozen hand grenades, 40 fire pails and 8 fire axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The two main buildings are heated by steam. Each building has its own plant. Both give excellent satisfaction. For light we use acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Hockey is the favourite game. In summer the pastimes are football, baseball, lacrosse and field sports. The girls play basketball, skip, swing, coast and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and the girls have large well lighted play-rooms, where they spend their recreation hours in wet weather.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils for the most part have taken up work on the different reserves to which they belong. The majority of them are engaged in farming and cattle raising and are doing well.

General Remarks.—We did very well with our cattle at the fat stock show in Calgary last spring, taking first prize with a carload, and several smaller prizes. Over 100 acres of new land were broken last summer, which we intend to seed this spring. Last August we had the telephone installed; it saves our horses many a trip and is very convenient.

REPORT OF REV. S. MIDDLETON, PRINCIPAL, ST. PAUL'S MISSION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, the number on the roll is 43.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The authorized programme of study is closely followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are 30 acres under cultivation, which yielded a crop of 1,400 bushels of oats.

In addition, we also harvested 8 tons of timothy and 10 tons of green feed.

The garden gave splendid results; 15 tons of potatoes, 5 tons of mangels and Swede turnips, 1,400 cabbages, and a considerable amount of other vegetables, some of which were sold, independent of having an adequate supply for school purposes.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught practical agriculture and the different systems are fully explained to them during the winter evenings.

They are taught how to care for all kinds of farm stock, and the boys are eager to excel each other in all farming operations.

They are also instructed in woodwork, picture framing, making and repairing gates.

Moral and Religious training.—The principles of religion and the doctrines of the Church are fully explained to the pupils at morning and evening services, and great stress is explained as to their moral life.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been good.

Disinfectants are regularly used and all refuse is burned.

Recreation.—All kinds of sports are heartily indulged in, football being followed very keenly.

The pupils are most attentive to their drill exercises.

I have organized a cadet corps amongst the boys in order to foster and stimulate the duties of citizenship and loyalty.

The project is very successful. The girls take daily walks with members of the staff.

Ex-pupils.—Whenever one goes on the reserve, strong evidences of school life are very conspicuous in painstaking housekeeping, well-furnished houses, well cared for children, and the general system of living. Progress can be seen on every hand.

Some of our ex-pupils' houses act as good examples to the old Indians, for all the girls who have left the school make splendid wives and are proficient in housekeeping.

The ex-pupils attend church regularly every Sunday and like to come back to their Alma Mater.

General Remarks.—Two successful concerts were given during the past winter by the pupils and staff, one at the school and the other in a neighbouring town. Both were highly appreciated, especially the calisthenics, which were very creditably rendered by the boys.

In closing this report I would like to express my heartiest thanks to the departmental employees on the reserve for the abundant supply of magazines and periodicals which they have so regularly given for the use of the school, and for the unfailing kindness which has been so liberally shown.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. FATHER E. RUAUX, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are 42 pupils on the roll: 20 boys and 22 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The progress is fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming or gardening done at the school. The ground is too close to the river bank and is unfit for the purpose. A farmer living some six miles away has leased the school about three acres of land, which was sown in potatoes, the yield being fair.

Industries Taught.—Stable work, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and the furnaces are some of the occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in the different branches of housework: baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting and dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily and all the children attend regularly all the church services. As a matter of fact, this part of their training is looked after with the greatest care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the year; however, one boy died of hemorrhage.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal. Football, baseball, fishing and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls enjoy themselves swinging, playing ball and skipping. As often as the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-pupils.—As a rule our older pupils are transferred to the High River industrial school, where they receive further training before their discharge from that school.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE, CLUNY P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are at present 43 pupils: 27 boys and 16 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible; the progress is very good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—About 25 acres are under crop: 10 acres in oats, 10 acres in potatoes and 5 acres in gardening. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing, when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work; the care of horses and cattle are taught the boys. The girls are instructed in dress-making, knitting, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Of course great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the pupils, by the principal and the teacher, each day and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the children make to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and outbuildings.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating are favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball, swinging, skipping, croquet, &c.

Ex-pupils.—All our ex-pupils are, with but few exceptions, doing well on the reserve.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTER M. M. DIQUIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at St. Albert Boarding School for 80 pupils with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory, the enrolment at the end of March being 67 pupils; 36 boys and 31 girls.

Class-room Work.—The regular course of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed; calisthenics and hygiene are being taught. The half-day system is in

vogue for the older pupils. The juniors attend class forenoon and afternoon. The progress of the pupils is most satisfactory. There is a mandolin club for the girls and a brass band for the boys. A few of the girls are taking piano and organ lessons. Special attention is given to training in vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had about 250 acres of land under crop, which yielded as follows: wheat, 1,707 bushels; oats, 4,383 bushels; barley, 1,188 bushels; timothy, 100 tons; potatoes, 2,000 bushels. The remainder of the land was sown with various kinds of vegetables and produced a fair crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are carefully instructed in all the branches of agricultural work and the caring of stock. The girls are trained for domestic work including plain and fancy needle work, knitting, crocheting, cooking, baking, laundrying and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this important part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in the principles of faith and religion. They are as a rule very docile and readily respond to the religious and moral training so carefully given to them. Corporal correction is unknown in the school.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent; there was no serious illness of any kind. Our medical doctor is very clever and devoted.

We are very grateful to the department for the supply of drugs received in December.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large playgrounds, and as often as the weather permits outdor recreation is indulged in. Games, dramas, singing and band exercises are some of the winter indoor amusements.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have been recently discharged from this institution are doing well. Some of the girls are at home keeping their parents, while others are married and have comfortable homes. Most of the boys, being accustomed to handle horses and having a fair idea of agriculture, easily find employment with the local farmers.

General Remarks.—Before closing my report, I beg to extend my sincere thanks to the officers of the department for their unfailing kindness; to our worthy inspector, Mr. McKenna, for his kind approbation and suggestions, and to our devoted agent, Mr. Verreau, for his promptitude in attending to all matters connected with the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HOBBEMA, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Water and Sewage.—Great improvements were made last summer, and we now possess a complete sewerage system, emptying into a cesspool some distance from the building. We are also blessed with an abundance of soft water from a never failing artesian well, which has enabled us to conduct the water throughout the building. As soon as the pleasant weather returns, the work will be continued, as we intend bringing our school up to date in this respect.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and 10 Sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was 56.

Class-room Work.—The application to studies has been very good throughout the year, and the progress has been very satisfactory in every branch of the programme. Calisthenics and hygiene are carefully taught. The children have behaved wonderfully well. The boys, as well as the girls, are very docile. Their obedience,

respect for the teachers and love of the school are worth mentioning. More than once some of the eldest children have been known to tell their parents who wanted to take them away from school, that a few more years would be beneficial to them. This proves how much they appreciate their school life.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 375 bushels of potatoes, 150 head of cabbages, 8 bushels of carrots, 5 bushels of onions, and a large quantity of other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—Each day, outside of school hours, the boys devote some time to farming. The girls are taught how to keep a house in good condition, as well as cooking and the making and mending of their garments. All the clothes are made by the children, the girls cut and fit the boys suits, as well as their own.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily instruction in religious training is given by the missionaries or the teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils have enjoyed very good health during the year with the exception of one little boy, who was taken ill with pneumonia and died after a few days' sickness.

Recreation.—Baseball and football are the amusements enjoyed by the boys in summer, and coasting and checkers in winter. They also enjoy reading the newspapers, especially the 'Canadian Century,' offered so generously by the department. The girls' chief amusement is music.

Ex-pupils.—Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work, and are able to live comfortably. They like to visit their Alma Mater, and also delight in reading newspapers, reviews, &c. in a room at the rectory; some of them attend the Sunday school.

General Remarks.—The pupils have given one public entertainment and several musical entertainments during the year. Our 15 mandolinists have given concerts in Red Deer, Crossfield and Carstairs, which outings proved a treat for the children. The boys' brass band is kept up and theirs, as well as the girls, beautify our little entertainments very much.

THE REPORT OF REV. CYP. BOULENE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BLUE QUILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is in this school accommodation for 45 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—As all the pupils are boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is followed and the progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—The gardens produced a good supply of vegetables and potatoes for the school. I may add that the flower garden was a delight to the children and all those who had the pleasure of seeing it.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening and other outside work, such as sawing and carrying wood, cleaning up the premises and last winter they learned to knit their own mittens. The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting and laundry work. Most of the larger girls cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—This, being the most important part of education, is carefully attended to in every respect. Religious instruction is given daily, and morning and evening devotions are attended by the pupils in the chapel. The children make great efforts to put in practice what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—All our children have enjoyed perfect health during the year.

Recreation.—Girls, as well as boys, are supplied with different games: reading, singing, outdoor exercises, drives and music. The boys have a brass band. The girls have a mandolin club including a violincello. They each have their own playground and are always supervised by a Sister.

Ex-pupils.—A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing well. Others are helping to make their parents' home brighter. We often see them, as they like to come back to their Alma Mater, and also delight in reading newspapers, reviews, &c., in a room at the rectory.

General Remarks.—Few repairs were made during the year, for the reason that our search for water, so far, has been useless. If it continues we shall be compelled to remove the building to some other place.

THE REPORT OF A. R. COLLINS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PLIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Attendance.—The school is capable of accommodating 40 children, but our average attendance at present is only 22. One difficulty we have experienced recently is that pupils let out on sick leave cannot be induced to return, even when sufficiently recovered from their sickness.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in reading and writing, but our children have very little idea of expressing themselves on paper. Encouragement is given to the senior boys and girls to spend some of their leisure time in correspondence, by providing paper, stamps and envelopes free. The knowledge of arithmetic is very limited, and one hour per day is given to this part of the curriculum. Physical drill is taught daily and a little time each week devoted to military drill.

Farm and Garden.—About 4 acres of good land, situated close to the school, have been cultivated with excellent results. Sufficient potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets and other vegetables were grown last year, to supply the home for twelve monhs, whilst peas, lettuce, radishes and cabbages were also grown in abundance and used in the home. We have 7 cows, 2 horses, 18 hens and 2 ducks on the farm. We have about 5 acres grown to alfalfa.

Industries Taught.—The boys have received instruction in house-painting, butter-making and general dairy work. They are also made responsible for the care of the stock and horses and are given a considerable amount of work to do in the garden. The girls are taught general housework and laundry work and arrangements have been made for them to receive instruction in bread making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour daily is given to religious instruction, as well as morning and evening prayer. The principal hopes that the moral example of the staff will influence the morality of the Indian children.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the girls has been, and is, unsatisfactory. Scrofula has been very persistent amongst both boys and girls, four more being out on sick leave and two sick in the home. Every care is taken to prevent contamination and creoline is now being used throughout the building.

Recreation.—Skating, tobogganing, football and other outdoor games are indulged in; every pupil being free from 3.30 to 5 p.m. to indulge in outdoor exercise, when weather permits. In the warm weather swimming is also taught the boys, and the girls, under the supervision of the matron, are allowed to bathe.

General Remarks.—Our boys are bright and intelligent and give satisfaction in school but are not reliable outside. The girls are not so bright at their lessons, but are excellent workers in and about the home and can be relied upon to perform the various duties entrusted to them.

THE REPORT OF J. M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular, the pupils are all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is the same as prescribed by the department and is the one followed.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at this school. We do some gardening. Last year, on account of the season being favourable, we had a fair supply of vegetables of all kinds.

Industries Taught.—The boys do the stable work and some other outside works, and besides do their own housework. The girls do the same, and are also taught to cook, mend and sew their own clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are taught Catholic catechism and Bible history. They also attend very regularly all church services.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died last September from an affection of the lungs, and one pupil whose sight is affected more or less, is at home; the rest of the pupils are enjoying good health. The sanitary regulations of the department are followed closely.

Ex-pupils.—Some of the ex-pupils threshed their first crop last fall, and undoubtedly have been very much encouraged by the results they obtained.

THE REPORT OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON J. W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, CALGARY P.O., ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 pupils and a staff of 3.

Attendance.—This has been very good during the past year. There have not been any absences. One pupil was discharged, being of age last autumn, one died and one was admitted. The number at present in the institution is 18.

Class-room work.—The pupils are making very fair progress. The present teacher holds a second-class professional certificate. The standing of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	4
" III.	6
" IV.	2
Total.	18

Farm and Garden.—No farming operations are carried on at this school as yet. A large garden produced last summer a plentiful supply of vegetables, but owing to the sudden fall in temperature before the potatoes were taken from the pits about a hundred bushels were frozen, which proved a great loss. The boys kept the garden well weeded during the season.

Industries Taught.—The girls are thoroughly trained in every branch of housework. The head girl last summer took full charge of the kitchen for three weeks during the housekeeper's absence on holiday. All the scrubbing, washing, ironing, mending, bread-making, sewing and a certain amount of dressmaking is done by the girls. The few boys of any size find all the work they can do in milking cows, tending horses, weeding the garden, keeping the fences in repair and cutting up all the wood required for fuel.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily prayers and Bible reading in the institution, and attendance at the morning and evening services in church on Sundays is compulsory. Every opportunity is taken by the staff of inculcating moral and religious truth. The girls are all members of the W.A. in connection with the Anglican church, and are taught to work and pray for others than themselves. Truthfulness, honesty and consideration for others are instilled into all the pupils as occasion offers.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness of a serious nature during the year, except in the one case referred to above. Every effort is made to keep the buildings clean and in a sanitary condition. Lime is freely used.

Recreation.—Football is the chief source of recreation for the boys. They are encouraged to be out of doors as much as possible, and in the warm weather are permitted a daily bath in the creek. The girls go for walks almost daily. They have small plots of garden in their grounds in the summer.

Ex-pupils.—All our ex-pupils are at the present time located on the reserve. Some of them are in the employ of the farmers in the vicinity, whilst others are working for themselves. The girls are all married, with one exception, and she prefers to be at home with her mother, going out occasionally to do washing and other housework for the white people in the vicinity. The majority of our ex-pupils keep up their connection with the school and church.

General Remarks.—Mr. and Mrs. Grevett continue on the staff as housemaster and housekeeper respectively. Miss Lear who resigned last fall has been succeeded by Mrs. Dean, who has so far given every satisfaction as girls' matron. Miss Tims, who holds a second-class professional certificate for Alberta, has been added to the staff as teacher.

A great many persons from Calgary, as well as tourists, visit the school during the summer months, and all express themselves as pleased with the general tone of the institution and remark upon the brightness of the pupils and the cleanliness of the building.

THE REPORT OF REV. C. JOUSSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. BERNARD'S MISSION, GROUARD P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 pupils and the staff necessary to carry on the work. Our children's dormitories are now provided with iron bedsteads; they have outer doors leading to balconies, also reached by outside stairs for fire-escape and free ventilation.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are faithfully observed. The programme of studies is followed with application and success.

Farm and Garden Work.—Both boys and girls are glad in early spring to help in preparing the land for the planting of potatoes, carrots, onions, and flowers. Later on, they help in weeding the gardens.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting and general house-work. The boys assist in the work around the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils. Half an hour each day is devoted to religious training and they attend regularly all church services.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the pupils' health was particularly good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from a well and a small river near by.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-extinguishers, six axes, buckets and ladders are always ready in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating apparatus consists of a hot air furnace for the main building and stoves for the other departments.

Recreation.—Football and bows and arrows, are the favourite games of the children during the summer months. Coasting, and games in the halls, are the principal recreations during the winter.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. LETRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and 7 Sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—There are over 80 acres of land under cultivation at present. Most of our children are too small to be of much use on a farm, but they help in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect sanitary conditions, however the health of our pupils has not been very good this winter. A number have been seriously ill with pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. Thanks to the zeal and good services of Dr. H. Y. Baldwin, they all enjoy very good health at present.

Water Supply.—The river which flows near the mission furnishes an abundant supply of water for the laundry and other domestic uses. There is also a well inside the house, adjoining the kitchen, which is amply sufficient for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire. There are exits from every part of the building, and besides, there is an outer door, balcony and stairway connected with each dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is comfortably heated by two hot air furnaces. The fuel used is wood. The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken almost every day.

THE REPORT OF REV. CHARLES WEAVER, MISSIONARY IN CHARGE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, WABASCA, P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

General Remarks.—I write this report at rather a disadvantage, as for several years I have not had the immediate supervision of the school, my duties being ministerial.

Mr. Broadstock, the late teacher, left last June. His place was filled by Mr. Harris, a candidate for holy orders. Fearing a delay in his ordination, owing to the sudden death of our Bishop, he left for Calgary diocese, so I am taking the school to fill the gap.

Accommodation.—At the present time there are twenty-four children and a lady worker accommodated, but there is no room for more. We have also accommodation in the mission house for one more member of the staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fairly good. There was a long delay in some cases in the parents returning their children to school after the holidays. They wished to keep them at home to help in the autumn fishing, also in getting in their little garden.

Class-room Work.—The children are as well advanced in the simple subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic as can be expected from their age. The Cree language is their mother tongue. They are all mastering English, so as to speak it intelligently. Some surveyors were surprised to hear the children speak such good English.

Farm and Garden.—This is a wooded country, and all the land needs clearing. We are at present not able to do much farming, but the boys are learning to care for the stock and to drive horses.

Industries Taught.—We have a good garden which supplies the school with potatoes and vegetables and serves as an illustration to both the children and their parents of the value of cultivating the land. The boys generally help in planting potatoes and similar work.

The girls are taught household work, knitting and sewing. The two elder girls are good plain cooks and bread-makers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is what the missionaries naturally regard as the most important. By precept and example, as occasion offers, the pupils are taught morality, cleanliness and patriotism. Our text-book of religion is the Bible. The children of the more advanced classes are taught texts and the meaning of Bible terms, such as 'faith.' The younger ones are taught in the vernacular the Creed, Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. In the evening the New Testament is read in Cree and explained and questions asked the elder children following the reading in their Cree New Testaments.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good, and with the exception of colds and influenza, there has been no serious illness. One little boy seems subject to sore eyes. Skin diseases seem to be prevalent.

The sanitation is fairly good. Of course in a new place like this there is no artificial system of drainage, but the natural fall is good. We have a deep well and water for washing purposes is always drawn from the lake some distance away. The buildings are not ceiled under the roof, so there is always ventilation in the dormitories.

Recreation.—The children are encouraged to play outside as much as possible. Last summer there was football and cricket. The children are often taken out by the teachers or matron canoeing and bathing. In the winter many of the children skate if there is any bare ice. Some years ago skates were provided for the whole school. During the long winter evenings, they are taught many games. Some of them enjoy reading such books as 'The Wide Wide World' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

Ex-pupils.—When the boys or girls leave school there is nothing for them but to go back to lives like their parents. The old people almost all make their living hunting and trapping, but while the young people make their living in the same way, there is a decided improvement in their surroundings, many of the girls taking a pride in keeping their houses clean. The men, too, are improved, they are making gardens and trying to get a little stock. Some of them have learned to drive horses. They seem to value education more for their children than their parents did.

The example of our ex-pupils is in some cases educating their relatives in cleanliness. On one of my itinerating trips to Loon lake, north of here, I noticed three little girls come to the service very clean and tidy and they all had on aprons very neatly made with shoulder straps. I inquired who had made them, they said their mother had. She had taken the pattern from one worn by a cousin of theirs who had been to our school.

The hope of this work among the children is in the future. The next generation will show the results of the education given to their parents. Gradually the conditions of life here are changing. The young people are already realizing that they must depend now mostly on the white man's way of getting a living, instead of by moose hunting and trapping.

THE REPORT OF SISTER CATHERINE AURELIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LAKE WABASCA, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 50 pupils and 7 Sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: Christian doctrine, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, history of Canada, and vocal music. Oral examinations are held monthly by the reverend Fathers. Good progress was made in the class-room during the past year and the children have improved greatly in speaking English.

Industries Taught.—The care of cattle, milking, gardening and the preparation of fuel keep the boys quite busy. The girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing, knitting, mending and house-keeping in general.

Moral and Religious Training.—A half hour is devoted daily to the religious instruction of the pupils by the missionaries, besides the explanations so often provided on this important subject by the teacher. The general behaviour is good.

Health and Sanitation.—The school is well ventilated and fresh air is never lacking. All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

Recreation.—The children have plenty of out-door exercise; recreation is taken in the open air every day, weather permitting. It consists in football, foot-racing, swinging and sliding in winter months. Picnics, taken during summer, are most liked by the pupils.

Ex-pupils.—The few boys and girls that have already been discharged from the school are living with their parents and they behave well.

THE REPORT OF C. D. WHITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITEFISH LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Much care has been taken in the laying out of the ground floor of the main building, to bring every foot into use, as it has to serve the purposes of a dining-room, a school-room, which is also used as boys' play-room, also a small room for the staff. There is accommodation for 24 pupils and 3 of a staff.

Attendance.—There were 16 children in the Home part of the December quarter, but the class-room average was only 13, measles was the cause of this; the attendance for the March quarter was over 17; during the year we had 37 pupils on the roll.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: Religious instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, recitation, ethics, geography, English, general knowledge, singing and physical exercise.

Farm and Garden.—There is a good sized garden of about 1½ acres, producing vegetables for the home consumption. Onions, carrots, peas and potatoes, do very well in this soil, which is manured every spring.

Industries taught.—Gardening, and the general work required in connection with a home of this kind, comprise the industries taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and attention is given to the instruction of the children, and to endeavour to have them understand what is their duty to God and man. The larger boys copy out moral and religious truths, which are put up in the school-room for all to see and read. The religious training is that of the church missionary society.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of la grippe broke out in the Home and settlement about the beginning of the fiscal year. This produced tubercular trouble. One of the boys was taken by his parents, and after the close of the school term he succumbed to this disease at his own home. Every precaution is taken as regards the sanitary condition of the school. The epidemic of measles that swept this province reached our home at the beginning of December. One room was isolated and as soon as any child showed sings of this disease, it was immediately removed to the sick quarter. The assistant matron was in charge of the patients, and slept in the room. Disinfectants were freely used. The medical inspector sent by the Alberta government at this time visited us and stated that we were taking every necessary precaution. All our pupils but three took this disease, but got over it well. Soon after la grippe visited the whole settlement, and also the children in our home, but they were not long in recovering. This la grippe produced stomach tuberculosis among some of the young children not in the home, and proved fatal in two cases. There is no doubt but that care and good food has enabled our children to battle against these sicknesses; they all look better, some much better than when they first came in.

The inside and outside of the home was whitewashed with lime, disinfectants were used, and in the spring all refuse and rubbish was raked up and burnt. This has been an exceptional winter for sickness throughout the province. As a rule, the health of the pupils is good.

Recreation.—Time is given for recreation at mid-day and after school. The boys enjoy football, also tobogganing in winter. In summer they are fond of bows and arrows, and swinging. The girls enjoy tobogganing, skipping and swinging.

Ex-pupils.—All the boys and girls of this class live in the settlement. The ex-pupils like visiting the mission and home, especially during the children's play hours. They have become more regular church attendants. Not much can be said under this head as this institution has not long been established.

Fish.—The supply last fall for winter purposes was limited, but the quality of the whitefish was good. They are caught late in the fall and frozen, and generally keep good till the spring.

General Remarks.—All the buildings are enclosed within a rail fence, five rails high. This fence encloses about eighteen acres, nearly all cleared.

REPORT OF THE REV. SISTER McQUILLAN, PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT RESOLUTION BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT RESOLUTION, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Attendance.—Twenty-seven Indian children attended class regularly during the year; 16 boys and 11 girls. They are all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely adhered to. The pupils do all they can to improve in their studies, and I am glad to say that a true emulation exists among them, and the progress of a great number is very satisfactory. They are also becoming much more familiar with the English language. Lessons in calisthenics, military drill, dumb-bell exercises and singing are daily given to the children. Hygiene is one of our principal studies this year.

Industrial work.—Our children have special hours during the day for manual work. The girls are kept busy sewing, knitting and mending. The eldest girls run the sewing machine. They also do all their own cooking and attend to their dining-hall, and under careful supervision have made rapid progress. The boys help with the washing, saw, split and cord the wood. They also help in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been uniformly good, and their prompt submission to the rules of the school is most remarkable. Half an hour is devoted each day to religious knowledge in their own language. The discipline is enforced almost exclusively by means of religious exhortations, prizes and distinctions of honour.

Health and Sanitation.—I am pleased to report that another year has passed without one case of sickness. The sanitary conditions are good on account of the situation of the school. All our windows can be lifted from the bottom and pulled down from the top, thus admitting free and ample circulation of air.

Water Supply.—We have a well in the basement which affords an ample supply of good, wholesome water.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire extinguishers, buckets and ladders are stationed at convenient places in case of fire. Wide and convenient stairs on each side of the doors of communication well disposed, would permit the children to escape in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—This is accomplished by means of two hot air furnaces and one stove for kitchen use; the lighting is done by coal oil lamps and wax candles.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, also different games during the evening in the school-room; football is a favourite pastime, and many other games are played during the summer. A splendid picnic was given this year which all enjoyed immensely. We went about 30 miles up the Slave river in the mission steamer and camped there for several days. The children enjoyed themselves boating, berrying and swimming. Some days previously one of our employees placed two bear traps, and during our stay captured two bears. One of them was still alive when we visited the trap, but was wild with fury. A shot was fired and the poor animal fell to the ground. The present healthy condition of the children is not a little due to these outdoor exercises.

Stock.—This consists of five milch cows, two oxen, one bull, two yearlings, and two young calves.

General Remarks.—I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the ample supply of class-room material, also 25 iron bedsteads, given by the department during the last year.

We have met with a severe loss in the death of Dr. Rymer. The sterling virtues of integrity and industry which distinguished him, secured the allegiance of men of all creeds.

Dr. Bell, M.D., of Ottawa, favoured us with two very pleasant visits during his stay here last summer, also Inspector Conroy, Dr. McDonald, and Sergeant Field, who are always welcome visitors at our school.

THE REPORT OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON J. R LUCAS, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PETER'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school and staff-house have accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 5 persons.

Attendance.—The pupils of our institution being boarders, the attendance is most regular.

Class-room Work.—Steady progress has been made by the majority of the pupils. The subjects taught include reading, writing, arithmetic, history, composition, hygiene, geography, vocal music, and holy scripture in the English, Slavi, and Tukudh languages.

Farm and Garden.—All our available ground is planted with potatoes. Last year we obtained 600 bushels. All varieties of vegetables are grown in our gardens and thrive well. Flowers are sown by staff and children. This work is done by the boys of the school under our supervision. Our hay supply is derived from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs nearby. The prevalence of the horsetail or equisetum makes it increasingly difficult to obtain good hay in sufficient quantities.

We have three milch cows, one bull, and one calf. The bull and cow haul the firewood. Other hauling is done by the dogs during the winter.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught fishing, ploughing, dog-driving, milking, the use of tools and building. The girls learn the various branches of housework, cooking, sewing, washing, and moccasin making.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is most carefully attended to, the children being taught thoroughly their duty to God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent during the greater part of the year. One death has recently occurred from meningitis. All possible precautions are taken to preserve the healthfulness of the school. The rooms are well ventilated. There are no cesspools near the house; all rubbish is removed and burnt to avoid infection. Water is supplied from the river flowing past the school.

Recreation.—The girls and boys have separate playgrounds which are made use of to their fullest extent for outdoor games. Long walks are also taken in winter and summer.

Ex-pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils have returned to their parents or guardians and live in the woods hunting. Some are married to men holding good positions.

Two are clerks in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Others work regularly on the river steamers.

THE REPORT OF SISTER ST. ELZEAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE PROVIDENCE MISSION (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT PROVIDENCE N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The present buildings provide accommodation for seventy pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—All the scholars are boarders and consequently attend school regularly.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, history, grammar, composition, and hygiene. Besides this, two hours are given to vocal music lessons per week. In general, the pupils give satisfaction.

Farm and Garden.—We have no real organized farm in connection with the school; still we generally keep 25 to 30 head of cattle, for the wintering of which the Oblate Brothers have to provide hay from very different and distant places. During summer, the milch cows furnish the daily supply of milk and butter for about fifteen persons. The oxen are used for hauling, ploughing, sowing and harvesting. The crop was not good this year, on account of the dryness of the weather.

Industries Taught.—The girls learn the various branches of housework and how to make and repair their own clothes, including moccasins for all the school children. The boys provide water for the whole establishment by means of a capstan; they also saw and chop the wood for fuel. Both boys and girls are trained to work on the farm and garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given the pupils half an hour each day, and I am glad to say the consequences are gratifying.

Health and Sanitation.—The general state of health has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

Recreation.—Both winter and summer the children take a long walk each day. Besides, they are encouraged to take part in the different outdoor games becoming to their sex.

Financial Statement.—All our goods are bought in Montreal and paid for by the Bishop of the diocese. All freight charges and mission helpers are also paid by His Lordship.

THE REPORT OF REV. D. CLAESSEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The institution can accommodate from 75 to 80 pupils.

Attendance.—During the year 77 pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 66; 9 pupils were formally discharged, and 6 admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours were from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., and from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Monthly examinations are held by the principal. The pupils made fair progress and were graded as follows at the end of the year:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
" II.	13
" III.	13
" IV.	16
" V.	11
" VI.	6
Total	67

Farm and Garden.—Instruction in farming and gardening is imparted to all the boys. The seniors in turn do the heavier work.

Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Six boys received instruction in the trade for which they seem to have a special liking.

Shoemaking.—Two boys did nearly all the mending.

Painting.—Three boys were employed at this work, mostly on the inside.

Baking.—Two of the seniors were trained for baking, one of whom has now found employment in the city.

Dairying.—The senior boys do the milking. Two operate the cream separator and make the butter.

Laundrying.—Boys and girls are detailed for this work every Monday under the supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls do all kinds of general housework. They show great skill in hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crochet and fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given every day for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common daily. It is wonderful how easily the children adopt and put into practice the higher and uplifting ideals of religion, to which we mainly ascribe the success of our work.

Health and Sanitation.—A great improvement is noticeable in the health of the children within the past two years. The principles of hygiene in the matter of nutrition, clothing, exercise and ventilation have been closely adhered to.

Water Supply.—Our water system, with hydraulic ram renewed a year ago, works splendidly.

Fire Protection.—The danger of accidents has been reduced to a minimum by providing for a rapid escape in case of fire. For fire-fighting, ladders, buckets, fire-axes, &c., are kept in the most convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with heaters and box stoves and is unsatisfactory, though very expensive on account of too many scattered buildings.

All the rooms are lighted with acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Basketball in winter-time and football or baseball are much enjoyed by the boys; while the girls are fond of skipping, walking, and ball-playing. All get plenty of boating and swimming when the weather is suitable. We have occasional concerts with brass band selections, recitations, songs and drills. The music and drills have elicited the highest praise from our visitors.

General Remarks.—I wish to thank the officers of the department for their courtesy.

THE REPORT OF R. H. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SARDIS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 90 pupils, and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance.—One hundred and one pupils have been in attendance during the year. Of these 86 are now in school, 9 were discharged, and 6 are away on holidays.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the schoolroom are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school room one half of each day. One girl who was in the school six years passed the entrance examination last year. She entered the school at 10 years of age and passed at 16 years of age. She went to school one half of each day, making three years of actual attendance to finish the public school course. This is an exceptionally good record. She came from Queen Charlotte Islands. Our teachers are doing faithful work. At the close of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	21
"	II.	15
"	III.	18
"	IV.	7
"	V.	16
"	VI.	9
	Total.	86

The older girls receive instruction in music. They play for all our religious services. Both boys and girls are fond of singing, and get plenty of practice. Books and magazines are supplied and the pupils are encouraged to read. The older boys keep in touch with the world through the daily papers. The pupils are receiving a good all-round practical education.

Farm and Garden.—The crops of last year were good. The following were produced: 12 tons of oats, 55 tons of turnips, 10 tons of field carrots, 35 tons of potatoes, 2 tons of wheat, 5 tons of mangolds, 80 tons of hay. In the garden there were large quantities of parsnips, cabbage, celery, carrots, rhubarb, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, radish, onions, beets and berries. Our apple crop was very small. The live stock consists of 14 cows, 1 bull, 4 hogs, 6 horses, and 60 hens.

Industries taught.—The boys learn all branches of farming, including milking and the feeding of stock. They become efficient as teamsters. It takes over 300 cords of wood for our furnaces, and the kitchen range. This is hauled home by the boys. The boys also do all our repairs in and around the buildings. Four of them, each year, learn to bake bread. Then the garden gives employment during the summer months to a number of boys. The girls are taught washing, cooking, baking, sewing, and all kinds of housework. The pupils who take a full course in our school are in a splendid position to earn for themselves a good living, as well as to live a good life. To take the raw material that we get and turn out a fairly good product calls for splendid teachers.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part of the education of the pupils is not neglected. They get a fairly good knowledge of the Scriptures in Sunday school, which meets at 9.30 a.m. each Sabbath. A Junior Epworth League is carried on. The pupils take an active part in the services. Nearly all the pupils are disciples of Jesus.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good. There has been very little sickness. One girl showed signs of weakness. She was sent home, and seems to be developing tuberculosis. This is the only case among the 40 girls in the school during the year. Two boys have swollen glands. They will be sent home in a few days. This is the extent of our sickness during the year among the 101 pupils enrolled. In this I am not taking into aciount slight indisposition from colds. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. Crude carbolic is used at least once a week for disinfecting the drains.

Recreation.—The pupils have regular play hours each day. The boys play football. They are in the Chilliwack league, and are very much interested in all sport. The girls also play a great deal in the open air.

General Remarks.—Good faithful work has been done by the staff. Both the officials of the Church and of the Indian Department have been responsive to the needs of the work. Good reports reach us concerning many of the ex-pupils. Their conduct compares very favourably with men and women of the same class among the white race. Gradually the Indian is being raised to a higher plane of civilization. Education is the lever that is doing this work. Every effort should be made to increase the efficiency of all the schools among the Indian people.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the past year, only 64 pupils have been in attendance; 33 boys and 31 girls. Owing to present lack of accommodation for more pupils, some applicants had to be turned away. After the summer holidays 22 pupils were discharged and 18 admitted with the consent of the department.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for all the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock, every week day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon from 4.45 to 6.15. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies prescribed by the department was followed as nearly as possible. Special attention was given to the subject of hygiene; the deep breathing movements and calisthenic exercises are regularly practised by the boys. The girls advance rather slowly, but the boys are making rapid progress.

At the end of the fiscal year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	28
"	II	12
"	III	6
"	IV	10
"	V	4
"	VI	4
	Total	64

Farm and Garden.—In farming operations this institution is handicapped by lack of cultivable ground and still more by lack of water for irrigation. All that can be done by means of gasoline engines and windmill, is to raise alfalfa for fodder, roots and vegetables. The hay crop was good, but scarcely sufficient, as we had to feed the animals from the beginning of November, owing to a heavy fall of snow. The garden produced 20 tons of potatoes, 900 lbs. beans, 486 lbs. peas, besides carrots, mangolds, onions, parsnips and rhubarb. Currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes gave a good crop as usual, but the produce of the orchard was very poor. All the boys are employed at farm and garden work. They milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours which are from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. The live stock consists of four horses, one bull, four cows, one heifer, two yearling heifers and fifty-three fowls. This winter many loads of manure were hauled from town and the Indian reserve to enrich the garden.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Twelve boys have received more or less instruction in the practical rudiments of carpentry. They have made the repairs

needed about the buildings, built a toilet room, made sashes for the laundry and painted some of the buildings with cheap powder paint.

Shoe-repairing.—Five boys were employed in repairing the shoes of the pupils and occasionally of Indians, as well as harness and saddle used on the farm.

Baking.—The boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the girls did the rest. They have always succeeded in turning out first-class bread.

Girls' Work.—The girls did the cooking and washing, and were taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they gave in the general baking, they were made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They were taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They made all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Religious instruction is given by the principal almost daily for half an hour, and constant supervision is exercised over the pupils in order that they may acquire more easily the habit of fulfilling all the duties they owe to God, to their neighbour and to themselves. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday the pupils assemble three times in the chapel and half an hour is devoted to the study of the gospel.

Health and Sanitation.—In general, the health of the boys has been good; there were only a few cases of skin disease amongst them. But the health of the girls gave us more concern. In September last one of the older girls, while busy in scrubbing a worn-out floor, got a splinter very deep in her finger; symptoms of blood poisoning appeared and it was necessary to send the girl to the hospital where an operation removed all danger. In the beginning of December measles broke out amongst the girls. The medical officer was called at once and the necessary precautions were taken. One of the two girls' dormitories was converted into an isolation hospital, and the girls were crowded into the other. Only nine cases developed, and after a few days, the disease disappeared. Under direction of the medical officer, everything connected with the epidemic was disinfected. In February, a little girl had to be sent to hospital to be treated for glandular swelling; she returned after eleven days. She has very much improved, but she is still under treatment by the doctor. Another little girl was operated to remove some glands which impaired her hearing. It may be remarked that it is the first time since the opening of this school, nineteen years ago, that it has been necessary to send pupils to the hospital. The sanitary conditions are at present unsatisfactory, owing principally to the fact that the wooden sewer got choked last winter by the ground falling through the rotten planks. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed around the buildings; chloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of fresh air.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed ample time for recreation during the week-days, and on Sundays and holidays, they usually take a long walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex, such as baseball, jumping, running, coasting, skating, and swimming. They are all fond of outside exercises which the dry climate of Kamloops affords them the whole year.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils, as a rule, continue to do well. Some reside on their reserves and cultivate their little farms, though occasionally they work out for wages. Others are employed more or less steadily on railroads, steamboats, saw-mills and logging camps, and farms, where they give general satisfaction. Most of the female ex-pupils remain at home with their parents till they get married; a few are employed as housekeepers by their white neighbours and their services are very much sought after. It is gratifying to report that quite a number of marriages have taken place between ex-pupils. It is real pleasure to see them occasionally visit the school with their young children, all looking so clean and so tidy. Many ex-pupils are regular subscribers to magazines and newspapers, and keep up friendly relations with

the school by visits and correspondence. They express their gratitude for the education they have received, and when writing to their relatives at school they give them good advice about the diligent use of their opportunities.

THE REPORT OF REV. FELIX BECK, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST. EUGENE, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The beautiful, new building will provide accommodation for 80 children and a staff of 12 members.

The parents are so anxious to have their children attend school, that several on applying had to be refused owing to the want of room in the old buildings.

Attendance.—Although the grant allowed is for only 60 children, there was an average attendance of 70.

With permission of the department, ten of the pupils were discharged and ten others admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are from 8.30 to 11.15 a.m., with a half an hour of study in the evening and another half hour in the morning before school.

The school hours for the girls are from 1 to 4 p.m., with an hour's study in the evening.

The programme of studies authorized by the department has been closely followed.

The subjects taught were reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history, arithmetic, geography, hygiene, catechism, bible-history, and exercises in calisthenics.

The children are attentive, apply themselves and they have made satisfactory progress.

Lessons were given in music, both vocal and instrumental. The boys' brass band and the girls' string band are both under the training of R. W. Russell of Cranbrook. They each receive a two hour's lesson every week, and the selections rendered on several different occasions speak to their credit.

The children are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	15
" II	11
" III	13
" IV	17
" V	4
Total	60

Farm and Garden.—There are 30 acres in connection with this institution, besides which 100 acres belonging to the Sisters of Charity are cultivated, in order to give the boys a thorough training in farming. The first piece is partly laid out in an orchard which was so laden with fruit last year that many of the branches had to be propped up to prevent them breaking.

There is also a garden which produced an abundant supply of vegetables for kitchen use and for stock.

Industries Taught.—Under the supervision of the foreman, the boys received instruction in farming, gardening, carpentering, caring for the cattle, in fact everything requisite to keep a farm in good order and in good condition.

They are trained in the art of seeding, cultivating and harvesting by the use of the different kinds of agricultural implements.

They learn to put in practice lessons taught them in carpentry, by keeping the fences, walks, and out-buildings in repair.

Some have learned shoe-making and mend all the children's shoes and also the harness used on the farm.

The girls are trained in all kinds of work that appertains to good house-keeping, such as laundrying, house-cleaning, cooking, baking, dairying, and sewing. They make and mend all their clothes. Some are quite proficient in dressmaking. The children take a great interest in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day the children assist at Holy Mass and say their morning prayer in common. On Sundays and holy days they attend the public services in the church.

Principles which lead them to love and respect God and those in authority are impressed upon them daily, and on Thursdays they are particularly instructed by the principal himself.

The children are constantly supervised by one or other of the members of the staff and they observe the rules well.

Health and Sanitation.—The children's health has been good; the only exception having been a few cases of chicken-pox, which were very light.

They enjoy plenty of open air exercise and have sufficient, well-cooked, substantial food.

The ventilation is fairly good and the premises well kept.

The refuse water is carried off by means of the sewerage system and disinfectants are used wherever necessary.

Recreation.—All games suitable to the age and sex of the children are enjoyed by them, these varying with the seasons of the year. The boys take great pleasure in skating, coasting, hockey, horseback riding, baseball, football, marble-playing and hunting and fishing. The latter they find very plentiful in St. Mary's river, and game is also plentiful in the vicinity.

The girls amuse themselves by skating, coasting, skipping, swinging, playing tag and such games. They while away the winter evenings by round games, story-books, music and singing.

Ex-pupils.—Nearly all the ex-pupils are living on the reserve. Some of them are married and keep themselves and their homes in good order, everything neat and clean. Those who are not married are living at home with their parents. Among the former, those who have children old enough to attend school show their appreciation of education by placing their children in school as soon as they have reached the proper age.

General Remarks.—I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to the officers of the department, for having done so much towards obtaining for us the erection of the new building which is so badly needed. Many more children can be taken and conveniently cared for; the results from whom are very promising, as the second generation who are much brighter than the first, are beginning to come to school. I also tender my sincere thanks to Inspector Green and Agent Galbraith, who have both taken such a deep interest in the welfare of our institution and rendered valuable assistance by their kind encouragement during their regular visits.

THE REPORT OF REV. LEONARD DAWSON, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE LYTTON (ST. GEORGE'S) CHURCH OF ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIAN BOYS AT LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 boys, but if all the available boys of the district were compelled to attend school, there would be need for larger accommodation. This would immediately be met by enlargement or alteration of the school buildings.

Attendance.—When I took charge in June, 1911, the school had dwindled down to 5 pupils, but at the present time there are 22 boys on the books, of whom one is in the Indian hospital at Lytton. In spite of every care there for the last 9 months, he is dying of tuberculosis.

The school hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and 5 to 5.45 p.m. on three days in the week. On two days, Tuesday and Thursday, the boys are divided into two sections, one section being taught in the morning from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and the other from 1.30 to 4.15 p.m.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is under the immediate care of our trained and certificated schoolmaster, Mr. Blackmore. The boys have made good progress.

Nominally, we have four standards, I. to IV., but with necessary subdivisions to meet extent of boys' knowledge or want of it, it really involves eight standards, or classes; which it is very difficult for one teacher to manage. We use the aid of some of the elder boys for a small part of the time, as monitors or pupil teachers, which helps them also in their own education. The majority of the boys are slow at book-learning.

Recreation.—Under the guidance of Mr. Blackmore, the schoolmaster, at a certain stated hour daily, the boys play cricket, football, hockey or baseball, and many have learned to swim. They are now playing games with greater zest and pluck.

Ex-pupils.—No boys have left during the last year, but speaking generally, the ex-pupils are not as satisfactory as one would wish. This is largely due to want of suitable work on leaving the school—so few of their parents have farms, owing to the scarcity of suitable land and water for irrigation—so there is no opening for them there.

The result is they often go and work in Canadian Pacific railway section gangs, which is sure to deteriorate them and in my judgment the Indian agent should have power to control the work and life of these boys and by aid of farm instructors and provision of suitable and irrigated land encourage them to farm land of their own, for which life they have been trained here.

We are trying to make this institution and farm a centre for instructing and encouraging the young men, who are no longer scholars, and already we have some response to our efforts on their behalf.

Some of them I have gladly employed as extra day labourers.

We shall have an annual re-union for them at the school.

Farm and Garden.—Attached to the school is an extensive farm and garden, of which some 100 acres are under cultivation.

The boys are directed in such work as they are physically capable of by an excellent staff consisting of farm instructor, who is also blacksmith and butcher, a carpenter, market gardener, and farm labourer, who is especially good with horses and ploughing, also instructs the boys.

The boys, when old enough, assist in turn with the milking of 8 cows, and in butter-making, the latter is down under my daughter's care.

Poultry also are kept.

We supply the school with milk, butter, eggs and vegetables, and have a balance of each for sale at Lytton and elsewhere.

Indoor Work.—Our college-trained teacher also instructs the boys in drilling and breathing exercises.

The matron directs the boys in the repair of their clothes, darning of their socks, and keeping the school clean.

A laundry woman directs the boys in the washing of their own clothes, on one afternoon each week.

A shoemaker, an Indian, comes from time to time and teaches some of the boys boot-mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is especially under my care, though with the valued assistance of the members of the staff, we have morning and evening prayers daily in our beautiful chapel, built by the New England Company, and Sunday school on Sunday with usual services.

There are distinct signs of a higher moral tone gradually growing up.

We trust the boys and when any offence is committed we leave the boys to find out the culprit themselves and thus develop good public opinion.

Health and Sanitation.—The buildings are airy with good sanitary arrangements, but we try to develop greater strength and better health by careful and liberal diet.

These Indians need all the help to build them up, and we have seen distinct signs of improvement in physique and appearance in the course of a few months.

Drilling and breathing exercises are frequently held and help towards better health.

THE REPORT OF A. W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is an accommodation for 35 pupils and 3 officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 33.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been excellent. Good progress has been made in English, arithmetic, geography, reading and history.

The principal has taught all the year, ably assisted by George Luther, an ex-pupil of this institution.

The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	4
" II	5
" III	6
" IV	6
" V	8
" VI	4
Total	33

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden was tended by the matron, Miss Warrener and smaller boys. Most of the boys have a patch of their own; seeds are given them, and prizes are awarded for the best.

The boys took a keener interest in their plots than in previous years.

The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit. Cabbages have been cut the whole year.

The strawberries and squash were very fine and plentiful.

The potato crop in one field was fair, the rest poor owing to the exceptionally dry summer.

Nearly an acre of land has been cleared during the year.

Industries Taught.—All the smaller boys received definite and systematic teaching in the general housework of the institution. The older boys had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop, under Mr. Elie Hunt, and they have made very good progress.

The pupils have done all the washing, under the direction of Miss Warrener, who is indefatigable in this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious welfare of the pupils is strictly and conscientiously looked after. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. A Bible lesson is given daily to each class, and a prayer meeting held every Saturday.

The pupils attend Sunday services in church, morning and evening, and Bible classes are held in the institution every Sunday afternoon.

The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been excellent.

The sanitary arrangements are good. A new terra-cotta drain has been put in during the year to replace the wooden drain, and good sanitary drain traps put in. The department supplied the pipes. The work was done by the pupils under the trades instructor.

Cleanliness is enforced and disinfectants used freely. Ventilation is carefully attended to. The wall cards respecting house-flies sent by the department were hung up and the instructions carried out.

Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games, football, baseball, lawn-tennis, running and drill.

Indoor games, draughts, parlour croquet, chess, and educational games are played.

Ex-pupils.—Very friendly relations exist between the ex-pupils and the school, many of whom live in the vicinity. Considering the surroundings in which these are placed, they are fairly industrious, and well conducted on the whole. Some are working in camps, logging, others occasionally work in the saw-mill.

General Remarks.—It is with thankfulness that I send off this report of another year's work among Indian children.

The pupils have taken a keen interest in their studies, and have done their manual work in a satisfactory manner. The painting and repairs to the institution have made more work, but the boys have risen to the occasion and have done their work well and willingly, and have taken pride in their work for the school.

The Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, paid two visits to the institution during the year, and said 'he was much pleased with all he saw and inspected.'

Mr. Ditchburn, the inspector of Indian agencies, visited the school and spoke nicely to the boys, and gave them some good advice.

He praised the general bearing and healthy appearance of the boys.

THE REPORT OF REV. FROBEN EPPER, PRINCIPAL OF THE CLAYOQUOT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CLAYOQUOT, KAKAWIS, VIA VICTORIA, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—This school has comfortable accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was 34 boys and 28 girls; 15 were discharged and 12 were admitted. The present enrolment is 58 pupils; 32 boys and 26 girls.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils are in school from 8 to 9.45 a.m. The seniors have their classes from 10 a.m. to noon, while the juniors are at work. These are in school from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Examinations are held monthly. The progress of the pupils and their interest in school work have been very satisfactory.

Classification.—On March 31 of this year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" II.	4
" III.	16
" IV.	15
" V.	5
" VI.	6
Total.	58

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm land belonging to the institution. A garden of about two and a half acres has been under cultivation, and very satisfactory yields of potatoes, cabbage, onions, beans, peas, carrots, turnips and other vegetables have been obtained. An additional area of approximately three-quarters of an acre has been partly cleared and fenced in. It will require considerable additional labour to bring this under the hoe. The boys have helped in the garden work and in clearing the land.

Industries Taught.—It must be the object of every industrial school to cultivate in the pupils application to work, and the desire and knowledge to do their work well. This has ever been the aim of this school.

Carpentry.—Ten boys have received instruction in this trade. A substantial double-tracked tramway has been erected from the beach to the elevation on which the school stands. Firewood and heavy freight had heretofore to be hauled up by a hand-winch. The new track is designed to do this work by means of a water car. This work occupied practically the whole of last summer. It also necessitated the relaying of the track so as to bring the freight nearer to where it will be needed. Wire fences were put around the newly cleared land and a new freight boat built. Two new altars and a communion rail were made for the chapel and installed. Concrete walls were also built by these boys for a vegetable cellar and a fruit room and the doors and shelving put in. Shakes were split on rainy days for a new woodshed and the ordinary repair work and minor improvements attended to.

Painting.—The school buildings, the laundry, the carpenter's and shoemakers' shops, and the instructor's house received a new coat of paint. This kept the painters very busy during the entire dry season. The new freight-boat, the two altars and the communion rail, were also painted by them. Consequently, this was a very busy year for our masters of the brush, and they did their work creditably.

Shoemaking.—Three of the boys have done all the repair-work required for the institution.

Plumbing.—The necessary repairs of this nature were again done by three of the boys. Two new basins, with the necessary pipe connections for cold and warm water, were installed by them.

Dairying.—Four cows were milked during the year and butter was regularly made. The milking was done by boys, the making of the butter by girls.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The aim of the school has always been to fit the girls for their future state in life as house-wives and to train them in such work as will be useful to them when they have left school. Hence they receive a thorough instruction in cooking, baking and laundry work. They take care of the poultry and are taught every kind of needlework. All the girls' garments and most of the boys' clothing were done by them.

Moral and Religious Training.—It is of the greatest importance to train the heart as well as the mind. Religion furnishes the strongest motives for a moral life. Hence the children are thoroughly instructed in their religion and trained to live according to it. They receive daily instructions, attend divine services on Sundays, and receive the Sacraments at stated times.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory during the fiscal year. No case of sickness of a serious nature has occurred.

Recreation.—The sandbeach in front of the school offers excellent playgrounds. Baseball, football, racing, jumping, &c., occupy the boys during free times. The girls engage in various games suited to them. Checkers, chess, domino, and other indoor games are played in rainy weather.

Ex-pupils.—Most of these are a credit to the school. The men worked in sawmills, in whaling stations or canneries, or were engaged in fishing on the Fraser river. Some were sealing in Behring Sea. Most of the girls are married.

General Remarks.—Last September, Rev. Maurus Schnyder, O.S.B., was called away from the school, of which he had been the head from its very beginning. Like all pioneer work, his was an arduous one. Untiringly he worked for 11 years, put his whole heart and soul into his work, and from the humble beginning worked it up to the respected position it now holds among Indian industrial schools. He added two wings to the original school building, built a laundry with modern machinery, installed for the school buildings a system of hot water heating, brought an abundant supply of mountain water from a distance, and laid the present sewage system. The high esteem in which he was held by his superiors in the department is the best proof of the excellent work he did.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE P.O., WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There are now 66 children in attendance, of whom 40 are girls and 26 are boys.

Class-room Work.—There has not been, I am again very glad to say, any lessening in the splendid progress of last year in the two departments. The school hours for the boys are in the forenoon, from 8.15 to 10 every week day, and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15, except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are in the fore-

noon, from 10.30 to 12 every week day except Monday forenoon, and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	18
" II	0
" III	10
" IV	2
" V	24
" VI	12
Total	66

Farm and Garden.—All the field crops did fairly well. In the garden, also, we raised a good supply of all kinds of vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, pease, celery, leeks. Currants and raspberries did well as usual.

Industries Taught.—Farming being in this part of the country the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. All the work in our garden of about 6 acres, except ploughing, was done by the senior boys, and at times even the smaller boys were employed there. During the winter they saw and split the firewood, which is no small item.

Carpentry.—Of the three apprentices in carpentry the oldest was honourably discharged last August, having finished his term. The instructor left in the course of the year. But the two remaining apprentices did not cease to work in the carpentry shop. They laid, in a very creditable manner, new floors in several rooms, besides making a few changes in others and attending to all the wear and tear in, and around, the buildings.

Plumbing.—Occasionally some work has to be done in the many plumbing fixtures of the institution, when two of the most promising boys are called in to learn something of the trade.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent shoemaker, work in this shop is limited to half-soling and mending. This is done in a neat manner by some of the senior boys.

Dairying.—Twice each day, at noon and in the evening, four boys attend to the separator. They also do the churning, while the girls attend to the lighter work of butter-making.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in all branches of housekeeping, in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they make all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a Sister, they in turn attend to the laundrying, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical house-keeper. How well the Sisters succeed in this, is shown by the many inquiries from the white people for girls to help in the housework. The Indians are very anxious to send their girls to school, so that they may learn cooking, knitting and mending, as is shown by the great number of girls at school, 40 as against only 26 boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holydays the children do all the singing in the church, often in two or

three parts, sometimes even in four parts. Under this heading I am very pleased to repeat, to the children's credit, that our efforts meet with splendid success. Very, very seldom I am obliged to resort to punishment of any kind, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation.—In last year's report I remarked, under this heading, that for the first time since my arrival ten years ago, an epidemic of measles had visited the school, and through it, we had had the misfortune to lose several of our children. But I concluded that at the time of writing the report, the children were again enjoying their former excellent health. This, I am happy to state, was maintained throughout the year till about April 10, when one boy was declared to have scarlet fever. He was immediately isolated. The day following two more boys showed the same symptoms. They also were isolated and the school quarantined. The disease, however, was of such a light character, that after three or four days these boys were again all right, and no others showed any further symptoms. Among the girls, however, quite a large number were affected, without also, any serious effect.

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes from an artificial lake, into which runs part of the San José creek.

Early in winter the supply gave out, and after due investigation we concluded to buy new pipes, as the old ones had become deteriorated. This is becoming an expensive work, as we have already paid out over $2,000, but when finished we will have plenty of water for all purposes.

Fire Protection.—Under this heading I must mention the change that was made a few years ago in the heating system from numberless small box stoves to a couple of furnaces. Then we expect also to have a good water supply for this purpose. Fire-axes and fire-pails are always kept in convenient places so they are ready in case of emergency. Fire-drill also is practised regularly, especially during the winter months.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is now in both departments, by means of hot-air furnaces that are very satisfactory. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have one part of their playground fenced off, where each one has her little flower garden. They take great delight and even pride in its care, and so what might be only a pastime becomes at the same time a very practical means of education.

Ex-pupils.—Our ex-pupils are nearly all settled on the reserves. They continue, on the whole, to be a credit to the school. Quite a number of them are in epistolary correspondence with their former teachers, whom they like to meet whenever possible.

General Remarks.—In many regards this has been one of the best, if not the best year. The children become more and more attached to their school, and seem to even dread the time of their discharge. I seize this opportunity to tender by sincerest thanks to the members of my staff, to the devoted Sisters especially, whose untiring zeal and constant care have largely contributed to the success that has crowned the work of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL, SECHELT RESERVE, NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible and the progress is very satisfactory. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, spelling, catechism, Bible, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history of Canada, hygiene, letter-writing, vocal music and drawing.

The school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 12, with a recess at 10 o'clock, and from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

The present classification of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard	I.	2
"	II.	14
"	III.	8
"	IV.	7
"	V.	8
"	VI.	2
	Total.	41

Farm and garden.—The boys and the girls take an active part in the garden work under the supervision of the Sisters. Our fruit trees have been sprayed according to the instructions of Mr. Wilson, the inspector of Indian orchards. Our crop of vegetables and fruits was promising up to the month of July, when for the want of water everything withered. Half an acre has been cleared since last report; we have now about four acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The children have special hours every day for manual work. The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: baking, cooking, laundrying, mending, darning, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, lace-making, embroidery, etc. They are bright and generally take well to this kind of labour.

The boys are taught gardening, carpentering, shoe repairing, netting, wood carving, etc. They also do the milking, chop the fire wood and take care of their own rooms.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and particular attention is given to this important part of education and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils in the principles of faith and religion. I am pleased to say that they endeavour to put into practice what they are taught in the daily religious instructions.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one case of tuberculosis and one of rheumatism, all the children have been healthy during the past year. The premises are always kept clean, the drainage is good, all the rooms are well ventilated, disinfectants are used often and freely, baths are taken frequently, food is good and varied, breathing exercises and calisthenics are practised daily and every precaution is taken to keep the children in good health.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, and weather permitting, all the children have an hour's walk each day. The girls are fond of croquet, swinging, skipping, handball, etc.; while the favourite games of the boys are lacrosse and football. Berry-picking and swimming in summer afford great pleasure to all.

Ex-pupils.—Two girls were married last fall; three are still at home helping their mothers and working as dressmakers. The boys are logging with their fathers. All the ex-pupils pay us frequent visits and I take pleasure in stating that their behaviour in the world is a credit to the school.

On November 7, David, pupil No. 6, married Emily, pupil No. 011. They will soon have a cottage of their own, thanks to the generous gift of the department.

General Remarks.—The day of the Coronation gave great pleasure to the children; they made crowns with flowers picked in their own flower-beds and crowned the pictures of King George and Queen Mary. The performance ended by the singing of the national hymn 'God Save the King.'

I must not omit to say that amongst the many presents offered to Queen Mary by the Canadian Handicraft Guild, on the occasion of her coronation, was a lace insertion, crocheted by one of our girls, aged 13 years, and a miniature war canoe, carved by one of our boys.

Before closing this report, I beg to convey my best thanks to the department for having granted us class-room supplies and drugs. I wish also to add a word of appreciation for our inspectors and agent who have, on every occasion, shown us the kindest concern and interest.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY AMY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SQUAMISH, BURRARD INLET, NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Under the present arrangement there is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—Fifty pupils have been in attendance during the year, six have been discharged and six have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory work was done by the pupils in the class-rooms. The children are well advanced and seem to appreciate the advantages of instruction. The subjects taught are: reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history of Canada, hygiene, calisthenics, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, &c. The school hours are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m., besides one hour of study before bed-time. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I..	8	9	17
" II..	7	6	13
" III..	7	5	12
" V..	4	4	8
	26	24	50

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm connected with the school; about 4 acres of land is laid out as a vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. Owing to the great amount of rain which we had at the beginning of the summer our crop was not as good as the previous year. The plums and apples were a total failure.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, painting, glazing, shoe-repairing, &c. They have also sawn and split all the wood used during the winter and have in advance a supply to last during the summer months. The girls assist in the general housework and take their turns regularly in the kitchen. In needle-work they have made good and satisfactory progress. They do all the mending and darning, make their own dresses and underwear, and are also very clever at lace-making, embroidery and all kinds of fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give special care and particular attention. A short instruction is given daily on some religious subjects, and morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sundays and holy days the pupils attend the two services held in the mission church and help in the choir. The discipline is mild but firm, the pupils are under constant supervision and their conduct is watched most carefully. In a word, nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give them a sound religious training and to infuse into their mind a true sense of their Christian duties.

Punishments are of rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. There has been no serious cases of illness at the school; we have, however, to deplore the death of one girl who died at home during the summer holidays. The sanitary ar-

rangements are excellent. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bathrooms, wash-room and toilets to the sea. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation.—The boys enjoy football, baseball, lacrosse and hockey, and during summer boating, fishing and berry-picking are their favourite sports and pastimes. The girls are fond of reading, skipping, dressing dolls, playing school, &c. Once each week they are all taken for a long walk.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their homes, some have not done as well as one could wish. In many cases their surroundings are very much against them; however, the majority are doing well. The boys are logging, fishing, hunting; some are working in the Vancouver saw-mills and earning good wages. The girls help their mothers in weaving baskets and making rugs which they sell to the many tourists who visit Vancouver during the summer.

General Remarks.—At Christmas we had our usual entertainment and Christmas tree. The concert given was splendid in every respect and thoroughly deserved the praise it received from a very pleased and most appreciative audience.

I cannot close my report without mentioning my high appreciation of the hard work done during the past year by the different members of my staff, who have greatly helped me in the management of this institution. I also wish to tender my sincere thanks to our inspector, A. E. Green, and to Peter Byrne, our agent, for their unremitting attention and kindness in behalf of the school.

I am especially grateful to the department for the help afforded this year in the increase of the grant, it is an appreciated encouragement of our efforts for the welfare of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. J. COLLINS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, FRASER AGENCY, MISSION CITY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Ample accommodation can be provided for 90 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—There have been 70 children in attendance during the past year, and the classes were regular.

Class-room Work.—Amongst the subjects taught in our class-rooms are reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, hygiene, calisthenics, drawing, Christian doctrine and music. In the above branches good and steady progress has been made.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is connection with the school consists of about 300 acres, one-third of which is under cultivation and yields good crops of hay, grain and roots of all descriptions. The orchard, comprising an area of some four acres, furnishes an abundance of fruit which proves a great benefit to our institution.

Industries Taught.—There are four boys learning to paint, two employed as carpenters and several are learning to mend shoes. They take an interest in such occupations and are progressing. The senior boys receive a practical training in the cultivation of the soil, being employed on the farm in the seeding season, cultivating and harvest. They are instructed in the management of live stock and dairy work in general.

Orchard cleansing receives our special attention and lessons are given the older boys on the use of the saw and pruning knife, the utility and manner of applying the different sprays and everything connected with successful fruit growing. I have to acknowledge that we are ably assisted in this work by Mr. T. Wilson, Indian orchard inspector, who pays his seasonable visits and helps us to keep our fruit trees in proper condition.

The girls are trained in the different methods of cooking and preserving fruit and other things requisite for the accomplishment of the future housewife.

A practical knowledge of dressmaking, fancy and plain needlework, machine sewing and knitting is also imparted, in which many of the girls become skilful. At the Mission City exhibition, of last September, their work took 13 first and 4 second prizes. The boys had several premiums for fruit and vegetables, including second prize for 'General Farm Exhibit.'

Moral and Religious Training.—Strict attention is given to this most necessary branch of instruction, and great care is taken to have all the pupils present at the recitation of morning and evening prayers, catechetical instructions and other religious exercises.

Health and Sanitation.—Health in general has been excellent during the past year. We had no epidemics or sickness of a serious nature. The house and premises are kept clean and the lavatories and toilets in good working order; the drainage is also good.

Acting upon the advice of our worthy physician, discharges were obtained for a few pupils who were beginning to develop ailments of an hereditary nature and whose dismissal from the school was considered advisable.

Dr. Stuart, the attending physician (who is also health officer for the city), keeps a watchful eye over our institution and by his regular visits and personal examinations keeps sanitary conditions at an A. 1 standard.

Recreation.—Our children have nearly three hours daily for recreation. Baseball, football and lacrosse are amongst the leading outdoor sports, but in winter and wet weather, music and some of the more quiet games constitute the principal amusement.

Ex-pupils.—According to statements furnished by our missionary priests who visit the different Indian villages and through personal correspondence, I am pleased to state that the majority of our former pupils are doing well. Some of them remain at home and cultivate their farms, and some are engaged in local industries, but, as a rule, they work well and maintain respectability.

General Remarks.—It is noticeable that for the past few years our Indian children are becoming more attached to their books and studies, that the spirit of unrest so prevalent in the past is disappearing, and that ex-pupils are in earnest in sending their children to be educated, and when necessary urge them to remain until their course is complete. Amongst the noteworthy items during the past year our Xmas. concert and the celebration of the Rev. Sister Matron's birthday deserve special comment. On these occasions, the songs, recitations, dialogues, drills and clubswinging were very creditably rendered and received loud applause, whilst the selections by the boys' band were heartily encored by the appreciative audience.

In concluding this report I beg to tender once more my sincere thanks and that of our staff and pupils to the department's worthy officials who have taken such interest in our work during the past year, which has been one of decided success for our institution.

We are especially indebted to the kindness of Mr. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, for his presence at several successful examinations, to Mr. W. E. Ditchburn who paid us several visits, to Mr. P. Byrne, our local agent, and Mr. T. Wilson, Indian orchard inspector, for their friendly visits, and Dr. A. J. Stuart, who has been so prompt in attending our sick pupils. But it is to the immediate teachers and custodians of the children that we owe our special thanks. Theirs is a work which requires great patience and perseverance, combined with unbounded charity, and, we are pleased to say that as a result of their strenuous efforts our school maintains its proficiency.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOYS' HOME PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Twenty-two boys with four of a staff are all that can be accommodated comfortably, though the building was planned for 25 boys.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent during the year. There were 22 boys in residence, with 10 applicants for admission, for whom there was no accommodation. There are 23 boys on the register, but 1 is out on an extended holiday.

Class-room Work.—The boys attend the Indian day school, which is a bright and spacious building. This work is carried on by Mr. L. M. Richardson, B.A., and is very satisfactory. It will be observed that the majority of the boys are in the lower standards, this is accounted for largely by the fact that no matter at what age a boy may enter the school his education is invariably backward, and it is exceptional when a new boy is not placed in Standard I.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	5
" III.	4
" IV.	3
" V.	2
Total.	23

Farm and Garden.—This is not a farming country. Gardening is undertaken annually with excellent results when the season is favourable, that is, when the rainfall is not excessive. Small fruits are cultivated; currants, gooseberries and raspberries can be depended on. A variety of the hardier vegetables are produced.

Industries Taught.—This is a boarding school so no industrial teacher is kept. The industries of this country are fishing, logging, lumbering and mining. All but the last engage the attention of the boys of this school during the summer holidays, which they spend with their parents.

Fishing boats and launches are what especially interest the boys. They have made a number of models of sealing schooners, Columbia river fishing boats, yawls, dingies and dories.

The boys show aptitude for manual training, especially along this line. They do bits of carpentry and painting about the premises. The boys do general housework under the direction of the matron, and do it very satisfactorily.

Moral and Religious Training.—This important feature of school life has received special attention with very gratifying results, as evidenced in the general deportment of the boys. The moral tone of the school is excellent.

The staff and pupils attend the church services with commendable regularity. A system of Bible instruction is maintained with daily prayers throughout the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Considering the thin line which separates health and disease in Indian children, the year's record is satisfactory. While measles and whooping cough have been prevalent on the reserve, there has not been a case of either in the school. Last September there was more or less influenza.

One boy is receiving treatment for glands in the neck, another who apparently was a healthy child showed very slight symptoms of 'petit mal' and on the doctor's advice was given a holiday.

The premises have been kept clean inside and out; the drains are kept in good order.

A plentiful supply of water has been furnished by the new well and tank.

The building is kept fresh and sanitary by the use of plenty of kalsomine. Winter and summer it is possible to keep the dormitory window open. When any epidemic is prevalent in the village, the boys are not permitted to spend the Saturday afternoon with their friends as is the custom. As a precaution against infection or contagion this measure appears to be effective.

Recreation.—The boys have been allowed more time for recreation this past year than formerly. In favourable weather they practically live out of doors, enjoying the usual outdoor sports. This has a good effect on their appetites, dispositions and physiques. Plenty of indoor games are provided which they enjoy greatly, some are quite clever at checker playing.

Ex-pupils.—Many of the ex-pupils of the boarding school have finished their education at the Coqualeetza institute. A few are in Vancouver, but the greater number return to their native villages on the northwest coast.

A good many spend six months of the year on the river boats of the Skeena and Stikine rivers, where up to the present time there has been constant demand and good remuneration. However, this means of livelihood is being largely withdrawn this year, owing to the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway along the banks of the Skeena, up to the head of navigation.

A few engage in logging, some find work in saw-mills. Very few follow the old occupations of trapping, nearly all however find their way to one or other of the numerous canneries of the north for several weeks in the summer.

General Remarks.—This school has taken a pronounced forward move since last April. In mentioning this I would like to express my thanks to Miss Angus, Mrs. Winters, and Mr. L. M. Richardson, who have actively co-operated with me in my efforts to raise the standard of the school. The expenditure has necessarily increased, and there has been absolutely no waste. To bring about this pronounced change, it has taken improved equipment, a better supply of clothing and possibly more food. From careful study of conditions we find it costs nearly twice as much to feed a boy in the northwest coast as it does in a farming country. At one time fish was our cheapest food staple, but with the rapid growth of the fishing industry and increased facilities for exportation we are paying five times as much for fish as we did four years ago. Our local physician, Dr. Large, who has spent fourteen years amongst the Indians and who is thoroughly competent to speak with authority on health conditions, urges a very liberal supply of nutritious foods. The boys look back with pleasure on a few red letter days during the year, one is that of athletic sports which was a public affair. The school concert and Christmas tree were enjoyed greatly, as was also a party given them by the matron, and another given for them at the principal's residence. Inspector Rev. A. E. Green and Indian Agent Perry take commendable interest in the pupils' and ex-pupils' welfare.

THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 5 teachers.

Attendance.—The enrolment during the year was 45. The present attendance is 40. During the year 5 girls were discharged and 3 admitted to the school.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study are from 10.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a study hour from 7 to 8 p.m. three evenings each week for the older

girls. The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. A qualified teacher has charge of the class-room. Satisfactory progress was made in all the different branches of study. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Girls.
Standard I	3
" II	7
" III	3
" IV	12
" V	10
" VI	5
Total	40

Twelve girls are receiving instruction in music.

Farm and Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated. A few hens are kept.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in all branches of housework. They make all their own clothing. They are also taught crochet, embroidery, reed and raffia work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the girls. The bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is attended each week, the girls attend two preaching services each Sabbath; all attend morning and evening prayers; each Saturday evening an hour is spent in the study of the Sabbath-school lesson. The older girls have an organized mission band which meets once a week. We try to teach the girls to be obedient, diligent, honest, and self-reliant.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the girls has been good during the year. Three girls were discharged because of ill-health. Two others have been at the hospital with tubercular glands but they are home and almost better again.

Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to. Drainage is good. A sufficient supply of good wholesome food is provided. Native food is given when procurable.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are swinging, basket-ball, walking, and reading. Outdoor exercises are encouraged as much as possible. There is a large playroom which is used in wet weather. The girls are taught fancy drills and calisthenics. Some of the girls are very fond of reading and this taste is encouraged. The little girls are very fond of their dolls.

Ex-pupils.—Many of the ex-pupils are a credit to the school and show their approval and appreciation by sending their own children for training. Most of the girls make good housekeepers. The two girls who were discharged last September at the full age of eighteen years are doing well.

THE REPORT OF CONSTANCE, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H., PRINCIPAL OF THE ALL HALLOWS' BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 26 pupils, and a sufficient staff.

Attendance.—There has been 24 pupils on the register this year, besides two who are not in receipt of the grant—26 in all. Two were absent part of the year on sick leave.

Class-room Work.—This is under the care of two experienced teachers. The Sisters give instruction in religious knowledge, needlework and singing. The course

of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed. The girls take much interest in the study of hygiene. Physical exercises are daily practised.

Garden.—Though the crop of orchard fruit, with the exception of apples, was almost a total failure last year, yet we had an abundance of small fruit and of excellent vegetables.

Industries Taught.—All the girls are thoroughly instructed in housework, needlework and laundry work, the older ones also in cookery and bread-making. Most of the girls learn simple dressmaking. Some are taught lacework and basket-making. During the Christmas holidays, they worked very busily for a little exhibition of work at which prizes were given.

Moral and Religious Training.—This receives the most careful attention. The girls attend a short service each morning in the school chapel, besides the usual services on Sundays and festivals. Religious instruction is given daily by the Sisters. The practices of cleanliness, obedience, thrift and all the other moral virtues are constantly taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good on the whole during the past year. Two little girls have been absent on sick leave, one with a small gland and the other for a slight rise in temperature following influenza. The girls are given abundance of well-cooked, plain food, and seem to thrive upon it. Plenty of extra milk is given to the little girls, or to any who seem at all delicate. Their strong healthy appearance is constantly noticed.

There is an excellent drainage system, the pipes are kept thoroughly flushed with water. The greatest care is taken to keep all the premises clean and healthy. Windows and ventilators are kept open night and day in the dormitories. Special rooms, having glass doors opening on to sunny balconies, are provided for any children who show signs of scrofulous or tubercular disease.

Recreation.—There is a large playground with summer-house, swing and see-saw, and a small garden for each child. They much enjoy working in their garden and are taught to cultivate them intelligently. In the winter coasting is much enjoyed. Games, such as skipping and ball games are played out of doors whenever the weather permits. An hour's walk is taken daily in suitable weather with one of the teachers. Plenty of games are provided for wet days indoors, but all the girls enjoy having an interesting book read aloud while they employ themselves with some quiet occupation.

Ex-pupils.—Most of these are married or living at home. They seem to make good wives and mothers, as a rule, and to keep their houses neat and clean. We keep in touch with almost all of them at Christmas time, and constantly receive letters from them. Some girls who left the school many years ago are doing very well indeed in the upper country. There is a great demand for our girls as domestic servants, and those who care to go out to service (very few, as a rule), generally do well and earn very good wages.

General Remarks.—The closing exercises were held last year on Coronation Day, in honour of the visit of the King and Queen to the school, 10 years before, when Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The patriotic song, which had been specially written for that occasion, was brought up to date, and sung again, with the 'Coronation Ode.' A little cantata, the 'May Queen,' was performed with much spirit and many pretty actions.

In the evening all the buildings, which had been gaily decorated for the occasion, were illuminated, and many visitors from the village came up to witness the torchlight procession in which the teachers and children all took part, singing patriotic songs with great enthusiasm. The day will always live in the children's memories.

Christmas joys are eagerly anticipated for months beforehand. All the music for the Christmas services was very carefully learned and grand preparation of small Christmas presents 'to send home' went on. A beautiful tree was laden with many lovely presents for all the girls, through the kindness of friends, and even the older girls looked forward to the never-to-be-forgotten visit of Santa Claus.

THE REPORT OF JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE AHOUSAT BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 36 pupils and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The present attendance is 19 boys and 16 girls. During the year 5 pupils were discharged and 2 admitted into the school.

Class-room Work.—One qualified lady teacher has charge of the class-room work. She is a good teacher and the marked progress of the pupils in all the various branches of study is proof of the faithful instruction given in this department. During the past year more attention was given to physical instruction and hygiene. No doubt it added somewhat to the good spirits and health of the pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	4
" II	5
" III	6
" IV	9
" V	8
Total	32

Farm and Garden.—This consists of about 18 acres of low-lying soil of sandy loam. It is poor land. A few years ago it was reclaimed from the bed of a lake which lay about 100 yards west of the school. However, the land is improving slowly from year to year under cultivation, but so far it does not pay for the labour and high cost of fertilizers. During the summer the main drains were deepened, which allows us to work the land earlier in the spring. The stock consists of two cows, a calf and a bull, also about 40 hens. The bull is used for ploughing and is a useful animal for farm work.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to work at gardening, wood cutting, plain carpentry, painting, baking bread, and the care of stock. The girls receive instruction in general housekeeping, dressmaking, mending and fancy work. The girls make capable housekeepers and should on leaving school make some improvement in their own homes on the reserve.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is directed to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Beside morning and evening devotions, Sabbath services are held regularly in the church on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—In the early part of the year two girls were discharged on account of symptoms of decline. I am sorry to report that both have since died of consumption. One boy was discharged last December on account of ill-health. He seems to be recovering his health again and very likely the change has done more than medicine could do. With the exception of these cases, the health of the pupils during the year was excellent. There has been no epidemic of any kind, and the year closes with a record of the best health since the school was opened in 1904. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to, also two rooms are provided for isolation in case of any sickness. The drainage is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from rainfall. The tanks are cleaned from time to time and although not a very satisfactory system of supply, it is the best we can do, as there is no prospect of securing good well water within a reason-

able distance of the school. Two large storage tanks are being put in to supplement shortage during the dry season. A well 10 feet deep at the rear of the school gives an ample supply of water for laundry and washing purposes, but it is not fit for drinking.

Fire Protection.—A strong force pump and 150 feet of fire hose, 18 fire buckets and 12 dry fire extinguishers are ready for use in case of fire. Instruction in fire drill is given once a month.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with a large hot air furnace. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Weather permitting, various outdoor games are played by the boys, such as football, baseball, running, jumping, also canoe racing and surf riding is a common amusement during the summer months. The girls find amusement in various outdoor games also.

Ex-pupils.—All with the exception of two, make their homes on Maktasis reserve. They are doing fairly well, although they are inclined to be easy-going and lack ambition in life. Morally they are to be commended and are an example for good to their parents.

THE REPORT OF H. B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 55 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been good. We started the year with 22 boys and 28 girls (50). During the year there were added to the roll 2 girls and 5 boys, while 2 boys and 5 girls were discharged, leaving 50 in attendance (25 boys and 25 girls). The attendance has suffered very little from sickness or other causes.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is carried on largely in accordance with the rules of the department. The pupils are receiving good, practical instruction and I may say without exception are making satisfactory progress.

Farm and Garden.—During the past year our farm and garden has undergone much improvement in the way of putting the soil in better condition, and the result was that we had excellent crops. Our oat crop was the finest I ever saw grow and the hay crop averaged nearly 4 tons per acre. During the year we purchased a new wagon, plough, cultivator, set of double work harness, set of single driving harness and a new covered carriage. From our live stock and poultry excellent results were obtained.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in the care of stock and poultry, milking, teaming, gardening, cutting wood, and all branches of farm work. Painting, shoe-repairing, plain carpenter work, scrubbing, baking of bread and care of their own dormitories.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, sewing, darning, dormitory and dining-room work, in fact they receive instructions in connection with practical good housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important phase of our work, and as upon the success attained under this heading, largely depends the usefulness of our school, we spare no pains to educate our pupils to be honest, loyal, moral citizens. Occasionally patriotic exercises are conducted. Twice daily devotional exercises are conducted in the home, and daily religious instruction is imparted in

the class-room. The pupils memorize passages of the Sacred Word, hymns, the shorter catechism, and the books of the bible. Sunday school and one service are conducted each sabbath.

One pupil, discharged during the year, occasionally conducts a service in the native tongue.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school pupils during the year has been good. It is over two years since a pupil of the school has died. During the year we have not had occasion even for isolation. We have had a number of cases of minor ailments. About a third of the pupils were vaccinated during the year. We find abundance of fresh air, ample nourishing food and good care, especially during the wet season, excellent preventatives of disease. Dieting cannot be too carefully looked after with Indian children. We have always plenty of fresh eggs and good milk, and in the case of a child not satisfactorily responding to regular food, a special diet of milk and eggs principally usually proves beneficial.

Disinfectants are regularly added to bathing and scrub water, and hygiene is regularly taught in the class-room. Drills and various movements tending to develop lung, limb and muscle, are practised in the open air, while good and suitable clothing are always provided.

The school is built on a good elevation, affording good drainage. Stable and other refuse is never allowed to accumulate. A new drain is under way, to carry the wash water from the new laundry. Four-inch glazed sewer pipe is being used for this purpose.

Recreation.—The recreations usually resorted to are running, boating, swimming, fishing, wheeling, baseball and football. The pupils won the Junior West Coast District Football Association's cup in 1911. Outdoor games are encouraged at all times when the weather is suitable.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils of this school are mostly located along the different points of the Alberni canal. As a rule they marry young. The girls make good housewives and the boys work at the saw-mills, whaling stations, canneries or fishing. They do some hunting and some do a little farming, a few work at trades. They all make good wages and have comfortable homes. As a rule the ex-pupils are a more moral class than a large portion of the white population with which they come in contact at the mills and canneries.

THE REPORT OF MISS E. J. DONOGH, MATRON OF THE KITAMAAT BOARDING SCHOOL, KITAMAAT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 30 pupils and 4 teachers.

Attendance.—The pupils were a week or two late in returning to the home after vacation other than that the attendance during the year was good. Two or three were out a short time on sick leave.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work during the year has been good and progress marked.

Farm and Garden.—There is a small garden under cultivation, a larger space is being cleared for same purpose.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to care for the cow, work in the garden, and also have a few household duties.

The girls are taught general housework, cooking, sewing, laundrywork and gardening. Twelve of the oldest pupils study music, four having become quite proficient.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils attend services at the church in the village every Sunday. One week-night service is held in the home during the week. At least one-half hour each day is devoted exclusively to devotional exercises.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been fairly good. There was only one really serious case, which proved fatal, one of tubercular meningitis.

There is in the building an isolation ward. The ventilation and heating are good. All drainage and sewerage is carried right to tide level.

The grounds surrounding the buildings are kept in perfect condition.

Recreation.—Music and games, indoors; out-of-door games: swinging, walks and picnics, and an occasional boat ride are the chief forms of amusement of the pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils marry and return to their own people, though not usually to the old life. They are better homemakers and do credit to their training in the school.

General Remarks.—The Kitamaat children are especially bright. Both they and their parents seem to appreciate the privileges of the boarding school and quite proud of any achievements made.

THE REPORT OF E. D. EVANS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CARCROSS BOARDING SCHOOL, CARCROSS, YUKON, CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Buildings.—During the year a large building has been erected by the Indian Department in place of the old school. It is situated about two miles from the town of Carcross, and in a most desirable locality.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils and a staff of not exceeding 6.

Attendance.—The attendance for the past year has been very good, an average of 82 per cent.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consumes five hours of each day. In addition to the regular course of study we hold classes in singing, rope work, as taught in the British navy, and the study of the compass. The senior classes attend during the forenoon, the juniors being engaged in other occupations, they attending the latter half of the day. The lessons in 'First Aid' are popular, and the pupils take a great interest in this work.

Farm and Garden.—Two small gardens were established in connection with this school and were successful. This year we hope to take up farming and gardening on a more extensive scale. We have several acres of ground cleared and ready for planting, and we are hoping that we shall be able, in a year or so, to raise sufficient garden truck to supply the school. We expect to have several cows, horses, and a number of chickens shortly, and farming will be taken up in earnest.

Industries Taught.—During the past year we have taken up carpentry for the boys; sewing, knitting and cooking for the girls. It is planned, with the additional facilities at our command, to take up other industries, such as shoe mending, boat-building, &c., and also to teach cooking to certain of our boys, as there is always a demand in this country for cooks, and the wages are fairly good.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children, when practicable, attend divine service on Sunday morning at the church, the Ven Archdeacon Canham in charge. Services are held in the school on Sunday evening, conducted by the principal. Morn-

ing and evening prayers accompanied by Bible readings are held every day. Bible classes and special services are held once a week. Great care is exercised in this part of their training.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been fairly good during the past year. There has been one death, unfortunately, from consumption; the case being a boy recently admitted to the school. No epidemics or diseases have visited us beyond the usual cases of colds, &c., common to children, but these taken in hand in the early stages disappear in a few days. Antiseptics are used liberally and freely; we have an excellent drainage system, and pay special attention to the ventilating of the building. The building is kept clean and neat, and the surroundings in good condition.

Recreation.—Ample time is given for recreation; boating, fishing, football, cricket, running, sleighing, &c., are indulged in, in their respective seasons. The motto of the school is 'mens sana in corpore sano.' (A sound mind in a sound body), and this we endeavour to live up to. Physical culture exercises and drilling are included in our curriculum, and we are endeavouring to raise a corps of boy scouts in connection with the school. We have a tent-cabin to be used in case of an outbreak of any contagious disease. It is situated at a reasonable distance from the school building and can accommodate two patients; a tent being provided for the person in attendance. We hope, in due time, a suitable building may be erected.

Ex-pupils.—Three of the ex-pupils (girls) are engaged in domestic service in Dawson. They are considered very satisfactory by their employers. Two or three boys are living with their friends in Moosehide district, and another is engaged on a farm in West Dawson. Two or three of the girls are married in Carcross and vicinity; one is married in Seattle to a man of means. Two of the girls have been living in Victoria, one in domestic service. The other, Daisy Mason, has been continuing her studies, her father, Jim Mason, being in a position to support her financially. Henry, another ex-pupil, has been working steadily on the railroad for a long time.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1912, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce			362·00	
Amabel	"	50·00	140 00	72·00	
Eastnor	"			580·00	
Lindsay	"			587·00	
St. Edmund	"	200·00	65 00	26·60	
Bury (Town plot)	"	1·36	12 00	435·58	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant "	"			40·00	
Southampton "	"			21·00	
Brooke "	"	9·00	1 00		
Wiarton "	"	0·45	10 00	11·55	
Islands off West Coast of Saugeen Peninsula	"	10·22	90 00	170·01	
Keppel	Grey.	50·00	25 00	54·00	
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma	80·00	87 30	768·00	
Thessalon (Town plot)	"			12·31	
Aweres	"	32·34	129 28	3,935·66	
Archibald	"			3,264·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrick	"			80·00	
Havilland	"			641·00	
Kars	"			7,367·00	
Apaquosh (Town plot)	"			7,363·00	
Laird	"	32·54	88 56	4,383·00	
Macdonald	"	21·28	63 84	1,505·75	
Meredith	"			3,540·30	
Duncan	"			13,121·23	
Kehoe	"			14,120·00	
Thompson	"	305·05	194 80		
Cobden	"			370·21	
Pennefather	"			1,681·00	
Ley	"			1,264·00	
Fisher (Town plot)	"			365·00	
Tilley	"			5,577·00	
Tupper	"			3,193·00	
Vankoughnet	"			5,686·00	
Billings	Manitoulin			3,111·00	
Bidwell	"	112·00	39 00	200·00	
Howland	"			3,116·50	
Sheguiandah	"			1,825·00	
" (Town plot)	"			310·00	
Assiginack	"			100·00	
Campbell	"			572·00	
Manitowaning (Town plot)	"			14·00	
Carnarvon	"			8,272·00	
Tehkummah	"			4,670·00	
Sandfield	"			3,987·00	
Shaftsbury (Town plot)	"	0·50	25 00	349·00	
Tolsmaville "	"			1,002·00	
Allan	"			1,726·00	
Burpee	"			4,667·00	
Barrie Island	"			1,099·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1912, &c.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Gordon	Manitoulin			2,109·00	
Gore Bay (Town plot)	"			2·00	
Mills	"			4,148·00	
Cockburn Island	"			25,634·00	
Dawson	"	217·00	43 40	9,191·00	
Robinson	"			30,874·00	
South Baymouth (Town plot)	"			133·00	
Meldrum	"			78·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand			297·00	
" (Town plot)	"			106·00	
Dunn	"	22·50	340 00	1,548·50	
Caledonia (Town plot)	"			50·00	
Deseronto	Hastings			5·00	
Tyendinaga	"	3·14	125 60		
Shannonville (Town plot)	"			1·45	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	0 22	140 00	23·77	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	"	1,166·94	9,887 42		
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	"	1·56	50 00	1,862·66	
Lake Huron	"	5·00	50 00		
Bay of Quinte	"	8·50	100 00		
Maganetawan Res	Parry Sound	53 22	528 10		
Sarnia (Town)	Lambton	1·32	778 80		
Nipissing Res	Nipissing	86·03	185 35		
		2,470·17	151,994 45	193,153·08	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	61·86	1,574 40	3,917·14	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,057 74	
Maniwaki (T. plot.)	Wright	2·79	1,125 00	42·96	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	2,185·98	866 01	3,564·06	
Crespieul Island	Lake St. John	8,374·85	15,100 00		
		10,625·48	18,665 41	11,581·90	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria			3,573·00	
Woodstock	Carleton	2·40	75 00		
		2·40	75 00	3,573·00	

MANITOBA.

Gambiers	Marquette	160·00	480 00	240·00	
Parish of St. Paul	Prov. of Manitoba	3·50	42 00		
Roseau River	"	800·00	14,440 00		
The Pas	"	9·50	5,334 50		
Swan Lake	"			163·44	
Turtle Mountain Res	"	626·00	6,333 00		
Brokenhead Res	"	39·95	599 25		
		1,638·95	27,228 75	403·44	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1912, &c.—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	7·15	12,685 00		
Assiniboine	Wolsey			320·00	
Côté Res. No. 64	Battleford	1,431·00	16,229 00	942·40	
Little Bone Res.	Yorkton	1,104·70	11,403 10	2,002·73	
Muscowpetung	North Qu'Appelle			352·00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild	Battleford			903·00	
Keeseekoose Res.	"	47·00	282 00	457·00	
Key Res.	"	1,827·04	8,141 60	845·50	
Kylemore (T. plot)	"			21·00	
Lestock (T. plot)	"			15·70	
Mistawasis (T. plot)		1,591·00	28,180 00		
Battleford School Res.		4·53	113 25		
		6,012·42	77,033 95	5,859·33	

ALBERTA.

Blackfoot Res.		60,771·00	941,872 25	64,449·00	
Peigan Res	Macleod			6,240·00	
Sharphead Res.	Ponoka			685·20	
Louis Bull Res.	"			1,107·00	
Bobtail Res.	"			6,151·00	
Samson Res.	"			1,920·00	
Wabamum (T. plot)		167·80	4,227 10	22·85	Ry. Right of Way.
		60,938·80	946,099 35	80,575·05	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Matsqui Main Res.	Fraser	0·09	68 00		
Whonock No. 2 Res.	New Westminster	0·57	185 25		
Cheam Res.	"	24·34	5,000 00		
Kapilano No. 5 Res.	North Vancouver	3·48	3,480 00		
Fort George Res.	Cariboo	1,366·00	12,500 00		
Salmon Arm No. 2 Res.	Yale	8·30	166 00		
Skuppa No. 2 Res.	"	58·72	60 00		
Popkum Res.	"	15·02	1,857 45		
Ohamil Res.	"	9·39	1,032 90		
Nepa No. 4 Res.	"	322·00	322 00		
		1,807·91	137,171 60		

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 83,496·13 acres, which realized $1,219,473.51. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximatively 295,145 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $2,809,898.20, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.									
Edmonton Agency.									
Enoch	111			13	98				
Michel	110				110				
Alexander	139				139				
Alexis (Joseph)	153				153				
Paul (White Whale Lake)	136			136					
Total	649			149	500				
Saddle Lake Agency.									
Saddle Lake	243			171	72				
Blue Quill's	121			18	103				
James Seenum	261			180	81				
Chipewyan	94				94				
Beaver Lake	102				102				
Total	821			369	452				
Hobbema Agency.									
Samson	414			260	148				6
Ermineskin	195				195				
Louis Bull	76			55	18				3
Montana (Little Bear)	81			12	14				55
Total	766			327	375				64
Blackfoot Agency.									
Running Rabbit Yellow Horse	763	226			337				200
Sarcee Agency.									
Sarcees Bull's Head	199	70			11				118
Stony Agency.									
Stonies	659			659					
Peigan Agency.									
Peigans	435	62			134				
Blood Agency.									
Bloods	1,128	150			150				828
Total, Prov. of Alberta	5,420	508		1,504	1,959				1,449

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
16	10	6	10	2	2	29	31	1	4	7	11
17	12	11	9	4	10	15	26	2	4	8	2
17	16	6	6	10	7	34	38	2	3	5	16
23	27	14	15	9	11	25	21	3	5	6	4
17	21	17	8	7	7	27	26	2	4	4	11
90	86	54	48	32	37	130	142	10	20	30	44
32	31	26	24	18	14	48	49	1	.....	3	.....
21	15	12	11	12	11	19	20	.....	.....	.....	1
33	40	27	22	18	24	48	46	2	1	2	.....
16	12	5	10	6	8	14	21	.....	2	5	.....
16	22	9	5	7	6	17	20	.....	.....	.....	1
118	120	79	72	61	63	146	156	3	3	10	2
49	35	60	46	17	14	86	86	8	13	.....	.....
18	16	19	21	8	7	50	45	5	6	.....	.....
6	10	13	10	3	.....	19	15	.....	.....	.....	4
9	5	9	5	7	3	19	18	3	3	.....	7
89	66	101	82	35	24	174	164	16	22	.....	11
108	83	61	48	73	44	166	164	6	10	35	40
16	22	18	10	4	7	51	50	9	12	8	14
86	106	65	65	19	18	132	149	4	15	33	38
36	26	46	51	20	16	115	112	2	11	24	41
101	82	112	123	62	55	274	284	10	25	50	50
637	591	536	499	306	264	1,188	1,221	60	118	190	240

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.									
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.									
Andimaul	91							91	
Kitselas	79			79					
Kitwangar	156	148							8
Kitwancool	47	37							10
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	63			58					5
Getanmax (Hazelton)	250	242							8
Glen Vowell	101							101	
Kispiax	223			205					15
Kisgegas	232	185							47
Kuldoe	38			13					25
Hagwilget Village	164				164				
Moricetown (Lackalsap)	163				163				
Fort Babine	156				156				
Old Fort Babine	137				137				
Total	1,900	612		358	620			192	118
Bella Coola Agency.									
Kitkatla	209	209							
Kitkahta	101			101					
Kitimat	260			260					
Kitlope	67			67					
Kitasoo (China Hat)	112			112					
Bella Bella	310			310					
Kinisquit	42			42					
Bella Coola and Tallio	219			219					
Oweekayno (Rivers Inlet)	103			103					
Ulkatcho	90				90				
Total	1,513	209		1,214	90				
Cowichan Agency.									
Sooke	31				31				
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	32				16			16	
Esquimalt	16			15	1				
Songhees	94			10	84				
Malakut	10				10				
Tsekum	20				20				
Panquechin	63				63				
Tsartlip	71				71				
Tsawout	91				91				
Kilpaulus	4				4				
Comeakin	62				62				
Clemclemaluts	112			10	102				
Shenepsin	42			2	40				
Koksilah	16			2	14				
Quamichan	239			30	209				
Somenos	100			10	90				
Hellelt	28			4	9				15
Siccamen	43				43				
Kulleets	72				72				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
5	4	9	11	8	7	23	22	1	1	8	7
4	3	7	8	7	9	13	11	7	10	3	3
5	8	15	16	9	16	41	43	5	4	7	6
2	3	4	5	4	5	10	9	3	2	2	2
3	2	10	9	6	4	13	14	1	1	3	3
5	6	24	23	12	13	79	81	3	4	7	8
6	5	14	16	5	5	23	24	2	1	4	3
8	7	25	26	13	11	63	62	4	4	7	6
6	8	20	21	12	11	72	71	6	5	5	7
3	3	7	3	3	3	6	8	2	3	1	.....
7	8	13	14	10	11	46	47	3	5	6	7
6	7	14	16	12	10	47	46	3	2	6	7
7	8	15	14	9	10	40	41	6	6	5	4
6	6	11	12	8	9	37	41	3	4	4	3
73	78	185	194	118	118	513	520	49	52	68	66
22	15	21	16	11	8	60	49	2	5	7	2
12	7	10	8	7	5	27	21	1	3	3	2
32	24	34	32	14	10	54	44	8	8	12	3
8	7	4	5	2	.....	20	17	1	3	.....	10
17	12	15	9	5	4	24	22	3	1	4	2
28	25	39	41	14	14	65	64	13	7	14	14
1	2	2	1	1	.....	13	12	5	5	.....	1
16	14	24	20	13	6	52	42	23	9	3	4
6	11	9	4	6	5	31	27	2	2	2	3
10	9	13	11	3	2	20	21	.....	1	2	2
152	126	171	147	76	54	366	319	58	44	47	52
3	3	2	3	3	1	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	3	4	4	2	7	8	.....	1	.....	.....
4	4	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
4	6	5	6	4	4	31	29	2	3	1	1
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	4	3	6	2	20	22	.....	.....	1	2
4	4	8	8	7	8	15	15	1	1	.....	2
5	9	6	8	12	10	20	19	1	1	.....	1
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	2	4	.....	1	20	23	2	1	1	.....
6	7	21	13	2	3	27	32	.....	1	2	2
2	2	3	4	2	3	12	12	1	1	2	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....
27	20	15	22	5	6	66	76	.....	2	2	8
16	13	8	6	7	4	22	22	2	.....	3	2
3	3	2	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	.....	.....
4	4	4	4	5	3	12	6	.....	1	1	.....
10	9	8	5	1	3	17	17	.....	2	1	2

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Cowichan Agency—Con.									
Lyacksum	82				82				
Lmalche	8				8				
Penelakut	137				137				
Tsussie	55				55				
Nanaimo	156			156					
Snonawas	13			8					5
Gualicum	15			15					
Comox	38		35		3				
Galiano Island	31				31				
Mayne Island	19				19				
Discovery Island	25				25				
Cowichan Lake	6			6					
Total	1,731		35	268	1,392			16	20
Kamloops Agency.									
Adams Lake	179				179				
Ashcroft	44	44							
Bonaparte	173				173				
Cook's Ferry	185	185							
Deadman's Creek	106				106				
Kamloops	256				256				
Neskainlith	176				176				
North Thompson	176				176				
Oregon Jack Creek	22	22							
Little Lake Shuswap	94				94				
Total	1,411	251			1,160				
Kootenay Agency.									
St. Mary's	215				215				
Tobacco Plains	56				56				
Lower Columbia Lake	72				72				
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	160				160				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	65				65				
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	21				21				
Total	589				589				
Kwawkewlth Agency.									
Koskemo	54								54
Klawatsis and Matilpi	98								98
Kwatsino	20								20
Kwawshela	28								28
Kwawkewlth	113	113							
Mamalilikulla	88	8							80
Nakwakto	89								89
Nimkish	144	144							
Nuwitti	50								50
Tanakteuk	94								94
Tsawataineuk	228	228							

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
7	10	4	12	9	7	15	15	2	1	.....	1
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	10	8	10	8	6	40	40	.....	.....	1	2
4	4	8	6	4	4	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	21	15	15	13	15	23	31	1	1	3	5
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	1	.....	2	2	4	3	....	1	.... .	.....
3	3	1	3	1	1	13	12	....	1	....	.....
4	2	3	4	2	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	1
2	3	6	3	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.. ....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	153	150	155	100	91	434	452	15	22	18	30
13	12	22	19	10	13	39	39	5	7	.....	.....
3	3	2	2	2	2	14	15	1	.....	.....	... .
15	14	23	19	10	13	39	37	4	3	.....	....
10	14	13	16	8	9	55	58	1	1	.....	.....
4	8	13	10	5	9	25	27	3	2	.....	.....
15	16	33	32	14	10	62	59	6	9	.....	.....
8	10	24	15	10	13	44	41	4	7	..... .	....
24	30	12	10	8	12	38	36	3	3	.....	... .
3	5	2	1	1	0	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9	15	14	7	8	16	15	2	2	.....	... .
101	121	159	138	75	89	337	328	29	34	.....	....
23	18	28	21	6	8	53	45	1	12	3	.....
3	3	4	4	1	4	15	15	1	6	.....	1
3	3	7	9	3	6	17	18	3	3	.....	.....
16	15	9	17	7	7	41	39	5	4	6	.....
7	5	9	7	4	3	11	11	5	3	2	.....
....	.....	1	.....	3	3	8	5	.....	1	.....	....
52	41	58	58	24	31	145	133	15	29	11	1
1	1	.....	... .	.....	.....	23	22	3	4	1	2
8	8	9	5	3	1	30	28	3	3	3	2
3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	3	1	1
2	3	4	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	1	1
13	12	11	9	4	2	31	29	1	1	2	4
8	6	5	4	3	2	30	24	3	3	1	3
9	11	8	6	1	.....	27	27	.....	.....	2	3
12	10	21	8	2	2	46	38	3	2	5	4
3	4	7	3	1	1	14	13	2	2	.... ..	3
8	7	12	10	3	2	25	23	2	2	3	3
17	16	15	12	10	4	77	64	5	8	5	5

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kwawkewith Agency—Con.									
Wawlitsum	36	....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiwaiaikum	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiwaikai	86	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwiakah	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,199	493	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 13
Lytton Agency.									
Boothroyd	158	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Bar	143	84	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanaka Bar	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	470	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicomen	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicola (Lower)	355	323	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicola (Upper)	194	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siska Flat	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skuppa	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spuzzum	157	71	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cold Water	107	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheam	95	.....	.....	1	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewawoos	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hope	79	2	.....	1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohamil	53	8	.....	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Popkum	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squawtits	47	14	.....	12	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skawahlook	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas Lake	29	2	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yale	76	17	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,153	1,307	.....	17	829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nass Agency.									
Gitladamax	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiyansh	180	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gwinaha	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lackalsap	232	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kincolith	248	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Simpson	766	.....	.....	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Metlakatla	191	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitsumkalum and Port Essington	35 150	....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Total	1,939	988	.....	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	97

AND ESKIMOS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 5 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
2	2	5	1	2	1	12	11	....	....	.....	1
2	3	5	5	1	.....	21	16	1	2	2	4
8	6	8	6	3	1	25	25	2	2	1	1
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	5	... ..	.....	1	... .
98	90	115	70	33	16	382	338	25	32	28	37
13	13	11	10	7	8	48	46	1	1	5	.....
10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45	.....	.....	4	.....
3	3	4	4	4	3	16	15	.....	.....	1	1
39	38	40	40	26	26	123	122	8	8	17	15
4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	.....	.....	1	1
24	24	29	29	19	19	98	98	7	8	13	11
17	17	16	17	11	11	48	48	4	5	7	2
2	1	2	2	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	11	13	13	9	10	43	45	2	2	5	4
9	9	10	9	6	7	25	25	4	3	.....	.. ..
19	13	19	9	7	9	15	17	3	3	5	6
1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	.....	1
7	6	7	6	7	5	17	21	1	2	3	4
5	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....
4	5	3	5	3	4	7	8	3	5	2	2
2	4	2	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	... . ..
3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	2
4	5	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	3	4
169	172	179	181	126	128	550	562	39	47	71	56
5	7	17	2	1	4	17	19	3	1	3	12
15	13	22	27	10	7	40	39	5	2	10	10
7	4	11	9	.....	2	14	11	1	2	7	1
20	18	26	33	13	8	52	54	5	3	11	8
23	16	34	26	6	11	56	56	8	12	5	7
71	75	87	101	34	29	179	168	16	6	24	9
13	21	27	18	5	10	47	44	3	3	2	2
1	5	6	4	2	5	4	5	1	2	9	5
14	16	15	16	9	13	32	27	6	2		
169	175	245	236	80	89	441	423	48	33	71	54

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
New Westminster Agency.									
Aitchelitz	3			3					
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	36				36				
Chehalis	116	3			113				
Coquitlam	23				23				
Douglas	69				69				
False Creek	45				45				
Homalco	98				98				
Katzie	78				78				
Klahoose	69				69				
Kapilano	38				35				3
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	21				21				
Langley	37				37				
Mission, Burrard Inlet	225				225				
Musqueam	98			7	88				3
Matsqui	39				39				
New Westminister	42				42				
Nicomen	12				12				
Pemberton Meadows	262				262				
Semiahmoo	40				40				
Seshelt	245				245				
Sumas	48			23	25				
Scowlitz	34				34				
Squiala	12			1	11				
Skweahm	26				26				
Sliammon	110				110				
Skwamish, Howe Sound	33				15				18
Skwah	106				106				
Skookum Chuck	103				103				
Samahquam	63				63				
Skulkayn	30			26	4				
Seymour Creek	18				18				
Skway	29	3			26				
Tsawwassen	48				48				
Soowahlie	47			39	8				
Tzeachteen	45	5		19	21				
Whonock	29				29				
Yukkwekwioose	28			6	22				
Total	2,405	11		124	2,246				24
Okanagan Agency.									
Okanagan	230				230				
Osoyoos	61				61				
Penticton	160				160				
Semilkameen (Lower)	136				136				
" (Upper)	44				44				
Spallumcheen	164				164				
Total	795				795				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	4	6	2	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	3
15	13	7	6	7	7	24	29	3	5	4	5
4	3	3	2	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	2
7	6	5	6	6	6	11	17	2	3	3	1
4	2	1	2	4	4	10	14	2	2	1	1
9	10	14	12	7	9	15	16	3	3	5	4
7	6	6	5	7	6	15	20	2	4	4	4
8	6	6	5	6	7	11	14	2	4	3	2
3	4	2	3	1	2	10	11	1	1	1	2
4	2	2	2	1	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	2
2	4	3	4	2	2	7	9	2	2	1	2
27	28	22	18	18	18	38	44	5	7	12	8
10	8	8	9	9	11	15	21	3	4	3	3
4	4	3	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	1	2
4	5	3	3	5	3	7	11	....	1	1	1
1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
27	34	24	21	19	20	52	55	4	6	10	7
4	4	3	4	2	3	8	10	1	1	2	2
26	27	26	23	18	16	51	50	4	4	14	12
5	4	4	4	2	3	8	14	1	3	2	6
2	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	1	3	1	3
2	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	....	.....	.....	1
2	2	4	3	2	2	4	6	.....	1	....	2
12	13	11	13	11	12	14	16	3	5	4	5
4	3	2	3	1	1	5	7	4	3	1	3
9	8	10	11	8	9	20	22	4	5	3	5
11	12	9	9	7	8	18	19	4	6	2	5
6	7	7	8	5	5	8	12	2	3	1	2
3	2	2	2	1	2	8	7	2	1	1	2
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1
2	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	.....	1	2
6	6	6	4	3	3	7	8	1	4	.....	3
6	5	3	4	4	4	7	10	2	2	1	3
5	5	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2	2
3	3	4	2	1	2	6	7	.....	1	2	2
3	4	4	2	1	1	4	5	1	3	2	2
249	257	224	213	175	185	434	511	63	94	91	114
13	12	16	14	11	11	73	72	4	4	14	9
5	6	5	5	3	2	17	17	1	.....	2	1
18	18	18	17	10	10	33	33	2	1	6	4
12	21	11	11	8	8	30	35	2	2	5	4
3	3	3	3	3	2	13	13	.....	1	1	1
17	17	17	17	11	11	34	30	3	3	6	4
68	77	70	67	46	44	200	200	12	11	34	23

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Queen Charlotte Agency.									
Massett	372	372							
Skidegate	237			239					
Total	611	372		239					
Stickine Agency.									
Tahltans	225	145	30		40				10
Stuart Lake Agency									
Yucutce	38				38				
Thatce	38				38				
Pintce	37				37				
Grand Rapids	11				11				
Tsislainli	28				28				
Stuart Lake	165				165				
Stella	85				85				
Francis Lake	87				87				
Chislatta Lake	69				69				
Fraser Lake	69				69				
Stony Creek and Lake Town	150				150				
Blackwater	23				23				
Fort George	121				121				
McLeod's Lake	91				91				
Fort Graham	94				94				
Connolly Lake	92				92				
Na-annes (2 bands north of Connolly Lake)	115								115
Total	1,392				1,277				115
West Coast Agency.									
Ahousaht	198		100		10				88
Clayoquot	213			40	80				93
Checklesit	57				50				7
Ehatisaht	93				25				68
Ucluelet	133		100						33
Heshquiat	132			132					
Uchucklesit	36		5		7				24
Kelsemaht	83			10	15				58
Kyuquot	190				140				50
Matchilaht	41				30				11
Moachaht	145				100				45
Nitinaht	175			100				20	55
Moochatlaht	36				25				11
Oiah	125		50		5				70
Opitchesaht	51		45						6
Pachenaht	56								56
Toquaht	20		15						5
Tseshaht	136		80						56
Total	1,920		395	282	487			20	736

* No details.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
44	43	24	29	18	19	96	89	2	8	.....	.....
20	23	15	17	5	4	76	72	3	4	.....	.....
64	66	39	46	23	23	172	161	5	12	.....	.....
22	23	28	17	10	7	54	53	8	3	8	13
3	1	7	5	2	2	10	7	.....	1	2	.....
3	4	3	4	2	3	9	8	....	2	1	.....
4	3	3	2	2	2	8	11	1	1	1	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
3	3	6	3	1	2	5	4	.....	1	1	1
18	16	20	18	8	7	37	36	2	3	6	8
10	9	12	6	1	4	18	22	2	1	3	4
5	6	13	11	3	2	24	21	2	.....	3	4
5	3	18	8	4	5	13	14	1	1	3	4
6	7	11	9	6	.....	14	14	1	1	4	4
18	12	10	24	6	4	32	42	1	1	6	10
1	3	2	4	1	.....	5	6	.....	1	.....	.....
12	11	11	12	2	4	34	30	2	3	6	4
10	9	9	15	7	3	18	19	.....	1	4	1
6	3	13	12	6	6	19	24	.....	5	4	2
9	8	13	15	3	5	17	20	... .	2	3	3
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
120	110	161	157	55	50	282	296	14	25	49	47
8	6	23	9	8	4	64	62	8	6	2	15
10	14	17	12	9	6	57	61	12	15	5	4
3	5	2	3	2	1	19	21	.....	1	2	4
4	5	5	5	2	4	25	36	3	4	3	3
7	9	12	11	8	6	35	39	....	6	10	11
10	9	20	9	7	7	30	34	3	3	6	9
.....	2	10	6	2	3	6	5	1	1	3	3
2	7	10	9	5	.....	21	22	3	4	5	3
8	5	9	11	3	5	64	68	9	8	3	15
1	2	3	2	2	13	14	3	1	.....	1	5
4	5	7	6	7	6	48	53	3	6	8	8
6	11	18	20	5	13	38	48	12	4	6	6
2	2	1	2	2	1	12	11	2	1	.....	5
9	10	11	10	7	5	25	41	6	1	4	9
4	2	9	7	2	3	10	14	1	2	3	1
2	4	8	1	1	3	14	18	2	2	1	2
1	.....	4	1	.....	1	6	7	.....	.....	1	3
10	11	9	16	1	5	35	34	8	7	8	8
91	109	178	140	73	83	523	587	74	71	71	114

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Williams Lake Agency.									
Alkali Lake	198				198				
Alexandria	46				46				
Canim Lake	65				65				
Canoe Creek	133				133				
Soda Creek	97				97				
Quesnel	40				40				
Williams Lake	150				150				
Clinton	50				50				
Lillooet No. 1	86				86				
Lillooet No. 2	13	13							
Cayoosh No. 1	30				30				
Cayoosh No. 2	12				12				
Fountain	244				244				
Bridge River	94				94				
Pavilion	59				59				
Anderson Lake	38				38				
Seton Lake—									
Nicait	44				44				
Seton Lake	20				20				
Mission	63				63				
Anaham	274				274				
Stones	49				49				
Toosey	50				50				
Red Stone	59				59				
Nemiah Valley	57				57				
Dog Creek	20				20				
Total	1,991	13			1,978				
*Nomadic Indians (estimated)	2,678								
Total British Columbia Agencies	24,452	4,401	460	5,395	9,657			228	1,633

* No official information as to the religious belief and vital statistics.

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
15	9	9	7	10	10	53	70	6	9	7	18
3	2	4	3	4	4	15	8	2	1	1	2
9	7	3	2	3	3	20	15	2	1	5	12
10	16	11	10	8	8	32	29	2	7	6	1
14	9	8	3	6	10	16	19	7	5	.....	3
4	3	3	2	4	3	7	8	3	3	3	4
16	18	9	11	4	5	33	40	7	7	5	10
7	6	3	3	2	3	10	10	3	3	2	8
13	7	5	10	4	3	15	15	8	6	3	1
2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	1
3	3	2	1	.....	.....	8	7	2	4	2	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	1
26	25	12	15	13	16	56	60	7	14	2	1
7	3	7	10	10	5	24	26	2	.....	.....	1
10	7	8	3	.....	7	10	13	....	1	1	.....
2	3	3	3	2	3	12	10	.....	.....	2	1
1	2	7	5	3	.....	8	12	3	3	2	1
.....	1	4	1	1	.....	4	5	2	2	.....	.....
6	7	8	9	2	1	11	11	4	4	2	1
19	20	13	17	27	36	64	75	2	1	6	12
9	9	4	4	4	.....	7	11	1	.....	2	3
3	3	3	4	3	1	14	16	2	1	1	1
5	7	10	4	3	.....	12	15	2	1	1	3
5	7	5	3	4	3	6	10	6	6	5	4
2	3	2	1	.....	.....	5	3	1	3	2	.....
191	180	143	133	118	121	450	496	75	84	61	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
1,778	1,781	2,105	1,952	1,127	1,132	5,283	5,379	529	593	632	705

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.									
Clandeboye Agency.									
Fort Alexander	526	298			213				15
Brokenhead River	142	114			17				11
Black River	74	74							
Hollow Water	93	19		9	14				51
St. Peter and Peguis	1,212	893			136	75		60	48
Total	2,047	1,398		9	380	75		60	125
Portage la Prairie Agency.									
Roseau River, including Rapids	188				75				113
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	112		91		21				
Long Plain	113								113
Sioux	115		100						15
Total	528		191		96				241
Manitowapah Agency.									
Sandy Bay	311	6			303				2
Lake Manitoba	131	31			87			5	8
Ebb and Flow Lake	85	8			75				2
Fairford	194	143				50			1
Little Saskatchewan	143	61				82			
Lake St. Martin	168	124				22			22
Crane River	39	7							32
Water-hen River	68				63				5
Pine Creek	216				216				
Shoal River, including Steep Rock Point, Swan River, Dog Island and Dawson Bay	180	143			16				21
Total	1,535	523			760	154		5	93
Norway House Agency—Southern Division.									
Bloodvein River	55			12					43
Grand Rapids	123	117			1				5
Berens River	283			239	44				
Poplar River	153			153					
Norway House	765	212		523	30				
Jackhead River	82	42							40
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	174			20					154
Pekangekum	143								143
Fisher River	472			472					
Deer Lake, East	97			97					
Total	2,347	371		1,516	75				385

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
34	19	52	37	90	67	110	87	10	20	23	9
9	10	11	12	4	5	37	32	10	12	4	8
4	5	6	7	8	7	12	13	5	7	3	.....
6	7	8	9	8	7	20	17	5	6	.....	.....
92	80	103	101	129	124	240	231	50	62	43	26
145	121	180	166	239	210	719	380	80	107	73	43
17	20	22	19	10	9	39	42	5	5	9	6
12	13	8	13	4	8	23	27	.....	4	4	5
11	10	10	11	6	7	22	26	5	5	18	20
17	19	8	10	5	3	22	19	4	8	.....	.....
57	62	48	53	25	27	106	114	14	22	31	31
41	39	38	31	21	32	56	41	6	6	13	7
23	18	13	12	7	5	28	20	2	3	3	3
16	8	7	9	4	8	17	13	2	1	5	.....
25	26	23	20	9	12	34	34	6	5	7	3
24	22	7	15	11	9	29	24	1	1	6	2
20	24	24	16	13	12	30	23	4	2	7	4
5	3	5	.....	3	4	6	11	2	.....	2	3
11	5	7	6	2	2	16	17	1	1	3	1
34	33	19	35	14	9	28	38	3	3	10	6
27	26	16	16	9	7	30	36	4	9	9	9
226	204	159	160	93	100	274	257	31	31	65	38
5	3	6	4	6	3	8	13	2	5	2	1
6	5	13	15	15	15	18	21	6	9	1	4
20	15	26	25	50	25	40	45	16	21	1	.....
12	8	15	13	19	14	31	29	4	8	8	3
56	51	99	77	46	59	157	184	15	21	17	18
7	6	9	9	7	7	13	14	4	6	3	.....
20	14	18	16	20	15	26	32	5	8	10	2
12	13	16	18	12	23	16	22	4	7	9	1
32	34	33	45	65	48	97	100	11	10	25	8
8	5	12	7	16	9	11	19	2	8	2	.....
178	154	247	229	256	218	414	479	69	103	78	37

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.— *Con.*									
Norway House Agency.— Northern Division.									
Oxford House	294			294					
Island Lake	484			484					
God's Lake	309			309					
Fort Churchill	186	186							
York Factory	278	278							
Cross Lake	468			248	220				
Split Lake	317	317							
Nelson House	395			350	45				
Total	2,725	775		1,685	265				
The Pas Agency.									
Chemawawin	133	131			2				
Moose Lake	116	115			1				
Shoal Lake	89	89							
Red Earth	126	108							18
Le Pas	439	419			11			9	
Cumberland	157	133			24				
Total	1,060	995			38			9	18
Birtle Agency.									
Birdtail Sioux	77		68	1					8
Keeseekoowenin	96		89		5				2
Clear Water Lake	25				25				
Waywayseecapo	194		77		45				72
Gambler	15				15				
Rolling River	76		18		7				51
Total	483		252	1	97				133
Griswold Agency.									
Oak River	325	120	11	12	9				173
Oak Lake	80		38						42
Total	405	120	49	12	9				215
Fort Frances Agency.									
Couchiching	187	1			153				33
Hungry Hall No. 1	32	10							22
" " " 2	16	2			5				9
Long Sault No. 1	20	7							13
Long Sault No. 2	44	18							26
Manitou Rapids No. 1	71								71
" No. 2	22								22
Little Forks	46	2							44

AND ESKIMOS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.
27	18	41	27	26	20	56	58	9	12	22	14
45	39	67	60	40	42	74	100	6	11	18	15
24	29	36	43	22	30	46	61	7	11	16	9
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	41	56	55	41	36	80	91	13	17	27	8
32	25	45	36	36	28	47	52	7	9	13	4
34	39	50	59	34	43	51	64	9	12	10	3
200	191	295	280	199	199	354	426	51	72	106	53
7	11	16	12	5	3	29	32	9	9	.....	10
11	12	8	9	7	9	25	30	3	2	.....	1
15	6	11	8	2	.....	21	22	3	1	5	.....
13	17	15	14	3	5	22	25	3	9	2	.....
36	39	32	35	38	43	89	112	7	8	.....	.....
15	17	18	23	8	8	30	32	3	3	.....	.....
97	102	100	101	63	68	216	253	28	32	7	11
9	9	5	5	3	4	12	19	5	6	1	1
6	8	10	11	7	4	16	30	2	2	8	6
1	3	4	3	2	.....	3	6	2	1	1	.....
17	22	32	12	9	6	37	47	7	5	10	8
1	3	2	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
4	8	8	2	4	3	20	25	1	1	1	.....
38	53	61	36	27	17	90	129	17	15	22	15
27	32	35	37	11	14	70	72	10	17	9	6
5	5	10	12	3	1	17	20	2	5	11	9
32	37	45	49	14	15	87	92	12	22	20	15
5	15	17	26	12	12	43	45	5	7	10	13
2	1	2	3	3	1	6	12	1	1	1	2
2	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....
1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	.....	1	.....	3
1	4	6	3	.....	2	9	12	3	4	.....	2
3	7	9	6	3	3	22	18	.....	.....	2	2
1	.....	2	2	1	.....	7	6	1	2	.....	1
5	2	3	4	1	2	9	10	3	7	2	2

*No details.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATES—*Con.*									
Fort Frances Agency—Con.									
Stangecoming	40								40
Niacatchewenin	63								63
Nickickousemenecaning	48	1							47
Seine River	130								130
Lac la Croix	111								111
Sturgeon Lake (Kawaiagamot)	12								12
Total	842	41			158				643
Kenora and Savanne Agencies.									
Assabaska	146	3			7				136
Big Island	146				3				143
Buffalo Bay	39	1			3				35
Eagle Lake	67	6			9				52
Frenchman's Head	159	158			1				
Grassy Narrows	144	34			67				43
Ignace	50				47				3
Islington	237	153			15				69
Lac des Mille Lacs	66	1			2				63
Lac Seul	459	414			20				25
North West Angle No. 33 B	35								35
" No. 34	12								12
" No. 37	76	1			4				71
Rat Portage	81	5			6				70
Shoal Lake No. 39	62	7	4						51
" No. 40	76		3		1				72
The Dalles	84	28			33				23
Wabigoon	93	12			6				75
Wabuskang	54	26			10				18
Whitefish Bay	58				1				57
Total	2,144	849	7		235				1,053
Total, Manitoba	13,711	4,952	450	3,307	2,008	229		74	2,691

NOTE—No information as to the age of 458 Indians in the Province of Manitoba.

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
3	1	5	5	1	4	7	13	.....	1	1	1
2	5	4	12	4	4	14	13	2	3	1	2
4	7	5	5	3	1	8	11	....	4	2	.....
11	7	12	10	3	7	26	39	9	6	4	4
3	6	17	8	3	8	21	37	4	4	3	4
.....	....	2	1	1	.....	3	5	.. ...	.....	.....	2
43	57	86	88	36	47	183	232	28	42	26	38
7	14	15	17	5	12	29	39	5	3	6	11
12	12	25	13	10	6	32	34	1	1	5	8
7	3	3	2	2	.....	10	10	1	1	1	.....
3	8	8	10	4	.....	15	15	2	2	3	4
22	16	21	19	7	5	29	34	5	1	7	7
15	12	20	18	8	4	32	31	1	3	7	5
8	4	6	5	3	3	11	10	...	.....	2	1
21	26	24	30	10	5	58	55	4	4	6	7
5	3	7	12	2	2	15	19	1	.....	3	4
55	45	64	67	15	15	96	90	6	6	27	9
2	3	4	4	1	2	7	11	..	1	2	4
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	3	.....	.....
7	5	7	7	5	3	21	20	.....	1	2	6
8	9	12	10	6	.....	14	17	3	2	5	6
5	7	8	6	3	4	13	12	. .	4	1	2
13	4	8	7	4	3	15	20	1	1	6	.....
13	9	12	7	1	1	17	22	2	.....	4	.....
5	5	9	15	3	5	19	28	... .	4	.....	2
5	3	9	9	.....	4	6	11	5	2	3	2
2	3	6	8	2	1	17	17	1	1	1	5
215	191	268	268	91	75	458	500	38	40	91	83
1,199	1,135	1,444	1,381	1,029	961	2,514	2,770	356	464	499	352

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.									
Annapolis County.									
Micmacs—									
Lawrencetown	12								
Lequille	28								
Middleton	24				69				
Milford	3								
Springfield	2								
Antigonish County including Guysborough County.									
Micmacs—									
Afton									
Guysborough									
Heatherton	186				186				
Summerside									
Cape Breton County.									
Micmacs—									
Eskasoni	134				134				
North Sydney	34				34				
Sidney	104				104				
Colchester County.									
Micmacs—									
Milbrook	103				103				
Cumberland County.									
Micmacs—									
Franklin Manor	35				35				
Parrsboro'	12				12				
River Hebert	14				14				
Springhill Junction	29				29				
Digby County.									
Micmacs—									
Bear River	92				92				
Weymouth									
Halifax County.									
Micmacs—									
Bedford	10				10				
Dartmouth	38				38				
Elmsdale	76				76				
Enfield	42				42				
Fall River, Windsor Junction and Wellington	15				15				
Sheet Harbour and Upper Musquodoboit	38				38				

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
13	6	10	7	5	4	12	6	4	2	2	.....
18	15	20	24	20	22	30	30	6	1	7	11
17	19	11	12	9	4	25	30	2	5	4	5
3	1	6	4	1	4	4	8	0	3	.....	.....
13	13	15	7	9	2	21	22	1	1	10	.....
9	9	8	7	7	6	26	24	3	4	.....	.....
5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	1	1	2	2
1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1
1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
3	2	3	5	2	1	4	8	1	.....	1	1
10	8	9	8	10	4	13	19	7	4	6	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	6	2	7	7	6	5	2	.....	.....
12	14	4	6	6	5	13	12	3	1	4	3
7	7	5	1	.....	.....	10	7	4	1	.....	.....
2	2	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
2	4	3	6	3	4	7	5	2	2	1	.....

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency or Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Pagan.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Hants County.									
Micmacs—Indian Brook	76				76				
Inverness County.									
Micmacs—									
Malagawatch	25				25				
Whycocomagh	123				123				
Kings County.									
Micmacs—									
Aylesford Berwick Bishopville Blue Mountain Brooklyn Corner Cambridge Gaspereaux Kentville	91				92				
Lunenburg.									
Micmacs—									
Bridgewater	11				11				
Gold River	6				6				
Lunenburg Town	5				5				
New Germany	57				57				
Pictou County.									
Micmacs—									
Fisher's Grant Indian Island	146				146				
Queens County.									
Micmacs—									
Caledonia	9				9				
Mill Village	7				7				
Milton	43				43				
Wild Cat	11				11				
Richmond County.									
Micmacs—									
Chapel Island	135				135				
Shelburne County.									
Micmacs—									
Barrington	9								
Clyde River Sable River Shelburne	10 10 9				38				

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
6	7	9	9	2	5	15	16	3	4	.. ..	7
2	.....	3	3	4	1	5	7	.... .	.....	2	2
10	13	11	17	7	6	28	24	2	5	9	3
13	11	9	8	4	6	17	14	4	5	3	2
1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	.....	.....	1	....	.....	2	2	.....	... ...	1	. ...
1	.....	.....	.....	1	... ...	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	5	6	6	5	5	11	12	2	2	.... ..	.. ..
6	10	23	10	11	7	36	34	6	3	4	3
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	6	5	5	7	6	3	2	1	3
1	1	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14	1	17	7	6	25	26	4	5	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	7	4	1	2	12	6	... ..	.....	1	1

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agents and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Victoria County.									
Micmacs—									
Middle River	90				90				
Yarmouth County.									
Micmacs—									
Yarmouth	65				65				
Total, Nova Scotia	1,969				1,969				

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 30 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 45 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births	Deaths.
7	10	10	8	7	5	16	24	2	1	3	3
3	5	3	3	6	7	6	10	12	10	.....	.....
190	192	215	196	145	128	374	378	84	67	69	62

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.									
Northern Superintendency.									
Edmundston	43	....	....	.....	43	....	.....	.....	.....
Tobique	181	.....	.....	.....	181	....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Agency.									
Bathurst	27	.....	...	....	27	....	.....	.....	.....
Big Cove	329	.....	.....	.....	329	....	..	.....	.....
Buctouche	20	..	.....	.....	20	.....	...	...	.....
Burnt Church	223	.....	.....	....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eel Ground	163	....	.	.....	163	.....	.....	..	.....
Eel River	94	..	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Folly and Vicinity	56	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Island	32	.....	.....	..	32	....	..	.....	.....
Red Bank	58	.....	...	.....	58	.....	...	.....	.....
Southwestern Agency.									
Charlotte County	47	.....	..	.. ...	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gagetown, Upper and Lower	50	.....	.....	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties	156	.....	.....	.....	156	.	.....	...	.....
Kingsclear	78	.....	....	....	78	..	.....	.....	.. ..
Kings County	75	.....	...	...	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oromocto	59	.....	...	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	118	....	.....	.....	118	....	.....	.. ..	....
St. John's County	22	....	.. .	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	62	....	.....	.. ..	62	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick	1,903	.....	.....	.....	1,903	.....	....	.....	... ...

NOTE—No information on the ages of 125 Indians in New Brunswick. * No details.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
3	2	5	5	5	6	7	7	3	.....	2	3
11	15	18	23	6	8	48	47	3	2	8	7
4	5	3	5	.....	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	1
53	36	35	32	17	11	70	57	8	10	8	2
1	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	.....	2	1	1
28	26	14	17	10	7	57	49	10	5	8	7
12	22	12	16	9	10	43	32	3	4	5	2
18	17	7	10	.....	3	15	21	1	2	1	3
4	8	5	5	3	1	15	12	1	2	1	6
2	2	3	2	5	4	8	6	.....	.....	1	.....
6	7	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2	2	2
2	7	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	1	8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	12	15	17	8	11	36	34	6	7	2	2
5	12	10	7	4	3	16	16	1	4	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	3	6	10	2	4	16	16	1	4	3	1
9	11	13	19	4	11	23	23	2	3	3	.....
4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	.....	1	.....
6	5	10	12	5	2	10	12	.....	.....	2	.....
185	193	167	191	92	90	399	365	46	50	59	41

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agencies and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Alnwick Agency.									
Mississaugas	271	4		257				10	
Cape Croker Agency.									
Chippewas of Nawash	378	14		220	144				
Caradoc Agency.									
Chippewas of the Thames	481	225		252		4			
Munsees of the Thames	113	51		56		6			
Oneidas of the Thames	780	200		312		124		15	129
Chapleau Agency.									
Michipicoten (*see* also Sault Ste Marie Agency)	168	168							
Mississagi River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	35	35							
Spanish River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	48	48							
Christian Island Agency.									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Manitowaning Agency)	278			231	47				
Golden Lake Agency.									
Algonquins	139			139					
Gore Bay Agency.									
Cockburn Island	54				54				
Obidgewong	6								6
Sheshegwaning	181				181				
West Bay	349				349				
Hagersville Agency.									
Mississaugas of the Credit	268	12		214		15		27	
Lake Simcoe Agency.									
Chippewas, Georgina and Snake Island	100	1		99					
Manitowaning Agency.									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Christian Island Agency)	31				31				
Maganatawan (*see* also Parry Sound Sup't'cy)	40				40				
Point Grondin	47			10	37				
Sheguiandah	110	81			29				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
36	19	32	18	12	7	67	74	4	2	13	5
22	22	37	32	22	14	106	97	11	15	4	2
41	46	37	40	16	18	138	140	2	3	11	13
4	5	12	14	7	5	30	30	2	4	3	3
70	66	74	58	42	29	234	176	16	15	17	14
11	17	14	15	12	11	38	40	6	4	8	11
3	3	5	7	2	5	4	6	....	.....	....	2
6	5	5	7	3	4	8	10	.....	.....	4	5
15	18	28	34	25	22	55	70	5	6	2	1
12	15	22	18	17	16	17	18	2	2	.....	.....
2	5	8	5	3	3	11	12	3	2	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
17	21	15	16	10	9	44	58	3	8	9	4
33	37	27	33	18	14	82	95	5	5	14	5
17	18	18	19	16	10	78	76	11	5	7	6
5	8	14	4	1	5	24	18	13	8	1	1
1	4	2	7	2	1	8	6	...	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	4	4	1	3	13	13	1	1	.....	.....
0	5	4	5	3	2	9	15	2	2	2	0
7	12	13	10	4	5	27	23	3	6	4	4

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Manitowaning Agency—Con.									
South Bay	73				73				
Spanish River No. 3	382				382				
Sucker Creek	112	94			18				
Sucker Lake	12				12				
Tahgaiwinini	218				218				
Whitefish Lake	168				168				
Whitefish River	73	46			27				
Wikwemikong and Wikwemikongsing	694				694				
Moravian Agency.									
Moravians of the Thames	331	100	231						
Parry Sound Agency.									
Henvey Inlet (33 non-members)	207			59	148				
Maganatawan (*see* Manitowaning)	69				69				
Parry Island (138 non-members)	248	5	3	163	75				2
Shawanaga (21 non-members)	138			66	72				
Watha (Gibson)	132			129	3				
Port Arthur Agency.									
Fort William	297				266				31
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	466	20			260				186
Long Lake	273	10			210				53
Pays Plat	38				38				
Pic	219				219				
Red Rock (Lake Helen)	233	33			200				
Rama Agency.									
Chippewas of Rama	241			223	16			2	
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.									
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	199			199					
" of Rice Lake	97			97					
Sarnia Agency.									
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points " of Sarnia Wyandottes of Anderdon	424	116	8	299	1				
Saugeen Agency.									
Chippewas of Saugeen	429			392	37				

AND ESKIMOS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
7	5	11	4	4	5	16	17	3	1	5	
28	28	45	33	24	19	89	107	5	4	17	15
10	13	10	14	5	1	33	24	.....	2	5	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
19	16	24	22	13	16	52	51	3	2	9	5
15	7	22	20	6	13	33	46	2	4	7	9
4	2	6	10	6	4	17	18	2	4	1	2
45	41	80	67	39	23	171	175	31	22	28	22
34	25	32	23	26	24	79	77	6	5	13	12
21	20	18	9	13	9	54	56	2	5	10	7
3	1	9	7	3	4	20	20	1	1	2	2
27	18	21	36	10	10	61	60	1	4	7	5
15	13	9	11	7	15	30	36	1	1	6	4
11	10	9	14	14	9	36	28	1	.....	7	.....
23	26	38	42	20	20	50	70	4	4	5	3
37	42	47	44	39	46	90	106	6	9	16	16
27	29	31	35	17	19	48	55	5	7	9	8
2	4	5	4	3	3	8	8	.....	1	1	2
12	14	22	26	17	20	50	55	.....	3	4	10
21	28	33	24	16	17	37	53	2	2	6	8
12	10	32	30	18	15	43	50	14	17	.....	3
17	19	18	17	11	8	64	45	.....	.....	3	2
2	10	10	12	3	5	26	22	3	4	2	.....
30	30	51	38	11	19	112	103	8	22	8	17
33	22	42	33	35	26	101	115	12	10	13	12

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO INSPECTORATE.									
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.									
Batchawana	412	38		6	368				
Garden River	428	190			238				
Michipicoten (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	143	13			130				
Scugog Agency.									
Mississaugas of Scugog	34			34					
Six Nation Superintendency.									
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,510	1,569	2	754		938	20	340	887
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Dokis	92				92				
Nipissing	295				295				
Temagami	94				94				
Thessalon Agency.									
Mississagi River (*See* Chapleau)	98				98				
Serpent River	115				115				
Spanish River No. 1 (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	217				202				15
" No. 2 (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	45	35			10				
Thessalon	102				102				
Tyendinaga Agency.									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	1,375	1,353							22
Walpole Island.									
Chippewas of Walpole Island	566	300		252	14				
Pottawattomies of Walpole Island	172	89		80					3
North Renfrew County.									
Algonquins	198		*						
Total, Ontario Agencies	18,546	4,850	244	4,543	5,876	1,087	20	394	1,334

NOTE.—No information as to religious belief of 198 Indians in Ontario.

*No details.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
27	25	40	44	27	30	98	105	8	8	9	3
30	22	39	47	28	30	105	108	10	9	11	4
3	3	9	13	15	18	37	40	2	3	.....	7
2	1	4	5	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....
294	290	404	402	299	291	1,228	1,131	81	90	108	77
10	13	6	9	5	1	17	29	1	1	3	3
49	46	28	37	9	4	47	73	2	.....	12	5
14	9	6	5	1	2	19	36	1	1	5	1
3	4	6	8	10	8	28	26	3	2	4	.....
6	7	10	8	12	12	28	26	3	3	4	1
18	17	15	19	24	20	48	45	7	4	8	.....
4	4	4	5	5	3	10	8	1	1	1	.....
2	4	8	6	8	2	35	30	3	4	1	3
93	110	125	139	80	66	352	340	37	33	47	20
25	33	40	45	35	50	159	149	12	18	8	9
12	13	10	13	5	9	58	43	3	6	5	6
18	18	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	.....	.....
1,370	1,379	1,771	1,745	1,150	1,088	4,643	4,608	381	411	513	382

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.									
P. E. I. Superintendency.									
Lennox Island reserve	230	....	.....	.....	230	....	.....	.....	.....
Morell reserve	70	.....	..	.....	70	.. ..	.....	....	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island	300	.....	....	....	300	.....	....	. ..	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
16	18	28	32	7	8	51	48	15	7	12	8
5	4	8	7	4	6	18	16	0	2	2	.....
21	22	36	39	11	14	69	64	15	9	14	8

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Pagan.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.									
Becancour Agency.									
Abenakis	28				28				
Bersimis Agency.									
Bersimis	543				543				
Escoumains	43				43				
Cacouna Agency.									
Amalecites of Viger	107				107				
Caughnawaga Agency.									
Iroquois	2,185	3		36	2,144			2	
Lake St. John Agency.									
Pointe Bleue	583	49			534				
Lorette Agency.									
Hurons	489	1	7		481				
Maniwaki Agency.									
River Desert Band	422	11			411				
Maria Agency.									
Micmacs	113				113				
Mingan Agency.									
Mingan	166				166				
Moisie and Seven Islands	720				720				
Natashkwan	73				73				
Romaine	233				233				
Shalloop River	21				21				
St. Augustin	183				183				
Oka Agency.									
Algonquins of Two Mountains	67			9	58				
Iroquois " "	431			299	132				
Pierreville Agency.									
Abenakis of St. Francis	333	54			264	2		12	1
Restigouche Agency.									
Micmacs	516				516				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
4	3	2	1	.....	.....	5	8	1	4	1	.....
69	69	54	52	43	44	102	87	13	10	17	24
2	2	6	7	4	2	9	9	2	.....	1	1
5	3	6	7	21	16	19	28	1	1	.....	.....
178	194	244	242	134	88	568	493	53	51	114	59
77	79	62	64	33	32	116	105	5	7	20	16
64	53	54	48	32	34	98	94	7	5	12	10
25	25	31	44	31	43	93	108	10	12	6	8
14	16	14	15	5	6	19	20	2	2	2	1
14	11	8	19	11	9	48	37	3	6	3	9
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	6	11	9	5	12	10	.....	1	.....	.....
30	28	26	20	8	13	48	49	6	5	.....	5
2	4	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	2
20	20	19	33	16	18	26	27	2	2	.....	.....
6	3	4	10	1	3	17	18	3	2	2	2
24	29	52	42	30	23	118	95	11	7	10	10
20	30	31	32	20	22	87	76	8	7	6	5
54	52	53	52	25	26	114	113	14	13	5	.....

* No details.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
QUEBEC AGENCIES—*Con.*									
St. Regis Agency.									
Iroquois	1,549			125	1,405			19	
Timiskaming Agency.									
Timiskaming	246				246				
Pontiac County.									
Grand Lac Victoria	252				252				
Kippiwa and Grassy Lake	105				105				
Lac Barrière	97				97				
Long Point	120				120				
Northern Districts.									
Megiskan River	44	44							
Waswanipi Lake	200	200							
East Main	151	151							
Mistassini Lake	175	175							
Ruperts House	344	344							
Manouan Lake	74				74				
Upper St. Maurice	287				287				
Labelle and Wright Counties (North)	116				116				
Quebec County (North)	55				55				
Other Nomads, Northern Quebec (estimated)	500				500				
Total, Quebec Agencies	11,571	1,032	7	469	10,027	2		33	1

NOTE—No information as to ages of 3,240 Indians in Quebec.

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
179	190	157	151	90	97	256	290	67	72	108	81
20	20	32	24	14	13	54	60	4	5	6	1
817	840	864	876	533	495	1,750	1,730	214	212	313	234

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES.									
Assiniboine Agency.									
Carry the Kettle	214		119		53				42
Crooked Lakes Agency.									
Cowesses	213		18		189				6
Kahkwistahaw	103		26		25				52
Little Bone and Sakimay	142		20		19				104
Ochapowace	120		35		27				58
Total	578		99		260				219
Moose Mountain Agency.									
White Bear	215	3			18			194	
Qu'Appelle Agency.									
Little Black Bear	49		14		30				5
Muscowpetung	76		19		32				25
Okanase	45		14		23				8
Pasquah	142		26		103				13
Piapot	159		33		96				30
Peepeekeesis	151	15	32	6	79				19
Star Blanket	31		10		19				12
File Hills Colony	91	14	23	6	48				
Standing Buffalo Sioux	191				124				67
Total	945	29	171	12	554				179
Touchwood Hills Agency.									
Day Star	71								71
Fishing Lake	117		1		9				107
George Gordon	215	137			38				40
Muscowequan	157	1			122				34
Poorman	122	18			12				92
Total	682	156	1		181				344
Pelly Agency.									
Cote	261		176		26				59
Keeseekoose	142	7	13		102				20
The Key	91	45			37				9
Valley River	78		8	31	39				
Total	572	52	197	31	204				88

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
16	14	13	16	9	3	58	45	19	21	4	1
23	23	23	28	11	8	32	51	8	6	9	6
6	14	10	14	1	3	21	27	2	5	5	3
5	13	11	12	11	8	58	40	1	3	6	7
6	10	18	10	6	2	27	32	4	5	6	2
40	60	62	64	29	21	118	150	15	19	26	18
31	28	16	19	5	5	46	49	8	8	.....	15
4	4	5	5	3	8	7	7	2	4	1	4
4	6	9	6	2	5	16	18	6	4	2	1
2	5	2	4	2	4	9	12	2	3	2	1
10	13	12	13	2	4	33	45	2	8	8	2
10	13	9	12	8	5	45	49	4	4	5	6
22	16	16	16	6	9	28	29	5	4	6	7
2	5	4	4	1	3	11	8	2	1	1	.....
15	12	12	9	3	.....	20	20	.....	.....	7	6
11	10	22	23	12	13	40	43	6	11	5	2
80	84	91	92	39	51	209	231	29	39	37	29
5	4	9	8	4	2	15	15	5	4	.....	6
14	15	19	6	2	3	25	30	3	.....	9	8
23	25	24	23	8	4	45	48	7	8	10	9
12	21	16	24	7	6	34	33	1	3	7	.....
6	14	14	20	4	5	22	28	5	4	8	5
60	79	82	81	25	20	141	154	21	19	34	28
30	23	37	31	17	9	50	56	2	6	7	4
14	12	14	17	6	5	30	33	4	7	4	4
12	10	9	18	5	2	12	18	3	2	3	2
15	4	4	12	2	2	17	18	2	2	5	4
71	49	64	78	30	18	109	125	11	17	19	14

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Continued.*									
Battleford Agency									
Bear's Head	34								
Lean Man	1	20			8				58
Mosquito	51								
Kopwayawakenum	93				83				10
Little Pine and Lucky Man	146	70			56				20
Moosomin	135	42			69				24
Poundmaker	114	13			99				2
Red Pheasant	170	120			44				6
Sweet Grass	79	34			37				8
Thunderchild	131	48			64				19
Total	954	347			460				147
Carlton Agency.									
Ahtahkakoop	225	204	1		14				6
Kenemotayoo	136	61			40				35
Mistawasis	143	5	91		47				
Pelican Lake	56				10				46
Petaquakey	123		2		121				
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	165	34	2		13				116
Montreal Lake (William Charles)	239	238			1				
James Roberts	530	511			19				
Peter Ballendine	541	124			417				
Wahspaton-Sioux	66		31		1				34
Total	2,224	1,177	127		683				237
Duck Lake Agency									
Beardy and Okemasis	150		18		127				5
James Smith	241	241							
John Smith	155	155							
Kinistino	73	1							72
Nut Lake	232	1			1				230
One Arrow	97				97				
Total	948	398	18		225				307
Onion Lake Agency.									
Island Lake	183	18			31				134
Keeheewin	186	12			174				
Kinosayo (Chipewyan)	275				275				
Ooneepowhayo	51	14			36				1
Puskeeahkeewin	24	5			19				
Seekaskootch	183	62			115				11
Weemisticooseahwasis	81	7			73				1
Sweet Grass (attached to Seekaskootch)	13	13							
Total	1,001	131			723				147

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.
4	3	4	3	1	2	7	7	....	3	1	.. ..
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	2	3	2	3	18	11	2	4	.....	.....
8	8	12	8	9	7	12	22	3	4	1	.....
12	11	14	9	11	6	34	40	4	5	.....	.....
9	14	9	16	7	12	30	31	2	5	1	.....
14	9	13	7	6	3	25	28	4	5	.....	.....
12	14	16	17	12	6	40	40	6	7	8	....
6	7	7	7	5	3	19	20	1	4	2	.....
10	12	12	9	11	3	30	36	3	5	2	.. ..
78	81	89	79	64	45	216	235	25	42	15	.....
20	25	23	18	15	11	49	57	1	6	9	12
12	11	15	11	13	10	26	32	2	4	7	6
12	9	16	12	10	10	31	34	4	5	5	2
7	6	5	5	7	5	6	13	1	1	2	.....
8	16	9	12	10	10	28	30	... ..	.....	4	1
17	16	21	10	12	8	28	46	5	2	8	3
19	18	24	25	25	22	43	56	2	5	12	3
62	73	65	75	33	30	73	98	9	12	28	6
77	63	66	70	29	26	96	100	5	9	32	12
6	12	5	2	2	5	15	16	3	.....	.....	1
240	249	249	240	156	137	395	482	32	44	107	46
8	18	19	22	7	10	25	38	2	1	6	6
27	30	26	25	12	12	47	51	5	6	9	4
17	12	16	16	9	10	33	38	3	1	4	4
9	8	10	7	4	4	14	16	.....	1	1	1
24	27	26	28	13	10	50	48	3	3	7	2
10	6	14	4	8	4	21	25	2	3	5	4
95	101	111	102	53	50	190	216	15	15	32	21
20	15	22	28	2	3	41	40	4	8	6	15
15	19	29	26	7	3	37	37	5	8	5	7
30	31	40	38	4	4	56	64	2	6	7	11
7	3	3	4	2	3	12	12	2	3	4	4
... .	3	1	4	1	1	4	7	.....	3	.....	1
24	21	16	18	8	4	44	44	2	7	14	9
7	7	8	13	2	2	18	18	1	5	1	2
... ...	....	1	2	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	1
103	99	120	133	26	20	215	228	17	40	37	50

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Con.*									
Sioux.									
Whitecap, Moose Woods	66	...	.....	63	.....	.....	.. .	.....	3
Moosejaw	*124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
Total.	190	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates	8,523	2,293	732	106	3,361	.....	.....	194	1,713

NOTE—No information as to the religious belief, nor the ages of 124 Indians in Saskatchewan.

* No details.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
8	5	8	5	....	5	13	13	3	6	5	3
.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	5	8	5	.....	5	13	13	3	6	5	3
822	849	905	909	436	375	1,710	1,928	195	270	316	225

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.									
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.									
Dunvegan	130	130							
Ft. Vermillion	573				573				
Little Red River	119	119							
Peace River Crossing	64				64				
Sturgeon Lake	208				208				
Wabiscaw	298	99			199				
Whitefish Lake	75				75				
Ft. St. John	102				102				
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake)	436	115			321				
Total, Lesser Slave Lake Agency	2,005	463			1,542				
NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
Ft. McMurray	176				176				
Ft. Chipewyan	594				594				
Fond du Lac	445				445				
Ft. Smith	227				227				
Ft. Resolution	487				487				
Stragglers—Athabaska Landing and Ft. McMurray	20				20				
Hay River	103	61			42				
Ft. Nelson	227								227
Total, Northern District	2,279	61			1,991				227
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate.	4,284	524			3,533				227
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE.									
Chapleau Agency.									
Metagami	90	82			8				
Flying Post	90	90							
Moose Factory Crees at Chapleau	75	75							
Moose Factory Crees at Missanabi	65	65							
New Brunswick House	125	125							
Ojibewas Chapleau	59	56							
Albany River District.									
Osnaburg	431								
Fort Hope	527								
Martin's Falls	126								
English River	79								
James Bay District.									
Fort Albany	848								
Moose Factory	341								
New Post	34								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 30 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 45 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births	Deaths.
7	10	8	9	9	7	17	21	2		3	
7	10	9	8	7	10	18	19	2		4	6
7	5	11	9	7	6	13	17			2	
5	6	7	8	5	6	12	16			1	2
6	7	13	14	11	10	31	33			5	5
6	3	7	5	6	5	15	12				3

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE.—*Con.*									
Timiskaming Agency.									
Abitibi	280				280				
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Matatchewan	88				88				
Port Arthur Agency.									
Long Lake	145				145				
Total, Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	3,403	496			521				
TREATY NO. 10 INSPECTORATE.									
English River	176								
Clear Lake	186								
Canoe Lake	95								
Barren Lands	172								
Lac la Hache	99								
Total, Treaty No. 10 Inspectorate	*728								
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND OTHER UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.									
Ungava District.									
Fort George	430								
Great Whale River	151								
Little Whale River	100								
Nichikun Post	65								
Fort Chimo	250								
Nomads (estimated)	250								
Total	*1246								
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									
Fort Severn	250								
Trout Lake	500								
Winisk River and other Nomads	250								
Attawapiskat	150								
Deer Lodge	100								
Cat Lake	150								
Total	*1,400								

*No details.

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
13	5	6	5	1	2	18	35	2	1	4	5
51	46	61	58	46	46	124	153	6	1	19	21

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.									
Arctic Red River 150; Ft. Good Hope 500; Ft. Laird 300; Ft. McPherson 400; Ft. Norman 300; Ft. Providence 300; Ft. Rae 1,000; Ft. Simpson 350; Ft. Wrigley 150; Nomads 550	*4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	. . .	.....
Total	5,400	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total N.W.T. and Mackenzie River District	*5,400	.....	.....	.....	.... .	... ..	....	.....	.....
YUKON	*3,500	.....	.....	... ..	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....

*No details.

AND ESKIMOS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 5 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Inspectorates, Agencies and Districts	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,420	508	.....	1,504	1,959	....	.....	.....	1,449
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,452	4,401	460	5,395	9,657	.....	.....	228	1,633
Manitoba Inspectorates	13,711	4,952	450	3,307	2,008	229	.....	74	2,691
Nova Scotia ... ... }	1,969	..	.....	.....	1,969	....	...	.....	.....
New Brunswick ... } Inspectorate.	1,903	.....	.....	....	1,903	....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island }	300	.....	.....	.....	300	...	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Inspectorate ...	18,546	4,850	241	4,543	5,876	1,087	20	394	1,334
Quebec "	11,571	1,032	7	469	10,027	2	.. .	33	1
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	8,523	2,293	732	106	3,361	.....	....	194	1,713
Treaty No. 8 "	4,284	524	.....	.....	3,533	....	.....	... ..	227
" No. 9 "	3,403	496	. ..	.....	521	...	.....	....	.....
" No. 10 "	728	....	....	.. . .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Northwestern Territories...	5,400	.....	....	....	.....	....	.. .	.....	.....
Yukon....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.. .	.....	.....
Ungava..... . ..	1,246	... .	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian population.	104,956	19,056	1,893	15,324	41,114	1,318	20	923	9,048
Eskimos.									
Davis Strait.....	260	.....	... ..	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound.	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	...	.....	.....
North Shore of Hudson Strait.. . ..	500	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	..	.... .	.....
South " "	400	...	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Shore of Hudson Bay..	500	.....	.....	.....	..... .	.....	....	.....	.....
Western " " ..	1,360	....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island.	850	.....	... .	. . .	... .	.....	. ....	.....	.....
Herschel Island...	400	.....	.....	. .	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....
Total, Esquimos.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Total, Native Population..	109,556	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	... .

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 16,260 Indians nor for the ages of 24,709

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
637	591	536	499	306	264	1,188	1,221	60	118	190	240
1,778	1,781	2,105	1,952	1,127	1,132	5,283	5,379	529	593	632	705
1,199	1,135	1,444	1,381	1,029	961	2,514	2,770	356	464	499	352
190	192	215	196	145	128	374	378	84	67	69	62
185	193	167	191	92	90	399	365	46	50	59	41
21	22	36	39	11	14	69	64	15	9	14	8
1,370	1,379	1,771	1,745	1,150	1,088	4,643	4,608	381	411	513	382
817	840	864	876	533	495	1,750	1,730	214	212	313	234
822	849	905	909	436	375	1,710	1,928	195	270	316	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	46	61	58	46	46	124	153	6	1	19	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,070	7,028	8,104	7,846	4,875	4,593	18,054	18,596	1,886	2,195	2,624	2,270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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Indians.

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Alberta	8,113	971		1,504	4,189				1,449
British Columbia	24,781	4,401	460	5,395	9,759			228	1,860
Manitoba	5,919	1,954	451	880	1,323	229		65	1,007
Nova Scotia	1,969				1,969				
New Brunswick	1,903				1,903				
Prince Edward Island	300				300				
Ontario	23,156	6,235	251	4,543	6,787	1,087	20	394	2,995
Quebec	11,571	1,032	7	469	10,027	2		33	1
Saskatchewan	9,545	2,623	724	75	3,346			194	1,731
Northwest Territories	12,953	1,830		2,458	1,511			9	5
Ungava	1,246								
Yukon	3,500								
Total Indian population	104,956	19,056	1,893	15,324	41,114	1,318	20	923	9,048
Eskimos.									
Davis Strait	260								
Cumberland Sound	330								
North Shore of Hudson Strait	500								
South " "	400								
Northeastern Shore of Hudson Bay	500								
Western " "	1,369								
Arctic Coast Line, Herschel Island	859								
Herschel Island	400								
Total, Eskimo population	4,600								
Total, Native population	109,556								

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 16,260 Indians, nor for the ages of 24,709

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1912.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
637	591	536	499	306	264	1,188	1,221	60	118	190	240
1,778	1,781	2,105	1,952	1,127	1,132	5,283	5,379	529	593	632	705
584	532	563	546	548	477	1,113	1,134	187	235	247	146
190	192	215	196	145	128	374	378	84	67	69	62
185	193	167	191	92	90	399	365	46	50	59	41
21	22	36	39	11	14	69	64	15	9	14	8
1,672	1,670	2,183	2,157	1,321	1,256	5,398	5,483	452	493	648	524
817	840	864	876	533	495	1,750	1,730	214	212	313	234
850	885	945	942	447	386	1,766	1,989	202	281	318	221
336	322	490	448	345	351	714	853	97	137	134	89
7,070	7,028	8,104	7,846	4,875	4,593	18,054	18,596	1,886	2,195	2,624	2,270

Indians.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
ALBERTA.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Blackfoot	175,580	250	385,971 00	120	.....	.....	132
Blood	345,722	3,604	3'865,220 00	54	.....	.....	302
Edmonton	36,888¼	1,842	1,176,928 00	51	70	43	67
Hobbema	341¼	760	390,716 00	89	97	37	77
Lesser Slave Lake	11,950	50	79 750 00	30	49	1	24
Peigan	91,275	2,263	965,010 06	60	.....	.....	125
Saddle Lake	79,451	1,594	147,214 00	109	170	.....	135
Sarcee	58,120	218	1,099,596 00	10	16	6	23
Stony	44,365	355	157,915 00	50	100	100	82
Total	843,692½	10,936	8,568,320 00	570	502	187	967
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
Babina and Upper Skeena	7,773	723	55,958 00	.....	835	495	30
Bella Coola	230	34	179,600 00	.....	395	273	5
Cassiar (Stickine)*	400	.....	390 00	.....	127	.....	.....
Cowichan	5,322	3,229½	747,905 00	8	.....	370	.....
Kamloops	75,231	4,759	752,126 60	231	15	.....	.....
Kootenay	38,140	1,856	135,000 00	127	146	71	111
Kwawkewlth	4,314	12¾	53,386 50	.....	696	233	.....
Lytton	58,947	5,225	676,842 00	455	336	150	369
Naas	257	144	65,747 00	.....	456	84	17
New Westminster	3,438	2,909	1,301,460 00	403	530	479	316
Okanagan	106,451	8,290	926,856 00	207	107	191	.....
Queen Charlotte	130	20	4,485 00	.....	66	8	.....
Stuart Lake	3,581	258	153,145 00	10	508	145	39

West Coast	314	54	24,002 00		603	64	
Williams Lake	15,787	1,360	229,632 00	142	174	77	125
Total	320,315	28,874½	5,306,535 10	1,583	4,994	2,640	1,012
MANITOBA.							
Birtle	17,285	2,941	352,402 00	65	58	15	52
Clandeboye	9,625	193	227,189 00		212		1
Griswold	8,634	2,760	193,710 00	69	38	18	28
Manitowapah†	40,531	479	200,780 00	2			
Portage la Prairie	19,094	1,186	191,893 00	46	120	65	15
Valley River Band	9,146	134	59,070 00	9	13	15	16
Total	104.315	7,693	1,225,044 00	191	441	113	112
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Northeastern Division:—							
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	1,370	980	45,375 00	181	146	239*	
Northern Division:—							
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	153	280	19,252 00	38		19	
Southwestern Division:—							
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	180	62	4,950 00	41	52	64	
Total	1,703	1,322	69,577 00	260	198	322	

* Barren Land. † Agent says that these Indians support themselves mainly by hunting, fishing and trapping.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
ALBERTA.												$ cts.
Blackfoot			1	1	4	2		1		1		3,000 00
Blood			2	2	50			3	8	2		40,300 00
Edmonton	2		1	1	1			2	3	3		16,715 00
Hobbem				1	1			1				11,761 00
Lesser Slave												
Peigan	1		1			1		1		9		22,550 00
Saddle Lake	1							4				5,800 00
Sarcee												
Stony						2						
							3					500 00
Total	4		5	5	56	5	3	12	11	15		100,626 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Babine and Upper Skeena	3						1			2		15,335 00
Bella Coola								5				4,800 00
Cassiar (Stickine)												
Cowichan						4		6				9,750 00
Kamloops						8	2		2			22,300 00
Kootenay					1		1					25,180 00
Kwawkewlth								4				2,875 00
Lytton						28						14,830 00
Naas	4			5		10	4	6			1	59,250 00
New Westminster						29	4	3				52,600 00
Okanagan						8	2					5,400 00
Queen Charlotte						2		2		1		4,800 00
Stuart Lake						10						12 500 00

West Coast												
Williams Lake	2					12						15,600 00
Total	9			5	1	111	14	26	2	3	1	245,220 00
Manitoba.												
Birtle			1	1		4		2	3	1		4,410 00
Clandeboye						4		5				11,300 00
Griswold			1	1	4	2		1		1		7,200 00
Manitowapah						8		10		8		5,800 00
Portage La Prairie						1	1	2	1	5		1,900 00
Valley River Band								1				500 00
Total			2	2	4	19	1	21	4	15		31,110 00
New Brunswick.												
Northeastern Division—												
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties						6	3	3		5		12,900 00
Northern Division—												
Madawaska and Victoria Counties						1	1	1		3	1	8,000 00
Southwestern Division—												
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties						1	1	3		1		7,850 00
Total						8	5	7		9	1	28,750 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — *Continued*,

REALTY OF INDIANS — STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ALBERTA.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	13,225	23	1	14	115	....	1	74	3	26	1	4	2	1	....	1,200 00	25,130 00	26,330 00
Blood	4,592	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,590 00	16,830 00	21,420 00
Edmonton	5,393	....	..	10	68	31	8	74	15	38	8	28	11	4	6	4,058 00	18,730 00	22,788 00
Hobbema	1,915	....	..	2	71	39	....	58	....	48	2	14	19	6	....	1,770 00	12,365 00	14,135 00
Lesser Slave Lake	197	....	..	....	39	....	..	32	....	18	....	7	3	....	....	350 00	5,850 00	6,200 00
Peigan	16,700	....	..	25	104	5	3	41	....	25	....	20	....	....	....	8,000 00	8,890 00	16,890 00
Saddle Lake	68,998	..	..	..	191	....	....	42	....	159	.	10	....	2	....	10,600 00	15,600 00	26,200 00
Sarcee	70,600	..	..	1	10	..	....	20	....	15	....	2	....	....	..	7,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00
Stony	11,000	....	..	..	130	....	..	41	..	25	....	..	....	....	....	7,500 00	13,000 00	20,500 00
Total	192,620	23	1	52	761	75	12	385	18	351	11	85	35	13	6	45,068 00	119,395 00	164,463 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	981	....	..	392	302	49	....	112	....	79	....	38	136	....	....	15,500 00	115,600 00	131,100 00
Bella Coola	1,303	....	..	312	....	310	6	7	..	12	1	74	77	....	....	2,150 00	102,290 00	104,440 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	....	....	..	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,600 00	3,600 00
Cowichan	5,449	....	..	529	10	22	213	5	....	71	....	..	....	....	....	107,650 00	166,100 00	273,750 00
Kamloops	44,200	....	..	49	273	....	....	172	....	18	18	24	75	2	....	48,100 00	79,850 00	128,250 00
Kootenay	1,856	....	..	38	113	86	34	23	....	21	....	....	23	....	....	11,121 00	14,060 00	25,181 00
Kwawkewlth	27	....	..	93	....	165	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	680 00	32,215 00	32,895 00
Lytton	55,299	..	..	264	350	65	90	356	..	100	68	69	180	1	..	112,176 00	151,210 00	263,386 00
Nass	102	....	..	362	41	....	16	....	....	....	....	25	....	90	....	5,085 00	246,991 00	252,076 00
New Westminster	4,020	....	..	574	55	232	241	212	11	201	67	10	27	1	....	12,201 00	124,300 00	136,501 00
Okanagan	21,000	..	..	49	163	....	..	133	2	36	26	2	67	1	....	42,000 00	55,750 00	97,750 00
Queen Charlotte	10	....	..	116	5	5	15	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	200 00	24,000 00	24,200 00

Stuart Lake	1,414			23	242	110	36			36		16	15			6,075 00	42,600 00	48,675 00
West Coast	74			463		238		5								2,550 00	103,900 00	106,450 00
Williams Lake	8,090			6	227			143					181			15,950 00	35,150 00	51,100 00
Total	143,828			3,270	1,848	1,282	638	1,206	13	577	180	258	821	95		381,738 00	1,297,616 00	1,679,354 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	10,528			15	75	20	3	89	9	59	5	71	1	4		1,826 00	19,235 00	21,061 00
Clandeboye				5	171					55		3				5,675 00	118,275 00	123,950 00
Griswold	1,130			29	31	27		43	15	13	1	36	23			855 00	12,500 00	13,355 00
Manitowapah	450				350	28		181		252	29	184	41	49		990 00	25,550 00	26,540 00
Portage la Prairie	2,950				71	30		55		27	4	16	8	4		3,500 00	4,775 00	8,275 00
Valley River Band	1,269				10	9		12		13		2				400 00	3,075 00	3,475 00
Total	16,327			49	708	114	3	383	24	419	39	312	73	57		13,246 00	183,410 00	196,656 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division —																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	930			193		35	38	58		51	20		49	1		2,075 00	22,475 00	24,550 00
Northern Division —																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	220			54	3	2	11	10		10	3		9			550 00	9,500 00	10,050 00
Southwestern Division —																		
Carlton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	120			57	1	4	8	4	1	4	7	2		1		450 00	982 00	1,432 00
Total	1,270			304	4	41	57	72	1	65	30	2	58	2		3,075 00	32,957 00	36,032 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ALBERTA.																			$ cts.
Blackfoot	53	19	1	3	2	79	1	73	4	1	3	275	165	...	24	60	26	54	21,890 00
Blood	50	2	...	...	...	100	11	100	...	...	7	2,000	300	568	...	...	70	...	37,000 00
Edmonton	78	57	16	15	...	56	15	55	5	2	1	249	81	90	66	22	10	13	20,309 00
Hobbema	67	35	2	6	...	55	4	51	...	...	...	797	120	2	95	27	8	11	19,752 00
Lesser Slave Lake	6	4	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	2	12	13	...	25	9	3	1	2,960 00
Peigan	62	39	7	13	1	53	11	52	1	...	...	410	146	...	1	5	23	20	22,831 00
Saddle Lake	53	39	...	...	...	42	4	42	...	...	...	820	91	12	99	...	17	9	19,960 00
Sarcee	8	2	1	1	...	21	2	15	1	...	1	280	38	...	15	3	10	5	4,000 00
Stony	36	9	...	1	...	36	...	12	...	...	...	.....	70	...	40	...	40	...	11,500 00
Totals	413	206	27	39	3	451	48	409	11	3	14	4,843	1,024	672	348	126	207	113	160,202 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	8	4	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	18	1,650	23	1	72	2	...	...	9,950 00
Bella Coola	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	39	.....	13	6	15	3	...	...	4,650 00
Stuart Lake	13	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	9	1,775	5	...	36	25	5	...	5,735 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	161	114	...	5	3	45	17	29	7	16	9	4,064	174	2	13	8	31	162	35,575 00
New Westminster	80	68	...	4	...	20	3	9	...	1	...	1,904	88	5	6	...	1	4	13,040 00
Okanagan	147	122	2	4	84	18	9	35	5	2	...	486	74	2	74	27	21	37	19,715 00
Kamloops	182	123	1	2	101	45	8	44	6	1	...	599	76	1	126	12	18	23	20,284 00
Kootenay	137	31	...	...	...	36	4	25	3	1	...	295	63	...	65	7	18	14	16,574 00
Kwawkewlth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	5,955 00
Nass	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1,600	4	...	103	1	...	...	7,750 00
Lytton	203	147	...	2	94	32	3	24	15	2	20	1,160	89	1	121	37	16	24	20,676 00
Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00

West Coast	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	...	....	184	5	.. .	.. .	....	....	5	1,050 00
Williams Lake	134	66	...	....	44	82	7	79	2	...	..	.....	85	....	171	....	59	..	33,285 00
Totals	1,079	682	3	17	326	324	51	258	38	23	267	16,732	700	18	805	122	169	269	194,739 00
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle	101	61	25	6	1	46	33	39	5	1	.	1,300	85	3	86	61	31	63	15,285 00
Clandeboye	3	3	...	..	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	6	...	7	....	....	....	575 00
Griswold	94	40	14	1	...	27	34	24	5	1	4	480	66	..	59	37	45	31	18,225 00
Manitowapah	29	24	1	....	....	61	...	42	....	....	9	814	91	23	111	110	4	67	10,450 00
Portage la Prairie	36	25	10	1	.. .	24	12	22	3	....	....	275	37	10	32	37	10	37	7,900 00
Valley River Band	8	1	1	..	....	4	2	2	....	....	...	.....	8	....	8	4	7	...	1,340 00
Totals	271	154	51	8	1	163	81	130	13	2	13	2,869	293	36	303	249	97	198	53,775 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northeastern Division—																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	23	22	....	6	5	8	....	4	...	....	19	1,445	17	1	42	21	22	14	3,920 00
Northern Division—																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	8	8	....	6	1	3	..	6	1	....	1	65	10	.	10	8	4	5	1,600 00
Southwestern Division—																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	1	1	....	1	....	1	...	1	....	...	....	.....	2	....	2	. ..	....	....	150 00
Totals	32	31	....	13	6	12	...	11	1	.. .	20	1,510	29	1	54	29	26	19	5,670 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.					
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
ALBERTA.																			$ cts.
Blackfoot	21	1,600	200	5	.....	362	391	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		128,620 00
Blood	43	66	2,539	81	.....	442	862	1,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		139,760 00
Edmonton	2	357	17	10	18	.....	204	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	12	8	35	381		51,722 00
Hobbema	.....	423	82	.....	11	40	126	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	422		32,662 00
Lesser Slave Lake	15	104	4	9	.....	31	110	62	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		103,285 00
Peigan	4	1,518	4	.....	.....	155	421	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		72,050 00
Saddle Lake	.....	216	.....	2	75	104	812	341	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	16,325 00
Sarcee	.....	395	16	.....	.....	9	74	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		56,630 00
Stony	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	51	201	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	85	6,079	2,862	107	104	1,194	3,204	3,720	.....	.....	2	10	137	12	8	35	956		601,054 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	33	284	47	12	.....	10	111	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		28,500 00
Bella Coola	5	220	23	2	.....	6	23	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	2	.....	475		8,155 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,150 00
Cowichan	94	189	38	5	6	32	336	192	165	434	.....	5	30	.....	347	330	5,105		42,990 00
Kamloops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Kootenay	57	1,270	180	39	.....	92	750	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675		87,122 00
Kwawkewlth	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	38	1,330		1,680 00
Lytton	83	2,576	938	39	10	179	719	897	38	58	27	153	715	.....	26	162	1,687		148,469 00
Nass	1	8	1	1	.....	.....	32	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196		4,675 00
New Westminster	49	444	81	35	49	166	538	382	229	240	40	179	1,009	.....	74	641	2,672		59,662 00

Okanagan	40	1,525	415	25		147	510	885	12	10	23	207	627		10	15	936	92,743 00
Queen Charlotte	20	20	12	12		26	38	20								20	100	6,200 00
Stuart Lake	22	368	83	17		93	85	53										26,420 00
West Coast		17		20			65	38		3	1						500	5,000 00
William Lake		1,372	370	24		100	675	327				12	52				525	72,090 00
Total	404	8,317	2,188	232	65	791	3,871	3,514	444	756	91	556	2,443		471	1,206	14,255	585,856 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	5	299		7	22	57	111	108				2	8	10	7		340	34,090 00
Clandeboye	1	15		9	76		98	99				1					100	12,446 00
Griswold		203	11		10		5	7			1	2	9	8	3	2	220	20,100 00
Manitowapah	7	290	46	33	87	130	675	865	4	22	4	16	52				191	41,000 00
Portage la Prairie		113	9	6	33	1	36	34				1	8				77	6,500 00
Valley River Band		25		2	9	12	36	26								1	14	4,465 00
Total	13	945	66	57	237	200	961	1,139	4	22	5	22	77	18	10	3	922	118,601 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		19			1	36	57	13					34				315	3,305 00
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties		16	1	1			11	10					5				150	2,760 00
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties		2															50	325 00
Total		37	1	1	1	36	48	23					39				515	6,390 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	General Effects.								Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot		14		62	11		48	140	5,230 00	13,600 00	584,641 00
Blood		1		40	10		40	200	2,000 00	6,000 00	4,111,700 00
Edmonton			18	53	79	35	1,370	109	2,945 00	3,570 00	1,294,977 00
Hobbema		1		32	69	70	1,421	111	3,570 00	2,160 00	474,756 00
Lesser Slave Lake			30	35	34	52	380	50	4,795 00	2,200 00	95,905 00
Peigan		1		20	35			120	1,515 00	3,000 00	1,135,081 00
Saddle Lake		21	58	36	119	146	1,130	178	4,860 00	4,510 00	580,594 00
Sarcee				6	8		50	70	500 00	2,000 00	1,132,421 00
Stony				125	12		300	150	2,500 00	9,500 00	259,045 00
Total		41	106	409	410	303	4,739	1,128	27,915 00	46,540 00	9,669,120 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena		4	220	568	321	150	7,500	103	41,900 00	27,500 00	310,243 00
Bella Coola	167	62	191	158	260	435	3,270	118	39,620 00	28,200 00	369,405 00
Cassiar (Stickine)		4	2	141	46	10	808	116	9,166 00	6,510 00	21,846 00
Cowichan	137	1	412	362	307	67	30	185	26,475 00	36,100 00	1,172,545 00
Kamloops				216	85	88	335	349	6,686 00	16,400 00	946,046 60
Kootenay			56	185	26		115	151	5,006 00	5,395 00	299,458 00
Kwawkewlth	100	70	320	293	183	212	2,130	109	32,500 00	58,700 00	187,991 50
Lytton				366	198	389	1,095	529	16,767 00	32,209 00	1,173,179 00
Nass	141	95	269	940	130	353	3,120	167	70,000 00	142,500 00	601,998 00
New Westminster	163		398	440	358	159	985	325	48,011 00	64,150 00	1,675,424 00
Okanagan	3	3	214	189	56	23	335	204	4,791 00	9,450 00	1,156,705 00
Queen Charlotte	163	139		250	55	55	750	35	19,235 00	14,000 00	74,020 00
Stuart Lake				336	191	331	4,360	93	21,931 00	13,800 00	282,209 00

West Coast	88	5	1,267	195	428	63	1,850	335	42,035 00	26,000 00	204,537 00
Williams Lake			45	243	36		2,580	321	8,780 00	6,650 00	417,137 00
Total	799	383	2,294	5,182	2,680	2,055	29,563	3,140	392,906 00	488,194 00	8,892,804 10
Manitoba.											
Birtle				43	49	20	805	97	2,333 00	3,230 00	432,811 00
Clandeboye		142	23	23	89	225	890	148	5,150 00	5,105 00	284,815 00
Griswold			4	48	62		1,600	63	1,600 00	3,350 00	257,540 00
Manitowapah	40	178	104	120	259	1,505	7,123	275	14,550 00	12,950 00	312,470 00
Portage la Prairie		9	5	42	38	25	900	80	1,400 00	3,300 00	221,168 00
Valley River Band				10	8		109	13	351 00	1,200 00	70,901 00
Total	40	329	136	286	505	1,775	11,427	676	25,384 00	29,135 00	1,579,705 00
New Brunswick.											
Northeastern Division :—											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	41	45	24	12	184	260	71	6	5,100 00	16,000 00	111,150 00
Northern Division :—											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties			12	10	6		55	4	600 00	3,350 00	45,612 00
Southwestern Division :—											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties			12	7	8		380	2	366 00	385 00	15,458 00
Total	41	45	48	29	198	260	506	12	6,066 00	19,735 00	172,220 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	6	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Blood	1,984	65,000	400	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	114	1,822	1,118½	38,675	98	3,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema	3½	133	722½	20,274	23	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	750	15,435	230	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee	25	.....	82	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,882½	9,292	2,834	79,949	147½	3,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena	.....	.....	69	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bella Coola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	3	165	208	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	267	4,165	1,317	20,020	.....	.....	13	162	47	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay	40	925	1,255	22,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,433
Lytton	179	4,310	615	16,710	5	100	21	605	96	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	462
New Westminster	51	2,015	404	28,370	.....	.....	16½	810	120	4,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	508
Okanagan	773	14,040	1,265	20,800	.....	.....	13	205	33	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Queen Charlotte																	
Stuart Lake			52	1,830													
West Coast																	
Williams Lake	117	2,080	286	7,990													
Total	1,430	37,700	5,471	119,838	5	100	63¼	1,782	296	9,160	37	720			103½	2,403	
MANITOBA.																	
Birtle	841	12,027	1,278	47,591	104	2,432	10	237									
Clandeboye																	
Griswold	2,189	32	601	10,079	12½	413	13½	628									
Manitowapah			36	960	6	180	1	43									
Portage la Prairie	713	13,980	421	13,785	57	1,529											
Valley River Band			92½														
Total	3,743	26,039	2,428½	72,415	179½	4,554	24½	908									
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northeastern Division—																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	10	81	182	1,775									8	225	¼	3	
Northern Division—																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2	28	60	1,300			½	10	1½	26			41	420	1½	30	
Southwestern Division—																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties			2½	158			2	6					1	16	2½	54	
Total	12	109	244½	3,233			2½	16	1½	26			50	661	4¼	87	

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
ALBERTA.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blackfoot	4	.....	1	5	1	6	2	.....	.....	1,830	6	.....	6	5	15
Blood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	760	325	1,280
Edmonton	36	2,886	.....	.....	17¼	.....	.....	.....	248	2,337	100	.....	427	3	380
Hobbema	.....	1,665	.....	.....	.....	507	11	.....	279	2,453	386	94	265¼	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	5	86	½	5	3	35	..	.....	.....	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	757	200	.....	1,008	.....	15
Saddle Lake	20	3,450	.....	.....	13	1,896	8¾	42	.....	3,386	149	.....	175	.....	175
Sarcee	2	170	¼	5	¼	5	¼	10	28	550	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony	3¼	60	1	.....	1¼	.....	.....	.....	452	948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	75¼	8,317	2¾	15	32¼	2,414	21¾	52	1,182	14,261	941	94	2,641¼	333	1,865
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Babine and Upper Skeena	315	52,500	.....	.....	52	12,500	.....	.....	364	317	.....	96	96	96	99
Bella Coola	8	1,125	½	75	½	75	.....	.....	20	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	35¾	2,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	.....	3	.....	2	4
Kamloops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay	80	8,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	570	158	206	206	206	206
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Lytton	162	23,700	21	2,260	27	3,650	.....	.....	2,396	263	216	5	5	5	5

Nass		2,000							50				32		23
New Westminster	203½	34,460	11½	1,683	25½	4,580			550	831	340	23	23	23	20
Okanagan	125	16,250	20	2,700	21	3,450			2,760	250	325				
Queen Charlotte	12	1,200								48					
Stuart Lake	44	5,200			23	5,050			131	865		15	9	9	349
West Coast	1¾	243	¼	19					19	3					
Williams Lake	81	3,370	18½	1,465	17½	1,500	12	820	238	1,275					
Total	1,068	150,410	71¾	8,202	166½	30,805	12	820	7,589	4,567	1,039	348	371	341	736
MANITOBA.															
Birtle	26½	2,901					13¾	313		1,517	1,483		166	284	
Clandeboye		500								400					
Griswold	24	3,735					9			968	857		23	40	
Manitowapah	33	5,795	2⅜	250	1⅜	430				5,446			71½	34	119
Portage la Prairie	8½	595	¾	85	¼	50	¾	65		685					
Valley River Band	⅞	154								348	1½		38½	44	
Total	92⅞	13,680	3½	335	1⅝	480	23½	378		9,364	2,346½		299	402	119
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	192	6,445							88	8	50	10			
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties	26	2,252	¼	10	1¼	150	1	55	90	10	12	25	5		
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	3	105							17			11½	1	1	
Total	221	8,802	¼	10	1¼	150	1	55	195	18	62	46½	6	1	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912—*Continued.*

Agency.	Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
ALBERTA.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot			13	5			9		1						200 00	4,000 00	4,200 00
Blood			5				5				2			20		5,500 00	5,500 00
Edmonton				3	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2		1	1,648 00	1,095 00	2,743 00
Hobbema				2	5		1								2,148 00	545 00	2,693 00
Lesser Slave Lake				2					1							475 00	475 00
Peigan															6,048 00	1,200 00	7,248 00
Saddle Lake				6											2,170 00	600 00	2,770 00
Sarcee																100 00	100 00
Stony																500 00	500 00
Total			18	18	8	1	18	2	7	1	5	2		21	12,214 00	14,015 00	26,229 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena			29	13			48		25			13			6,700 00	9,500 00	16,200 00
Bella Coola			14		3											8,300 00	8,300 00
Cassiar (Stickine)				3												1,000 00	1,000 00
Cowichan			39				16								350 00	102,400 00	102,750 00
Kamloops																	
Kootenay															1,120 00	300 00	1,420 00
Kwawkewlth			12												140 00	4,500 00	4,640 00
Lytton			2												1,760 00	400 00	2,160 00
Nass															2,964 00	60,786 00	63,750 00
New Westminster			10			2	1		1	1	1				1,280 00	1,750 00	6,030 00
Okanagan																	
Queen Charlotte			6													4,000 00	4,000 00
Stuart Lake				10	9	1									1,955 00	3,000 00	4,955 00

West Coast			14												200 00	4,350 00	4,550 00
Williams Lake				1												250 00	250 00
Total			126	27	12	3	65	..	26	1	1	13			22,469 00	200,536 00	223,005 00
Manitoba.																	
Birtle			2	5	1		2	1		1	20				900 00	1,575 00	2,475 00
Clandeboye				3							2					400 00	400 00
Griswold			1	2	4						3				760 00	110 00	870 00
Manitowapah				10			18		2		3				395 00	1,350 00	1,745 00
Portage la Prairie				4	1		2									175 00	175 00
Valley River Band															192 00		192 00
Total			3	24	6		22	1	2	1	28				2,247 00	3,610 00	5,857 00
New Brunswick.																	
Northeastern Division:—																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties			5												100 00	500 00	600 00
Northern Division:—																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties			5				2								200 00	2,000 00	2,200 00
Southwestern Division:—																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties															300 00		300 00
Total			10				2								600 00	2,500 00	3,100 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ALBERTA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	10,000 00	15,979 39	11,500 00		150 00	900 00	100,000 00	138,529 39
Blood	48,500 00	12,475 38	14,493 00				18,450 00	93,918 38
Edmonton	36,473 40	5,128 96	7,625 00		740 40	10,190 00	4,560 00	64,717 76
Hobbema	15,352 00	1,775 00	3,200 00	4,215 00	2,500 00	8,300 00	3,760 00	39,102 00
Lesser Slave Lake								
Peigan	18,500 00	7,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00			4,000 00	31,500 00
Saddle Lake	13,807 00	13,220 00	1,500 00		850 00	1,700 00	600 00	31,677 00
Sarcee	7,220 00	1,502 50	3,000 00			500 00	4,100 00	16,322 50
Stony	4,263 00	1,511 20	524 00			2,313 60	24,396 35	33,908 15
Total	154,115 40	58,592 43	42,842 00	5,215 00	4,240 40	23,903 60	159,866 35	448,775 18
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena	62,900 00	1,300 00	48,500 00		10,700 00	15,800 00	28,100 00	167,300 00
Bella Coola	3,650 00	850 00	16,900 00		62,100 00	13,900 00	25,600 00	123,000 00
Cassiar (Stickine)								
Cowichan	21,760 00	2,850 00	27,400 00		26,100 00	300 00	1,100 00	79,810 00
Kamloops	37,360 00	2,025 00	74,000 00	1,500 00	9,600 00	7,750 00	3,250 00	135,985 00
Kootenay	28,050 00	8,150 00	18,250 00		1,820 00	5,400 00	3,625 00	65,295 00
Kwawkewlth			12,200 00		60,700 00	7,050 00	18,800 00	98 750 00
Lytton	51,742 00	5,020 00	83,605 00		28,845 00	11,570 00	15,949 00	196,731 00
Nass	660 00	450 00	61,500 00		69,710 00	10,400 00	33,680 00	176,400 00
New Westminster	29,985 00	3,275 50	33,945 00		33,200 00	19,570 00	29,050 00	149,025 00
Okanagan	68,238 00	5,350 00	41,000 00		3,500 00	4,150 00	1,400 00	123,938 00
Queen Charlotte	1,400 00	200 00	6,500 00		15,500 00	3,500 00	1,200 00	28,300 00
Stuart Lake	31,803 00	3,570 00	19,150 00		12,150 00	23,860 00	5,440 00	95,973 00

West Coast	415 00	145 00	26,800 00	.....	32,500 00	6,070 00	23,000 00	88,930 00
Williams Lake	30,205 00	4,300 00	9,350 00	.....	.....	15,650 00	5,250 00	64,755 00
Total	368,168 00	37,485 00	479,100 00	1,500 00	366,725 00	145,270 00	195,444 00	1,593,692 00
MANITOBA.								
Birtle	40,809 50	6,311 00	9,711 00	.....	405 00	3,415 00	3,405 00	64,056 50
Clandeboye	1,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450 00
Griswold	32,253 00	100 00	2,700 00	.....	300 00	400 00	2,720 00	38,473 00
Manitowapah	14,096 00	3,400 00	15,062 00	.....	37,740 00	7,095 00	3,285 00	80,678 00
Portage la Prairie	17,645 20	300 00	5,000 00	.....	250 00	4,450 00	3,000 00	30,645 20
Valley River Band	2,124 00	175 00	92 00	.....	.....	397 00	915 45	3,703 45
Total	108,377 70	10,286 00	32,565 00	.....	38,695 00	15,757 00	13,325 45	219,006 15
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northeastern Division:—								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	4,075 00	.....	26,200 00	.....	9,425 00	310 00	9,500 00	49,510 00
Northern Division:—								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,918 00	200 00	8,200 00	21 00	50 00	.....	3,700 00	15,089 00
Southwestern Division:—								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	707 00	.....	17,225 00	.....	378 00	1,170 00	2,250 00	21,730 00
Total	7,700 00	200 00	51,625 00	21 00	9,853 00	1,480 00	15,450 00	86,329 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Norway House	5,220	400	30,560 00		822		
The Pas	1,323	10	76,898 00		45		
Total	6,543	410	107,458 00		867		
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis County	222		900 00				
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	208	185	4,030 00	35	40	60	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	400	14,400 00	25	25	20	25
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	17¾	17¾	1,000 00			82	
Colchester	20	15	1,750 00		25	12	
Cumberland	240	10	1,550 00		22		
Digby	200	48	1,625 00				
Halifax	2	32	515 00				
Hants	300	98	13,810 00	9	30	11	1
Inverness	596	537	9,640 00	29	8		1
Kings	40	14	3,400 00	1	21	21	1
Lunenburg	300	450	4,775 00	30	28	20	
Pictou	80	40	3,470 00				
Queens	300	450	4,750 00	30	28	20	
Richmond	150	150	6,450 00	29	13	4	
*Shelburne							
Victoria	210	60	1,520 00	24	3	13	7
Yarmouth	11	2	150 00		22		
Total	3,296¾	2,408¾	78,735 00	212	265	253	35

Ontario							
Ahnwick	100	2,526	82,623 46	9			
Cape Croker	3,400	1,600	175,000 00	160	29	98	91
Caradoc	4,459	10,512	375,536 00	92			
Chapleau	55	20	1,510 00		218		
Christian Island	546	205	29,400 00	5	11	12	8
Fort Francis	76	134	219,295 00	2	456	178	8
Golden Lake	200	70	4,329	8	6	10	
Gore Bay	2,310	1,584	64,500 00	288	21	278	
Kenora	166	56	128,972 00	2	154	121	4
Lake Simcoe	494	288	32,100 00	12	2	17	
Manitowaning	31,875	3,575	168,300 00	139	66	110	
Moravian	1,200	1,000	95,000 00	63		5	63
Mud Lake	900	300	40,000 00	11	60		
New Credit	1,900	3,850	224,400 00	42	2	42	
Parry Sound	1,437	1,013	137,115 00	86	56	77	
Port Arthur	408	252	86,862 00	325	160		
Rama	419	766	50,650 00	4	20	65	
Rice Lake	885	575	3 ,200 00	17	6		
Sarnia	2,428	2,870	505,900 00	76		84	
Saugeen	4,000	1,180	66,320 00	75		100	
Sault Ste. Marie	1,482	1,727	52,102 00	49	49	112	
Savanne	936	60	101,327 00		190	75	
Scugog	130	670	70,240 00	3	8	8	3
Six Nations	8,296	26,400	1,093,006 00	428		385	429
Sturgeon Falls	25	395	230,357 00		97	14	5
Thessalon	500	537	103,471 00			118	
Tyendinaga	1,736	7,820	635,200 00	74	5	2	8
Walpole Island	33,420	1,015	308,200 00	70	30	100	
Total	103,779	71,000	5,117,909 46	2,015	1,649	2,011	629

*No Stock-raising in this Agency.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALITY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Property, &c.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
Norway House						9		7				38,500 00
The Pas	1							3		6		3,050 00
Total	1					9		10		6		11,550 00
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County												
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties						1						3,500 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						1		1	4			2,800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County								1		2		2,500 00
Colchester								1		1		300 00
Cumberland						1						125 00
Digby						1		1	1			1,200 00
Halifax												
Hants						1		1		1		2,000 00
Inverness						1		2	1	1		2,830 00
Kings												
Lunenburg								1				300 00
Pictou						1		1				4,500 00
Queens								1				300 00
Richmond								1		2	1	1,100 00
Shelburne	1											500 00
Victoria								1		1		850 00
Yarmouth												
Total	1					7		12	6	8	1	22,805 00

ONTARIO.												
Alnwick						1	1		1	4		6,250 00
Cape Croker			1	1	1	2	1	3	2	6		18,700 00
Caradoc							3	6	1	11		10,770 00
Chapleau						4						
Christian Island			1			2	1	1	1			3,000 00
Fort Frances						1		4				3,050 00
Golden Lake						1		1	1			1,163 00
Gore Bay			2			4	1	3		1		11,900 00
Kenora								2				440 00
Lake Simcoe			1			1	1	1				1,500 00
Manitowaning					2	7	4	9	1	2		20,750 00
Moravian							1	1				4,500 00
Mud Lake						1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000 00
New Credit					3	2	1	1	2	3		8,200 00
Parry Sound	2				1	8	2	5	1	7		13,900 00
Port Arthur							3	6		2		9,400 00
Rama						1	1	1	2	2		5,000 00
Rice Lake						1	1	1	1			5,600 00
Sarnia						4	2	3	1	1	1	9,650 00
Saugeen						5	1	3	4	12		18,600 00
Sault Ste. Marie						6	1	4		3		9,300 00
Savanne						1		5				360 00
Scugog						1			1			500 00
Six Nations					2		1	10	2	21		40,000 00
Sturgeon Falls						3		3				9,000 00
Thessalon						4		5			1	9,950 00
Tyendinaga						2	1	4	3	6		39,000 00
Walpole Island							1	2		2		1,800 00
Total	2		5	1	9	62	29	85	25	84	3	273,283 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	100	....	..	....	368	....	....	....	....	10	....	3	....	....	....	300 00	35,475 00	35,775 00
The Pas	193	....	..	16	171	20	....	20	....	53	....	13	....	4	....	965 00	26,700 00	27,665 00
Total	293	....	..	16	539	20	....	20	....	63	....	16	....	4	....	1,265 00	62,175 00	63,440 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	35	..	..	17	....	4	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	40 00	1,200 00	1,240 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	..	45	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40 00	3,640 00	3,680 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	....	..	13	....	10	15	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	..	200 00	600 00	800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	23	....	..	26	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 00	5,100 00	5,125 00
Colchester	15	....	..	18	....	2	2	....	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	25 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Cumberland	10	....	..	22	....	6	4	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	20 00	1,000 00	1,020 00
Digby	300	....	..	24	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	100 00	2,000 00	2,100 00
Halifax	....	....	..	25	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	258 00	870 00	1,128 00
Hants	80	....	..	15	1	2	7	1	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	5,000 00	6,000 00	11,000 00
Inverness	694	....	..	33	1	1	15	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	850 00	5,900 00	6,750 00
Kings	14	....	..	14	....	....	1	1	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	100 00	1,500 00	1,600 00
Lunenburg	530	....	..	17	....	4	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	360 00	4,750 00	5,110 00
Pictou	78	....	..	31	....	7	8	3	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	86 00	5,800 00	5,886 00
Queens	120	....	..	14	....	4	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	90 00	1,500 00	1,590 00
Richmond	96	....	..	17	....	11	12	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	250 00	2,075 00	2,325 00
Shelburne	10	....	..	8	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	500 00	1,400 00	1,900 00
Victoria	180	....	..	20	..	1	14	....	....	8	5	....	..	1	....	500 00	4,300 00	4,800 00
Yarmouth	....	....	..	3	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	225 00	225 00
Total	764¾	....	45	301	21	75	98	11	....	21	24	4	7	6	..	8,444 00	49,360 00	57,804 00

ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	2,530			48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2		1	1		4,880 00	18,050 00	22,930 00
Cape Croker	1,500	3	1	36	40	10	41	46	3	32	85	1	3	7		30,000 00	41,750 00	71,750 00
Caradoc	14,900	5	10	196	109	20	47	128	26	76	34	46	22	30	41	28,300 00	94,000 00	122,300 00
Chapleau				6	33	1										300 00	6,175 00	6,475 00
Christian Island	580			14	20	1	5	20	2	12	10	5	5	2		800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00
Fort Frances	1,543			5	143	31		40		9						1,815 00	15,600 00	17,415 00
Golden Lake	120			2	21	1	4	6		6	5	2	2	7		300 00	2,625 00	2,925 00
Gore Bay	2,256			15	106	7	39	74	28	40	91	45	37	13	1	8,435 00	22,825 00	31,260 00
Kenora	142			1	155			41		24		25				306 00	7,317 00	7,623 00
Lake Simcoe	385			15	16	4	8	15	4	10	8	4	3	2		750 00	6,000 00	6,750 00
Manitowaning	6,750	1		29	381	41	119	285	1	76	228	129	239	1		6,960 00	44,900 00	51,860 00
Moravian	2,900		1	80	6		14	50	3	30	35	10	15			25,500 00	27,000 00	52,500 00
Mud Lake	600		1	30	6		10	10	5	10	5	2	5	2		3,720 00	18,000 00	21,720 00
New Credit	6,000	1	3	56	14	1	32	14	13	8	5	4	2	7	1	7,700 00	40,000 00	47,700 00
Parry Sound	1,073			40	113	32	13	36	12	56	17	3	7	9	3	2,950 00	22,825 00	25,775 00
Port Arthur	66			45	81	35		7		6				2		811 00	50,590 00	51,401 00
Rama	1,225			49	12	1	10	8	2	6	4		19	4		3,600 00	12,500 00	16,100 00
Rice Lake	796		1	10	8		13	14	2	7	10		2			3,962 00	14,920 00	18,882 00
Sarnia	6,711		4	110	9	14	36	62	7	16	22	31	7	8	13	9,400 00	57,400 00	66,800 00
Saugeen	1,400		1	78	29		30	73	20	30	35	1	12			1,500 00	9,500 00	11,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,872			56	91	24	59			40	17	20	26	23		2,490 00	23,500 00	25,990 00
Savanne	90				149			14		8		22				160 00	4,560 00	4,720 00
Scugog	800			6			5	6								1,348 00	2,348 00	3,696 00
Six Nations	43,696	5	33	449	402	14	250	385	104	180	179	62	41	110	67	436,960 00	599,903 00	1,036,863 00
Sturgeon Falls	273			37	61	21	20	24	4	5	7	24	4	3		640 00	25,000 00	25,640 00
Thessalon	537			37	73	12	23	26		23	22	2	27			7,900 00	13,035 00	20,935 00
Tyendinaga	13,758	1	4	224	10		103	115	36	137	62	23	7	11	35	134,705 00	81,755 00	216,460 00
Walpole Island	1,155	1		116	110		3	57	2		25	53	4	9	47	14,600 00	27,000 00	41,600 00
Total	113,658	17	59	1,790	2,206	272	896	1,586	276	852	838	514	481	251	211	740,792 00	1,295,578 00	2,036,370 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Waggons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Waggons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																			$ cts.
Norway House	4	3									6	515							615 00
The Pas	11	12				7		5			1	965	4	3	10				2,550 00
Totals	15	15				7		5			7	1,480	1	3	10				3,165 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																			
Annapolis County	1	1				1					2		1		1				75 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties											4	30	1	3	2	2			200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	11	10				1						20	12	8	10	5		1	200 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County											3	31							50 00
Colchester	1											10	1		1	1		1	75 00
Cumberland												18	3	2	1	2		1	250 00
Digby												10							30 00
Halifax	2	2						1			33		1	1	1				276 00
Hants	4	4		1		3		3			10	50	2		6	5		3	1,900 00
Inverness	8	7		5		3		3			5	135	4	6	10	1			880 00
Kings	1	1										1	1		1				50 00
Lunenburg	5	4			1			1	1			11	5	3	2	3		1	350 00
Pictou	4	3		2									6	2	6	1	2	2	600 00
Queens	2	1										10	2	2	1				120 00
Richmond	6	3		1							3	54		4	6	1			551 00
Shelburne												30	1						40 00
Victoria	6	6						1				150	4	4	5	3	1	4	540 00
Yarmouth																			
Totals	51	42		12	1	11		9	1		60	610	43	35	54	27	3	13	6,187 00

Ontario.																			
Alnwick	21	16	9	9	5	8	10	9	9	...	14	376	14	1	12	16	5	20	4,701 00
Cape Croker	32	28	3	4	2	14	3	24	16	1	2	300	26	2	30	16	17	19	6,851 00
Caradoc	141	126	37	110	24	60	34	50	33	4	33	2,390	86	16	80	71	48	178	25,680 00
Chapleau																			
Christian Island	11	10	2	5	1	3	2	3	3	1	7	100	5	1	10	5	3	3	1,250 00
Fort Frances	26	25	...	..	...	....	....	...	....	....	2	663	3	....	11	6	....	.. .	1,583 00
Golden Lake	6	6	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	3	2	4	3	4	2	350 00
Gore Bay	57	45	....	2	2	18	2	19	6	2	32	22,134	33	1	54	59	13	48	12,167 00
Kenora	12	12	..	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	1,736	....	....	6	...	....	....	1,199 00
Lake Simcoe	13	13	2	4	1	5	3	5	4	1	10	75	6	....	6	4	1	2	1,000 00
Manitowaning	219	165	4	15	10	80	7	75	19	4	65	3,390	170	7	198	237	39	82	19,950 00
Moravian	50	55	9	60	5	7	5	25	15	....	5	500	40	....	20	10	35	15	8,500 00
Mud Lake	15	8	4	6	2	3	3	4	4	1	5	10	6	6	5	6	8	25	2,400 00
New Credit	42	27	12	27	6	18	13	15	15	..	...	200	25	....	21	20	8	42	8,000 00
Parry Sound	36	30	...	6		15	....	13	11	....	....	975	32	...	56	13	11	11	6,925 00
Port Arthur	17	8	....	..	....	1	....	3	..	....	...	215	8	....	9	....	1	..	1,567 00
Rama	8	4	2	1	....	2	2	3	2	....	4	100	4	....	3	6	....	5	1,300 00
Rice Lake	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	....	1	75	7	2	6	5	....	6	2,100 00
Sarnia	65	52	16	35	3	26	19	26	28	....	13	760	43	2	34	27	57	51	10,836 00
Saugeen	50	40	...	6	1	12	1	12	7	....	50	1,400	31	....	40	30	25	35	4,590 00
Sault Ste Marie	66	42	....	10	3	6	....	10	3	1	6	1,360	26	4	70	22	3	9	7,360 00
Savanne	6	6	...	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	2,253	.	....	1	....	....	....	1,612 80
Scugog	3	2	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	....	....	72	2	..	2	3	3	3	391 00
Six Nations	372	311	97	181	94	175	118	167	171	4	48	3,802	296	68	218	170	134	249	204,405 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	5	....	. .	....	1	....	2	1	1	18	.....	10	4	37	20	.	4	2,300 00
Thessalon	8	8	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	703	1	....	9	17	....	....	835 00
Tyendinaga	132	110	43	83	28	72	32	64	39	....	33	816	98	....	85	100	45	110	39,015 60
Walpole Island	82	75	2	85	2	45	4	32	29	1	2	1,200	56	6	51	11	35	46	8,500 00
Totals	1,518	1,244	247	655	191	577	263	566	423	21	362	26,605	1,031	122	1,078	877	498	865	385,367 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallion.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																		
Norway House				1	4		11	9										800 00
The Pas	4	49	17	7	21	23	125	131										11,030 00
Total	4	49	17	8	25	23	136	143										11,830 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County		1			2												12	200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Co.		2			2		6	4									60	400 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County		12	1	5			25	19	15	10			5				100	400 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County								1									13	6 50
Colchester		1															20	60 00
Cumberland		1					2	2					2				35	100 00
Digby							1											35 00
Halifax		2					9	10	15								150	850 00
Hants		6				4	6	10				2	1			10	100	875 00
Inverness		11					19	15	5								120	1,100 00
Kings		2			2	2	2						2				100	415 00
Lunenburg		3		1	8	10	10	14	20	15			2	15	12	12	25	1,050 00
Pictou		3	1					1									36	400 00
Queens		1			4	2	4	5					6					30 00
Richmond		5					13	14								5	72	872 60
Shelburne					1													40 00
Victoria		6		4		3	26	25	30	17	2	3	12				150	1,550 00

Yarmouth																		
Total		56	2	10	19	21	123	120	85	42	2	5	36	15	12	27	993	8,654 10
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick		35	1	3		13	35	34				11	75	17	19	15	755	5,937 00
Cape Crcker		85	4			25	39	68	21	14		30	118	16		14	310	15,632 00
Caradoc		250	24	8	1	96	171	147			4	37	179	144	38	132	5,800	51,675 00
Chapleau																		
Christian Island		28	2	1		4	20	12				5	20				220	3,950 00
Fort Frances		88		2	1	4	15	2										4,235 00
Golden Lake		7	1	1		3	7	5			1	6	10		4	12	46	1,000 00
Gore Bay	2	101	19	4		11	43	21	24	8	10	36	239	8	7	2	769	16,409 25
Kenora	1	70	9	4	15	13	22	7									51	3,652 25
Lake Simcoe		16	2	2			20	19				6	4	5		3	223	3,375 00
Manitowaning	8	397	66	10		79	271	82	78	22	12	56	643		5	6	1,920	44,020 00
Moravian		100	30			10	70	52			5	60	25	15	17	30	800	21,000 00
Mud Lake		30	2		20	20	30					5	20				500	6,100 00
New Credit	4	74	16	1		15	62	45	11			16	70	14	5	9	838	12,635 00
Parry Sound	10	38	9	13	4	7	62	26	1		6	22	8	13	2	17	1,015	12,340 00
Port Arthur		16		1			17	15									370	3,770 00
Rama		9					8	2				1	6	12	6	2	300	1,600 00
Rice Lake		19	5				18	19			2	3	30	9	62	99	431	4,210 00
Sarnia	2	92	15	2		8	55	55				16	63	99	5	32	2,324	16,389 00
Saugeen		74	6				46	35				20	28	22	12	15	150	7,577 00
Sault Ste. Marie	3	103	9	9	33	88	83	120			3	32	68				1,390	12,750 00
Savanne		5		10	3	11	17	14									11	1,647 75
Scugog		6	3									2	9	15			212	1,205 00
Six Nations	28	687	181	34		134	781	860	125	51	33	480	1,404	702	210	901	17,504	199,904 60
Sturgeon Falls	18	59	5	10	2	6	62	68			6	13			20	12	302	10,575 00
Thessalon		50		1		10	20	6			5	16	45				450	6,510 00
Tyendinaga	2	289	20	13		7	520	268	34		3	60	260	410	98	252	3,750	81,482 00
Walpole Island	22	220	11	16	8	55	202	220			22	110	310	265	75	414	5,000	18,600 00
Total	102	2,953	440	145	87	619	2,696	2,202	294	95	112	1,043	3,634	1,766	585	1,967	40,441	567,580 85

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories.											
Norway House	4	320	695	184	700	1,290	4,760	1,280	5,100 00	18,500 00	175,750 00
The Pas	.....	21	274	62	257	581	4,631	182	11,819 00	6,550 00	139,562 00
Total	4	341	969	246	957	1,871	9,391	1,462	62,819 00	25,050 00	315,312 00
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	.....	.....	6	3	12	5	15	2	179 00	150 00	2,744 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	1	.....	30	3	6	.....	160 00	1,700 00	13,670 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8	.....	.....	5	6	10	....	200 00	600 00	19,100 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 00	1,040 00	14,725 50
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	20	.....	80 00	250 00	4,040 00
Cumberland	1	4	.....	10	15	.....	32	.....	200 00	350 00	3,595 00
Digby	.....	.....	5	9	6	.....	20	3	175 00	625 00	5,790 00
Halifax	.....	7	4	11	26	7	45	.....	915 00	905 00	4,589 00
Hants	2	3	3	10	9	....	100	.....	700 00	2,000 00	32,285 00
Inverness	3	11	.....	.....	17	8	150	.....	375 00	920 00	22,495 00
Kings	....	1	1	6	20	.....	100	1	175 00	200 00	5,840 00
Lunenburg	...	5	6	5	6	.....	18	4	250 00	250 00	12,085 00
Pictou	1	3	.....	11	11	4	.....	.....	400 00	700 00	15,956 00
Queens	....	4	7	7	6	10	12	6	250 00	275 00	7,585 00
Richmond	5	12	.....	.....	14	4	78	...	1,333 40	580 00	13,212 00
Shelburne	1	2	1	2	6	2	80	2	150 00	300 00	2,930 00
Victoria	.....	8	1	3	18	3	150	.....	425 00	500 00	10,185 00
Yarmouth	....	.....	2	4	3	.....	10	1	75 00	250 00	700 00
Total	20	71	37	82	220	42	876	19	6,046 40	11,595 00	191,826 50

Ontario.											
Alnwick	1	5	40	20	31	3	1,892	27	2,167 00	9,290 00	133,898 46
Cape Croker	15	16	2	24	28	160	30	6	3,791 00	22,500 00	314,224 00
Caradoc	1	2	1	59	60	1	598	1	727 00	47,739 00	634,427 00
Chapleau	.....	1	138	73	132	258	582	109	7,125 00	6,950 00	22,060 00
Christian Island	3	12	2	8	10	10	230	15	775 00	2,650 00	48,325 00
Fort Frances	1	24	237	84	146	498	3,650	87	7,540 00	7,000 00	260,118 00
Golden Lake	4	7	12	21	6	8	200	12	684 00	995 00	11,446 00
Gore Bay	28	22	....	23	42	120	280	2	2,760 00	16,940 00	155,936 25
Kenora	....	11	525	97	280	387	6,244	179	15,350 40	15,117 00	172,353 65
Lake Simcoe	5	13	4	8	12	7	180	12	900 00	2,300 00	47,925 00
Manitowaning	114	25	40	108	156	340	1,070	106	7,445 00	26,750 00	339,075 00
Moravian	.. ...	4	.....	20	15	15	75	.. .	300 00	5,000 00	186,800 00
Mud Lake	.....	4	50	20	50	.....	1,500	30	1,620 00	10,700 00	93,540 00
New Credit	1	2	2	9	20	.....	220	2	350 00	9,500 00	310,785 00
Parry Sound	15	66	66	90	61	31	1,345	98	7,510 00	198 00	223,365 00
Port Arthur	54	53	302	136	231	1,117	650	216	14,062 00	6,190 00	173,252 00
Rama	.....	4	50	50	60	.....	500	50	1,100 00	4,300 00	80,050 00
Rice Lake	. ..	.....	14	15	8	.....	900	14	1,480 00	6,200 00	74,672 00
Sarnia	.....	16	.....	19	45	1	151	. ..	677 00	179,57 00	628,209 00
Saugeen	.....	4	.....	30	80	25	150	20	1,075 00	5,600 00	114,762 00
Sault Ste. Marie	55	51	53	68	85	127	327	69	8,050 00	14,000 00	129,552 00
Savanne	1	14	626	127	247	985	6,555	231	20,594 00	16,742 00	147,003 55
Seugog	.....	1	11	2	5	.....	415	5	271 60	1,680 00	77,983 00
Six Nations	.....	10	4	40	142	.....	290	4	2,401 00	49,845 00	2,626,418 60
Sturgeon Falls	13	52	144	107	136	219	1,430	145	9,750 00	22,000 00	309,622 00
Thessalon	34	20	70	9	102	248	679	61	5,294 00	7,703 00	154,698 00
Tyendinaga	32	16	2	24	27	10	780	1	2,605 00	55,300 00	1,069,062 00
Walpole Island	3	35	44	15	65	3	900	7	1,930 00	14,000 00	394,030 00
Total	380	490	2,439	1,306	2,282	4,572	31,831	1,509	128,333 40	421,748 00	8,933,592 51

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURAL, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																
Norway House	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
The Pas	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	2
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskoson) County	.....	.....	2	60	3	50	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
Colchester	....	.....	2	30	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hants	.....	.....	10	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness	.....	.....	8	100	...	.....	½	6	¼	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	3
Kings	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	2	200	.....	.....
Lunenburg	.....	.....	6	120	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	2	35	.....	15
Pictou	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	1	30	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	15	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	2½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	12
Shelburne	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	...	..	10	160	.....	.....	½	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	10

Yarmouth																
Total	1		67½	700	44½	50	1	11	3¼	34	2	45	4½	250	2½	78
Ontario.																
Alnwick	9	150	199	3,985	2	100	1	40	10	175	26	450	51	770	½	20
Cape Croker	30	600	170	5,100			12		80	1,600					1	
Caradoc	240	4,680	659	11,500	63	1,365	500	22,200	9	216	5	110	10	225	71	1,242
Chapleau																
Christian Island	18	350	25	650			3	50	5	90						
Fort Frances			8	500												
Golden Lake	4	40	12	140			½	10	6	6			3	60	½	10
Gore Bay	9½	190	155	3,822	5½	155	39¾	2,150	89¾	1,792	2	40			10¾	391
Kenora			2	50			5½	252								
Lake Simcoe	40	320	63	1,300	8	150	3	25					25	250	½	10
Manitowaning	106	1,689	409	7,003	8½	275	108	1,551	366½	2,947					17½	186
Marovian	150	2,500	400	6,000			180	6,500			60	900	60	900	60	800
Mud Lake	150	3,000	200	2,910	50	700	25	920	200	902			30	1000	2	50
New Credit	179	3,124	347	9,398	27	635	14	770	12	100	2	35			3	94
Parry Sound			15	1,100	¼	10	5	736	2	150					3½	210
Port Arthur																
Rama	12	150	250	3,000	5	60	2	40	4	60					1	20
Rice Lake	72	1,010	116	2,730			1	50	40	118			2	40		
Sarnia	121¼	3,755	311½	6,111	15¼	362	48¾	1,825	11¼	165					4½	93
Saugeen	20	300	200	2,025			25	625	20	100					5	140
Sault Ste. Marie	3	60	72	1,300			8	200	15	255					2	40
Savanne																
Scugog	11	65	33	250			½	8	20	164			20	20	1¼	21
Six Nations	2,045	26,498	3,401	88,509	391	7,841	384	14,684	472	4,650	68	576	31	452	50	615
Sturgeon Falls	2	80	34	720	½	20	5	150	7	210			3	90	2	50
Thessalon			6	120			14	452	8	140						
Tyendinaga	60	624	225	20,980	370	4,600	80	3,470	32	250	42	320	75	865	5	40
Walpole Island	80	1,713	140	4,317	6	79	210	8,100	5	30			9	162	22	300
Total	3,311¾	51,598	7,362½	184,120	952	16,352	1,675	64,808	1,414½	14,024	205	2431	319	4834	257	4,332

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Norway House	40	850								60					
The Pass	79	4,560	6	90						1,102		12	2		16
Total	119	5,410	6	90						1,162		12	2		16
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County	2	180							3	5					
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	5	500							45	3					
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	15	2,000							50	30	5		1	1	2
Cape Breton (Sydney) County															
Colchester	2	140							6						
Cumberland	5	250							3						
Digby	7	350							10				1	1	
Halifax		13													
Hants	4	80							70	5					
Inverness	37	1,922							136½	85	10	3	2	1½	2
Kings									3	20	3				
Lunenburg	5	400							50	15	15	1	2	3	4
Pictou	6	400							5	2					
Queens	2	300							20	10	2	½		½	1
Richmond	12	1,100							46½	2	7			3	1
Shelburne									6						
Victoria	12	900							100	120	15		3	1	4

Yarmouth									2			6	1½		
Total	114	8,535							556	297	57	10½	10½	11	14
Ontario.															
Alnwick	22¼	1,024			5¼	1,700	2¾	540	86		96				
Cape Croker	40	1,200			4				120		20	10		2	18
Caradoc	181	7,400	¾	220	2¼	580	8	1,512	1,035	8	230				167
Chapleau												25			
Christian Island	5	325							85	2		5	3	3	5
Fort Frances	17	3,075							86	211					
Golden Lake	5	150			1	60			7	12	8	10			
Gore Bay	84½	8,970	1⅝	140	1⅝	160	5¼	660	310	12	158	37½	9	9	19
Kenora	58¼	6,585	6½	213	8½	551	11¾	219		519		20		10	94
Lake Simcoe	4	75							45	7		2	2	2	2
Manitowaning	352	18,796	3	56	15	573	¾	81	2,076	53	105	90	38	33	
Moravian	60	3,000			5	500	4	1,600	200		60				50
Mud Lake	20	1,500	1	150	5	1,000			100	100		30	20	10	20
New Credit	5	696	⅛	15			1	155	429		415		8	15	390½
Parry Sound	20	4,475		53		125	1	179	257	181	14	25		4	12
Port Arthur															
Rama	7	400	1	20	1	200	1	30	30	10	10				25
Rice Lake	11½	956			2½	650	2¼	43	83				1		
Sarnia	41¼	2,163	1⅝	75	2⅝	309	1⅝	165½	462	5		61	2	1	9
Saugeen	25	500			5		6	120	80	6	85				62½
Sault Ste. Marie	172	3,570	3	125	8	775	4	200	170	285		6	6		12
Savanne	41½	3,825	4	168	6½	487	8	172		203				3	
Scugog	5	225							7						
Six Nations	271	11,416	4½	502	8	796	26	2,300	6,879		5,432				
Sturgeon Falls	30	820	2	40	8	400	6	150	32	85					
Thessalon	83	5,797							27	72	12	10		10	10
Tyendinaga	140	400	4	40			5	200	2,960	750	390				100
Walpole Island	112	4,500	5	100	13	572	16	2,400	100	1,500	800		16		
Total	1,813	91,843	36	1,917	93½	9,038	110½	10,526½	15,566	4,021	7,835	331½	105	102	996

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House				12												1,800 00	1,800 00
The Pas			2	12			2		1		1				430 00	2,325 00	2,755 00
Total			2	24			2		1		1				430 00	4,125 00	4,555 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis County			2		1											150 00	150 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties					1											20 00	20 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			1							1					100 00	100 00	200 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County			4													1,600 00	1,600 00
Colchester			1													500 00	500 00
Cumberland			1													150 00	150 00
Digby						1									5 00		5 00
Halifax																	
Hants			2			1										100 00	100 00
Inverness			2												85 00	400 00	485 00
Kings			2													700 00	700 00
Lunenburg					1		1			1					110 00	50 00	190 00
Pictou			2													300 00	300 00
Queens			1							1					30 00	175 00	205 00
Richmond			1		1	3									40 00	60 00	100 00
Shelburne																	
Victoria						1							1		25 00	400 00	425 00

Yarmouth			3		1	1											
Total			27		8	10	1			3			1		425 00	4,705 00	5,130 00
ONTARIO.																	
Alnwick																	
Cape Croker			1			1	1		2						345 00	850 00	1,195 00
Caradoc			6		2		1	2						4	1,180 00	2,260 00	3,440 00
Chaplean				2	3	1									75 00	850 00	925 00
Christian Island															175 00		175 00
Fort Frances																	
Golden Lake															50 00	75 00	125 00
Gore Bay			1	5		2	4			2	1	1			330 00	1,235 00	1,565 00
Kenora				16			11		2		4				185 00	1,215 00	1,400 00
Lake Simcoe				1											10 00	100 00	110 00
Manitowaning				11			16								970 00	650 00	1,620 00
Moravian			4												100 00	2,400 00	2,500 00
Mud Lake			5			2	2	2	3	1	1	2			1,200 00	3,280 00	4,480 00
New Credit			4			1									600 00	1,300 00	1,900 00
Parry Sound			2		12	2			3						1,030 00	310 00	1,340 00
Port Arthur																	
Rama			3													300 00	300 00
Rice Lake															10 00		10 00
Sarnia			3												495 00	2,565 00	3,060 00
Saugeen															300 00		300 00
Sault Ste. Marie				3	2	1				2							
Savanne				21							12				6 00	706 20	712 20
Scugog															350 00	300 00	650 00
Six Nations			10	4		6	5	4	4							24,500 00	24,500 00
Sturgeon Falls			3	5												3,850 00	3,850 00
Thessalon															200 00	200 00	400 00
Tyendinaga			2			2	2	2	1	2		2	2	2	3,690 00	3,440 00	7,130 00
Walpole Island			1								5				300 00	400 00	700 00
Total			45	68	19	18	42	10	15	7	23	5	2	6	11,601 00	46,786 20	58,387 20

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUES OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	1,450 00		23,500 00		13,500 00	125,000 00		163,450 00
The Pas	3,070 00	775 00	7,900 00		5,250 00	66,700 00		83,695 00
Total	4,520 00	775 00	31,400 00		18,750 00	191,700 00		247,145 00
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County	128 00		1,250 00		150 00	50 00	800 00	2,378 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	675 00		1,800 00	8 00	400 00	300 00	6,500 00	9,683 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County		200 00	2,500 00		500 00	100 00		3,300 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County			9,600 00					9,600 00
Colchester	145 00		3,100 00			400 00	1,100 00	4,745 00
Cumberland	425 00		2,000 00		50 00	1,000 00	1,600 00	5,075 00
Digby	308 00		3,000 00		20 00	250 00	1,000 00	4,578 00
Halifax	1,150 00	700 00	5,400 00		200 00	3,350 00	10,575 00	21,375 00
Hants	185 00		500 00		50 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	3,735 00
Inverness	2,910 00	184 00	4,700 00		200 00	200 00	1,600 00	9,794 00
Kings	300 00		2,000 00		100 00	500 00	1,000 00	3,900 00
Lunenburg	1,550 00	275 00	250 00		600 00	735 00	650 00	4,060 00
Pictou	700 00		3,500 00		300 00	400 00	3,500 00	8,400 00
Queens	1,100 00	175 00	1,400 00		300 00	100 00	250 00	3,625 00
Richmond	1,480 00	75 00	2,400 00		870 00	10 00	960 00	5,795 00
Shelburne	150 00		1,200 00		350 00	450 00	225 00	2,375 00
Victoria	2,500 00	250 00	2,000 00		700 00	300 00	4,000 00	9,750 00
Yarmouth			70 00					70 00
Total	13,706 00	1,859 00	46,670 00	8 00	4,790 00	9,445 00	35,760 00	112,238 00

Ontario.								
Alnwick	4,747 00	396 00	6,280 00	1,671 89	246 00	1,056 00	2,368 75	16,765 64
Cape Croker	7,190 00	600 00	3,500 00		3,000 00	600 00	5,500 00	20,390 00
Caradoc	37,920 00	2,410 00	77,380 00	5,919 40	572 00	1,070 00	5,770 00	131,041 40
Chapleau			2,950 00		1,050 00	4,750 00	2,075 00	16,825 00
Christian Island	1,715 00	200 00	1,200 00		300 00	325 00	1,200 00	4,940 00
Fort Frances	4,465 00	140 00	29,800 00	1,250 00	26,700 00	25,300 00	12,190 00	99,755 00
Golden Lake	238 00		530 00	61 00	77 00	300 00	525 00	1,731 00
Gore Bay	20,717 15	6,834 00	33,805 00		930 00	229 00	22,827 00	85,342 15
Kenora	5,986 40	450 00	27,043 00	25 00	18,743 00	27,661 00	11,080 00	90,988 40
Lake Simcoe	1,485 00	125 00	1,500 00	231 00	150 00	200 00	1,250 00	4,941 00
Manitowaning	36,427 00	1,125 00	17,550 00	6,173 00	2,875 00	3,875 00	13,650 00	81,675 00
Moravian	12,800 00	1,500 00	5,000 00		200 00	200 00	2,500 00	22,200 00
Mud Lake	4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00			3,000 00	720 00	11,220 00
New Credit	15,434 20	2,000 00	12,800 00	2,650 50	25 00	200 00	5,000 00	38,109 70
Parry Sound	6,170 00	960 00	13,800 00		1,500 00	1,550 00	6,650 00	30,630 00
Port Arthur								
Rama	4,000 00		6,000 00	300 00	200 00	400 00	4,000 00	14,900 00
Rice Lake	736 00	385 00	800 00	324 00		1,157 00	300 00	3,702 00
Sarnia		50 00	27,033 50	2,966 00	365 00	266 00	3,693 00	34,373 50
Saugeen	4,500 00	750 00	19,775 00	8,580 00	500 00	450 00	8,000 00	42,555 00
Sault Ste. Marie	7,370 00	1,450 00	19,350 00		5,450 00	1,675 00	9,300 00	44,595 00
Savanne	3,072 50		29,390 00		28,030 00	47,751 00	6,755 00	114,998 50
Scugog	681 15	696 20	780 50	136 60	90 00	393 40	535 20	3,312 45
Six Nations	180,000 00		126,000 00	5,408 00				311,408 00
Sturgeon Falls	2,100 00	500 00	19,000 00		2,900 00	9,800 00	7,000 00	41,300 00
Thessalon	5,942 20	275 00	32,600 00		2,092 00	1,418 00	1,753 00	44,080 20
Tyendinaga	69,700 00	2,800 00	48,500 00	4,956 65	1,200 00	300 00	450 00	127,906 65
Walpole Island	14,900 00	4,500 00	38,000 00	15 00	1,600 00	1,800 00	10,000 00	70,815 00
Total	452,296 60	29,646 20	602,367 00	40,667 44	98,795 00	135,726 40	145,001 95	1,504,500 59

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Prince Edward Island	252	392	19,920	27	8	.....	.....
QUEBEC.							
Becancour	21	90	4,115	2	.....	12	2
Bersimis	345	66	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	7,130	3,814	232,300	130	.....	512	.....
Lake St. John	450	830	25,790	70	.....	97	.....
Lorette	26	.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moniwaki	100	902	128,541	156	116	150	.....
Maria	136	2,500	22,500	7	4	16	1
Mingan	6	.....	500	.....	300	.....	.....
Oka	355	2,688	82,640	475	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville	265	350¼	28,485	6	6	188	.....
Restigouche	70	686	140,280	45	8	70	12
St. Regis	2,718	3,125	351,350	600	35	810	.....
Timiskaming	153	208	19,335	21	10	18	11
Total	11,775	14,659¼	1,057,896	1,512	652	1,873	26
SASKATCAWAN.							
Assiniboine	15,842	2,092	264,424	21	9	6	25
Battleford	153,924	2,012	1,260,350	127	17	182	79

Carlton	144,855	3,113	548,041	146	160	156		187
Crooked Lakes	101,678	2,017	806,716	51	....	.....		58
Duck Lake	92,395	1,720	1,500,688	91	127	.....		133
Moose Mountain	3,548	1,006	206,000	18	31	.....		21
Onion Lake	147,953	583	1,907,235	59	159	11		149
Pelly	23,664	1,600	349,330	52	23	.....		79
Qu'Appelle	71,660	3,247	968,120	87	19	.....		76
Touchwood Hills	72,018	3,650	958,454	92	122	181		91
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....		.....
File Hills	53,082	4,372	575,502	40	18	78		54
Moose Woods	2,800	60	.....	5	6	12		16
Total	883,419	25,672	9,339,460	789	1,056	626		968

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												$ cts.
Prince Edward Island			1	1	1	1	1	1		2		7,800 00
QUEBEC.												
Becancour					1			1				400 00
Bersimis						1						5,000 00
Cacouna												
Caughnawaga						1	1	5		3		60,000 00
Lake St. John						1		1				5,735 00
Lorette				1		1		1				25,000 00
Maniwaki							1	2	2			2,070 00
Maria						1						2,500 00
Mingan						1						2,000 00
Oka			2			1		1	3			1,540 00
Pierreville						3	1	2		2	2	28,000 00
Restigouche							1	1				1,250 00
St. Regis						2	1	4		11		15,000 00
Timiskaming			1					1		2		1,500 00
Total			3	1	4	12	5	19	5	18	2	152,995 00
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine			1	1	70			1		4		8,077 00
Battleford	1		3	2				6				10,100 00
Carlton		2	1	2	1			6		4		8,600 00
Crooked Lake			1	1								2,051 00
Duck Lake			3	1		2					1	6,050 00

Moose Mountain														4,500 00
Onion Lake	1			1	1	17			1	1	1			4,000 00
Pelly				2	2	17	3		3	2	11			11,250 00
Qu'Appelle				1										750 00
Touchwood Hills				1	1		1		3					10,725 00
Isle a la Crosse														
File Hills				2	2		2			2				8,200 00
Moose Woods						31	1							
Total	2	2	16	14	136	9		20	5	20	1			71,303 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	392	....	..	51	.....	.....	25	22	....	22	12	4	47	6	....	1,618 00	6,830 00	8,448 00
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour	105	....	..	4	.....	3	12	12	....	2	2	....	2	.....	....	90 00	800 00	890 00
Bersimis	38	....	..	29	42	....	4	7	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	....	370 00	187,400 00	187,770 00
Caconna	.....	.....	..	..	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,970 00	1,970 00
Caughnawaga	2,613	50	2	407	...	6	130	178	....	150	394	14	...	.....	....	7,839 00	367,200 00	375,039 00
Lake St. John	1,066	..	..	37	18	2	29	.....	.....	...	16	1	9	16	....	4,005 00	16,533 00	20,538 00
Loretto	19	1	1	83	.....	.....	7	7	....	6	8	....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	28,300 00	28,600 00
Maniwaki	432	....	..	3	31	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	...	2,948 00	9,515 00	12,463 00
Maria	148	...	..	19	3	1	16	4	3	14	2	2	3	3	....	240 00	1,290 00	1,530 00
Mingan	.....	.....	..	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
Oka	704	2	..	75	10	.....	29	60	25	18	26	14	8	26	9	3,006 00	31,601 00	34,607 00
Pierreville	....	....	2	63	3	31	20	20	5	...	12	8	....	2	....	495 00	47,640 00	48,135 00
Restigouche	682	.....	..	71	19	3	62	25	....	64	40	9	....	13	....	12,000 00	42,000 00	54,000 00
St. Regis	570	...	..	174	33	.....	70	64	60	48	9	9	....	60	61	1,325 00	66,475 00	67,800 00
Timiskaming	162	....	..	8	18	3	....	11	...	7	2	...	11	3	...	525 00	7,050 00	7,575 00
Total	6,539	53	5	1,013	198	86	385	396	76	328	515	60	40	128	70	33,143 00	812,574 00	845,717 00
SASKATCHEWAN																		
Assiniboine	6,550	....	..	2	39	....	....	25	....	16	....	9	....	....	...	815 00	9,425 00	10,240 00
Battleford	24,030	....	..	..	207	..	....	54	....	124	....	20	33	....	...	17,650 00	23,340 00	40,990 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	11	9	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	76	2	4	8	1	....	....	780 00
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	2	3	2	2	2	1	500 00
Bersimis	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	3	1	1	....	....	101 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	150	200	85	7	8	128	18	125	6	17	24	560	150	100	275	330	....	275	31,201 00
Lake St. John	21	30	....	1	3	4	1	8	9	10	1	233	17	25	32	28	20	10	4,653 00
Lorette	4	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	160	4	4	5	1	2	3	800 00
Maniwaki	28	26	1	....	3	5	4	5	9	1	....	600	12	12	26	13	6	19	5,602 00
Maria	5	6	....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	120	6	7	7	1	....	3	1,320 00
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	60	61	23	22	5	16	11	28	7	7	10	580	21	58	55	36	11	51	13,152 80
Pierreville	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	8	4	8	4	1	1	469 00
Restigouche	31	30	....	8	4	4	2	19	4	2	8	198	12	5	35	15	3	16	5,600 00
St. Regis	242	113	10	102	6	72	18	72	8	6	60	356	81	29	65	31	10	85	10,725 00
Timiskaming	10	10	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	300	7	1	12	3	1	2	1,425 00
Total	561	488	120	145	31	233	52	263	45	44	108	3,111	323	251	523	465	54	466	78,848 80
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine	34	7	8	....	....	24	7	24	2	1	....	275	35	....	28	15	8	19	9,354 00
Battleford	123	57	7	....	....	93	14	77	10	3	1	1,210	171	34	142	105	44	47	26,873 00
Carlton	123	89	3	13	2	64	15	64	4	1	9	1,111	133	7	129	85	45	14	24,850 50

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — *Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS — STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	.....	7	...	2	.....	... ...	6	7	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	112	1,031 50
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour	.....	2	1	1	....	.....	11	6	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	400 00
Bersimis	.....	5	.....	3	....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	41	1,167 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	2	291	82	75	.....	75	111	225	4	.....	...	80	584	235	25	73	5,892	60,958 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	61	40	.....	12	7	30	36	....	.....	.....	250	6,417 00
Lorette	1	7	.....	.....	2	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	150	500 00
Maniwaki	....	33	.....	3	.....	6	51	14	19	6	3	10	25	20	.....	.. ...	400	102 00
Maria	.....	1	1	2	1	12	15	11	11	14	.....	1	4	.....	....	.....	80	1,240 00
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	4	61	14	10	.....	5	93	64	4	.....	7	29	55	20	.....	12	379	8,069 00
Pierreville	....	7	.....	1	1	...	28	11	1	.....	.....	.. ..	48	.....	.....	.....	117	1,873 00
Restigouche	....	34	6	2	....	13	35	98	.....	.....	2	8	58	.....	....	.....	160	7,800 00
St. Regis	7	209	52	19	4	36	325	180	.....	.....	22	71	143	340	100	115	600	3,600 00
Timiskaming	1	14	.....	2	.....	.....	22	25	9	.....	.....	....	17	.....	....	.....	321	2,990 00
Total	30	692	162	126	13	165	1,081	686	52	32	42	231	986	615	125	200	8,430	95,116 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	.....	152	41	.....	37	1	39	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	15,400 00

Battleford	9	602	.....	25	102	97	332	353	.....	150	.....	.....	3	23	55	26	.....	.....	525	75,820	00
Carlton	3	352	31	.....	158	284	603	587	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5	846	107,268	75
Crooked Lake	1	222	.....	6	50	23	136	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	35	19	.....	.....	333	59,746	00
Duck Lake	5	271	59	13	128	178	385	443	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4,000	00
Moose Mountain	.....	101	.....	3	20	26	56	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,610	00
Onion Lake	.....	381	.....	2	46	208	590	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,490	00
Pelly	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,810	00
Qu'Appelle	1	342	41	10	6	101	253	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9	.....	.....	.....	50	90,620	50
Touchwood Hills	9	283	47	20	103	118	421	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	225	22,800	00
Isle à la Crosse	1	21	.....	1	4	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,687	00
File Hills	1	201	25	9	40	100	159	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	7	3	.....	.....	464	6,532	00
Moose Woods	.....	59	11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40		
Total	30	3,166	258	89	694	1,136	3,310	3,017	160	.....	.....	.....	8	35	168	52	13	11	2,900	640,031	25

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALITY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	7	22			22	28	70		60 00	3,000 00	41,042 00
QUEBEC.											
Becancour		1	1	2		1		1	10 00	150 00	6,525 00
Bersimis	4	1	112	32	153	22	1,525	86	5,309 00	7,100 00	206,447 00
Cacouna		1	9		25		268		475 00	1,145 00	3,590 00
Caughnawaga		1	9	50	25		125	3	1,800 00	59,000 00	823,298 00
Lake St. John			160	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,600 00	92,803 00
Lorette			6	10	30		100	6	100 00	10,000 00	87,300 00
Maniwaki			45	33	26	20	850	35	3,153 00	5,000 00	156,931 00
Maria			7	5	14		126	2	285 00	2,000 00	31,375 00
Mingan	4		500	500		500	1,500	300	59,620 00	15,000 00	81,920 00
Oka	5	29	10	9	27	4	227	5	840 50	3,990 00	145,139 30
Pierreville		10	7	9	25		552	18	794 00	13,590 00	121,316 00
Restigouche		3	30	20	5		100	2	1,600 00	17,000 00	230,530 00
St. Regis		67		20	23	24	500		600 00	13,400 00	462,475 00
Temiskaming	2		26	30	10	25	300	20	1,050 00	3,700 00	37,575 00
Total	13	115	922	895	603	746	13,673	678	97,006 50	159,675 00	2,487,254 30
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine				30	20		150	46	1,977 00	2,960 00	312,432 00
Battleford		12	5	80	140	174	1,755	102	7,638 00	14,300 00	1,436,071 00
Carlton		2	62	117	167	105	3,754	222	6,177 00	9,940 00	725,218 75
Crooked Lake				31	61	16	104	122	2,194 40	7,000 00	896,532 90

Duck Lake		2	71	123	10	2,565	156	6,315 00	18,140 00	1,661,500 00
Moose Mountain			17	41	5	250	50	1,250 00	1,300 00	227,250 00
Onion Lake		6	94	120	46	1,829	170	6,713 00	4,110 00	2,050,262 00
Pelly		85	33	92	9	650	78	2,125 00	7,025 00	448,070 00
Qu'Appelle			91	66	32	175	106	2,161 00	6,650 00	1,085,135 00
Touchwood Hills			38	97	5	3,045	106	3,146 00	10,950 00	1,134,529 50
Isle à la Crosse		569	339	308	550	3,521	397	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00
Pile Hills			31	46		143	59	1,300 00	8,900 00	683,284 00
Moose Woods		1	10	9		50	17	500 00	1,200 00	13,032 00
Total		1,022	912	1,270	952	17,932	1,631	73,126 40	114,635 00	10,768,758 15

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island	5	138	341	576	.....	.....	74	10	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.																
Becancour	.....	.....	40	280	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	....	....	10	150	....	.....
Bersimis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Caconna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Caughnawaga	6	50	852	13,632	56	500	49	784	13	65	....	....	82	1722	8	150
Lake St. John	60	500	400	5,000	31	260	.....	.....	45	400	....	....	60	1100	3	45
Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Maniwaki	5	150	141	2,400	.....	.....	7	300	10	200	....	....	8	250	2	50
Maria	.....	.....	26	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Oka	11	160	260	3,350	13	240	52	565	.....	.....	....	....	16	530	16	260
Pierreville	...	.....	56¾	1,107	5	20	5¾	49	.....	.....	....	....	14	143	4¾	39½
Restigouche	.....	.....	180	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	5	190	.....	.....
St. Regis	145	2,290	545	10,950	23	630	290	5,810	64	850	6	135	40	1050	9	270
Timiskaming	5	100	50	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	232	3,250	2,551¾	43,924	131	1,450	413¾	7,458	142	1,715	6	135	235	5135	42¾	814½
SASKATCHEWAN.																
Assiniboine	372	4,364	317	3,691	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Prince Edward Island	6¾	1,090	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	48	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.															
Becancour	3	300	.....	.....	½	40	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	3	3	.....
Bersimis	2	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	158	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,597	.....	.....	10	3	3	.....
Lake St. John	300	6,000	1	40	5	150	.....	.....	170	3	80	1	.....	.....	2
Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	35	2,500	2	200	8	2,500	6	500	250	8	100	21	.....	29	21
Maria	2½	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	49	4,500	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	177	22	156	7	14	.....	4
Pierreville	19¼	851	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¼	25	98	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	32	3,500	.....	.....	2	170	.....	.....	180	15	252	.....	2	2	2
St. Regis	350	9,200	8	325	8	650	13	1,450	1,500	400	675	.....	.....	.....	5
Timiskamingue	10	1,200	.....	.....	3	150	.....	.....	75	10	.....	25	10	11	7
Total	960¾	29,878	11	565	28½	3,860	20¼	1,975	5,091	478	1,265	66	32	49	42
SASKATCHEWAN.															
Assiniboine	11	1,015	4	800	6½	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,047	400	.....	235	315	.....

Battleford	26	1,417	28	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4,020	387	.....	508	388¼	500
Carlton	24¾	1,803	1	196	.....	.....	1½	78	.....	3,890	2,264	52	681	¾	.....
Crooked Lake	10	1,448	15	172½	14	310½	.....	.....	35	1,700	1,400	294½	261	80	.....
Duck Lake	16¼	2,325	14	91	1	90	1	60	.....	3,938	855	25	652	319½	216
Moose Mountain	3	478	2	300	1	200	.....	.....	.	584	250	.....	96½	134	30
Onion Lake	11¼	2,279	3	13	.....	50	.....	.....	3,534	532	.....	189	134	7,155
Pelly	49	1,400	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452	.....	1,368	.....	490	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	18	2,190	2	270	½	30	¼	30	.....	900	200	.....	354	463	.....
Touchwood Hills	13	1,667	.....	.....	5	588	.....	.....	.....	2,614	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse	5	960	6	245	2	650	.....	.....	.....	74	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills	13	1,800	2¾	110	10	800	2	60	.....	2,250	5,100	.....	600	431	180
Moose Woods	4	100	.....	2	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1,000	60	.....	60	41	640
Total	212¾	18,882	51¼	3,054½	27¼	3,748½	4¾	232	1,507	25,571	17,016	371½	4,126½	2,312½	8,721

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase of Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island			1			1										210 00	210 00
QUEBEC.																	
Becancour															20 00		20 00
Bersimis			7				1								50 00	2,600 00	2,650 00
Cacouna																	
Caughnawaga			12			4	2				1				130 00	1,420 00	1,550 00
Lake St. John			1												35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette			1													500 00	500 00
Maniwaki			1	1											420 00	600 00	1,020 00
Maria			1												30 00	100 00	130 00
Mingan																	
Oka			3	1		1	3	1	3	2	1		1	7	119 00	2,038 00	2,157 00
Pierreville			3		1	1	1				1					1,250 00	1,250 00
Restigouche			2			1	1		2						100 00	550 00	650 00
St. Regis			5			2	1							1	50 00	2,300 00	2,350 00
Timiskaming					1										600 00	50 00	650 00
Total			36	2	2	9	9	1	5	2	3		1	8	1,554 00	11,808 00	13,362 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine				4			6				2				4,950 00	1,870 00	6,820 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these colums.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	1,515 00	35 00	20 00		880 00	55 00	3,080 00	5,585 00
QUEBEC.								
Becancour	700 00		1,200 00				1,300 00	3,200 00
Bersimis	241 00		800 00		713 00	18,000 00	1,000 00	20,787 00
Cacouna			3,090 00	248 32	80 00	1,195 00	2,845 00	7,158 32
Caughnawaga	13,063 00		51,200 00	1,571 00			5,700 00	71,534 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00		400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette			18,000 00			1,560 00	25,000 00	44,500 00
Maniwaki	7,691 60	5,064 00	33,000 00	315 32	500 00	6,200 00	5,300 05	58,070 32
Maria	520 00	105 00	3,200 00		240 00	680 00	1,675 00	6,120 00
Mingan						30,000 00		30,000 00
Oka	6,377 00	1,495 00	9,000 00	1,850 00	270 00	657 00	2,925 00	22,574 00
Pierreville	2,234 00		7,770 00	544 00		440 00	27,345 00	38,333 00
Restigouche	15,000 00	700 00	30,000 00	150 00	350 00	300 00	7,000 00	53,500 00
St. Regis	58,500 00	22,250 00	82,000 00	81,000 00	1,400 00	1,475 00	11,475 00	258,100 00
Timiskaming	4,000 00	250 00	8,000 00		300 00	1,200 00	200 00	13,950 00
Total	116,229 00	30,364 00	252,260 00	85,678 32	4,283 00	101,647 00	92,965 00	683,426 32
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine	11,463 00	2,410 00	1,898 00			1,886 00	8,459 00	26,116 00
Battleford	22,869 00	16,767 00	7,921 00	5,541 00	2,255 00	8,756 00	15,959 03	80,068 00
Carlton	26,534 30	9,325 24	9,151 00		3,088 50	18,017 65	5,115 86	71,232 55
Crooked Lake	17,306 35	3,698 25	3,100 00	8,517 00	955 00	1,650 00	8,716 00	13,942 60

Duck Lake	10,644 00	7,416 00	12,086 00	.....	3,615 00	21,237 00	4,345 00	59,343 00
Moose Mountain	6,303 00	2,100 00	1,300 00	.....	500 00	400 00	3,100 00	14,003 00
Onion Lake	20,936 00	14,836 68	12,549 27	.....	7,351 95	33,141 75	1,771 36	93,590 01
Pelly	22,551 00	8,142 03	1,175 00	7789 00	33 00	1,750 00	1,700 00	43,140 03
Qu'Appelle	47,853 00	7,012 00	4,300 00	.....	3,300 00	1,550 00	10,300 00	71,315 00
Touchwood Hills	27,934 95	8,271 49	10,300 00	4,854 00	3,800 00	24,100 00	13,000 00	92,260 44
Isle a la Crosse	3,670 00	.....	10,020 00	.....	52,000 00	65,520 00	7,315 00	138,525 00
File Hills	39,554 70	5,250 00	2,700 00	.....	.....	1,425 00	4,300 00	53,229 70
Moose Woods	100 00	338 00	700 00	.....	60 00	100 00	200 00	1,198 00
Total	257,719 30	85,866 69	77,200 27	26,701 00	76,961 45	179,533 40	87,581 22	791,563 33

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Total value of lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.
	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Alberta	843,692½	10,936	8,568,320 00	570	502	187	967
British Columbia	320,315	28,874¼	5,306,535 10	1,583	4,994	2,640	1,012
Manitoba	104,315	7,693	1,225,044 00	191	441	113	112
New Brunswick	1,703	1,322	69,577 00	260	198	322	.....
Northwest Territories	6,543	410	107,458 00	.....	867	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	3,296¾	2,408¾	78,735 00	212	265	253	35
Ontario	103,779	71,000	5,117,909 46	2,015	1,649	2,011	629
Prince Edward Island	252	392	19,820 00	27	8	.....	.....
Quebec	11,775	14,659¼	1,057,896 00	1,512	652	1,873	26
Saskatchewan	883,419	25,672	9,339,460 00	789	1,056	626	968
Total	2,279,090¼	163,367¼	30,890,854 56	7,159	10,632	8,025	3,749

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
Alberta	4	.....	5	5	56	5	3	12	11	15	.....	100,626 00
British Columbia	9	.....	.....	5	1	111	14	26	2	3	1	245,220 00
Manitoba	.....	.....	2	2	4	19	1	21	4	15	.....	31,110 00
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	7	.....	9	1	28,750 00
Northwest Territories	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	6	.....	41,550 00
Nova Scotia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	12	6	8	1	22,805 00
Ontario	2	.....	5	1	9	62	29	85	25	84	3	273,283 00
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	7,800 00
Quebec	.....	.....	3	1	4	12	5	19	5	18	2	152,995 00
Saskatchewan	2	2	16	14	136	9	.....	20	5	20	1	74,303 00
Total	19	2	32	29	211	243	58	213	58	180	9	978,442 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	192,620	23	1	52	764	75	12	385	18	351	11	85	35	13	6	45,068 00	119,395 00	164,463 00
British Columbia	163,828	..	....	3,270	1,848	1,282	638	1,206	13	577	180	258	821	95	....	381,738 00	1,297,616 00	1,679,354 00
Manitoba	16,327	..	....	49	708	114	3	383	21	419	39	312	73	57	...	13,246 60	183,110 00	196,656 00
New Brunswick	1,270	..	....	304	1	41	57	72	1	65	20	2	58	3	....	3,075 00	32,957 00	36,032 00
Northwest Territories	203	..	...	16	539	20	.....	20	....	63	.....	16	.....	4	....	1,265 00	62,175 00	63,440 00
Nova Scotia	764½	..	45	301	21	75	98	11	....	21	21	4	7	6	...	8,444 00	49,360 00	57,804 00
Ontario	113,658	17	59	1,790	2,206	272	896	1,586	276	852	838	514	481	251	211	740,792 00	1,295,578 00	2,036,370 00
Prince Edward Island	392	..	....	51	...	..	25	22	....	22	12	4	17	6	...	1,618 00	6,830 00	8,448 00
Quebec	6,539	53	5	1,013	198	86	385	396	76	324	515	60	40	128	70	33,143 00	812,574 00	845,717 00
Saskatchewan	136,181	..	...	21	1,261	373	5	563	35	896	60	227	52	28	147	84,660 50	219,885 00	304,545 50
Total	611,872½	93	110	6,867	7,549	2,338	2,119	4,644	443	3,597	1,699	1,482	1,614	590	431	1,313,019 50	1,079,780 00	5,392,829 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																			
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
																			$ cts.
Alberta	413	206	27	39	3	451	48	409	11	3	14	4,843	1,024	672	348	126	207	113	160,202 00
British Columbia	1,079	682	3	17	326	324	51	258	38	23	267	16,732	700	18	805	122	169	269	194,739 00
Manitoba	271	154	51	8	1	163	81	130	13	2	13	2,869	293	36	303	249	97	198	53,775 00
New Brunswick	32	31	....	13	6	12	....	11	1	...	20	1,510	29	1	54	29	26	19	5,670 00
Northwest Territories	15	15	....	....	....	2	....	5	....	....	7	1,480	4	3	10	.....	.....	.....	3,165 00
Nova Scotia	51	42	...	12	1	11	.	9	1	..	60	610	43	35	54	27	3	13	6,187 00
Ontario	1,518	1,244	247	655	191	577	263	566	423	21	352	26,605	1,031	122	1,078	877	498	865	385,367 80
Prince Edward Island	11	9	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	76	2	4	8	1	...	.....	780 00
Quebec	561	488	120	145	31	233	52	263	45	44	108	3,111	323	251	523	465	54	466	78,848 80
Saskatchewan	832	486	139	97	4	557	152	485	61	14	31	8,853	1,001	141	918	531	234	388	222,604 00
Total	4,783	3,357	587	988	565	2,335	647	2,136	594	108	873	66,689	4,450	1,283	4,101	2,427	1,288	2,331	1,111,338 60

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.					
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
																			$ cts.
Alberta	85	6,079	2,862	107	104	1,194	3,204	3,720	.....	.....	2	10	137	12	8	35	956		601,054 00
British Columbia	404	8,317	2,188	32	65	791	3,871	3,514	444	756	91	556	2,443	.....	471	1,206	14,255		585,856 00
Manitoba	13	945	66	57	237	200	961	1,139	4	22	5	22	77	18	10	3	922		118,601 00
New Brunswick	.....	37	1	1	1	36	48	23	..	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	515		6,390 00
Northwest Territories	4	49	17	8	25	23	136	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,830 00
Nova Scotia	....	56	2	10	19	21	123	120	85	42	2	5	36	15	12	27	993		8,654 10
Ontario	102	2,953	440	145	87	619	2,696	2,202	294	95	112	1,043	3,634	1,766	585	1,967	40,441		567,580 85
Prince Edward Island	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..	142		1,034 50
Quebec	30	692	162	126	13	165	1,081	686	52	32	42	231	986	615	125	200	8,430		95,116 00
Saskatchewan	30	3,166	258	89	694	1,136	3,310	3,047	160	.....	8	35	168	52	13	11	2,900		640,084 25
Total	668	22,301	5,996	577	1,245	4,185	15,436	14,601	1,039	947	262	1,902	7,521	2,478	1,224	3,449	69,554		2,636,200 70

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Trap.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	.....	41	106	409	410	303	4,739	1,128	27,915 00	46,540 00	9,669,120 00
British Columbia	799	383	2,294	5,182	2,680	2,055	29,563	3,140	392,906 00	488,194 00	8,892,804 10
Manitoba	40	329	136	286	505	1,775	11,427	676	25,384 00	29,135 00	1,579,705 00
New Brunswick	41	45	48	29	198	260	506	12	6,066 00	19,735 00	172,220 00
Northwest Territories	1	341	969	246	957	1,871	9,391	1,462	62,819 00	25,050 00	315,312 00
Nova Scotia	20	71	37	82	220	42	876	19	6,046 40	11,595 00	191,826 50
Ontario	380	490	2,139	1,306	2,282	4,572	31,831	1,509	128,333 40	424,748 00	8,933,592 51
Prince Edward Island	7	22	.....	.....	22	28	70	.....	60 00	3,000 00	41,042 00
Quebec	13	115	922	895	603	746	13,673	678	97,006 50	159,675 00	2,487,254 30
Saskatchewan	....	26	1,022	912	1,270	952	17,932	1,631	73,126 40	114,635 00	10,768,758 15
Total	1,301	1,863	7,973	9,347	9,147	12,604	120,008	10,255	819,662 70	1,322,307 00	43,051,634 56

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	2,882½	9,292½	2,831	79,949	133	3,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
British Columbia	1,430	37,700	5,471	119,838	5	100	63¼	1,782	296	9,160	37	720	.....	.....	103¼	2,403
Manitoba	3 743	26,039	2,428¾	72,415	179½	4,554	24½	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	12	109	244½	3,233	.....	.....	2½	16	1½	26	.....	.....	50	661	4¼	87
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	1	0	67½	700	44¼	50	1	11	3¼	34	2	45	4½	250	2½	78
Ontario	3,341¾	51,598	7,362¼	184,120	952	16,352	1,675	64,808	1,414½	14,024	205	2,431	319	4,834	257	4,332
Prince Edward Island	5	138	341	576	.....	.....	74	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	232	3,250	2,551¾	43,924	131	1,450	413¾	7,458	142	1,715	6	135	235	5,135	12¾	814½
Saskatchewan	8,417½	115,366	7,893	201,876	157	2,775	6¾	32½	.. ..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	20,064¾	243,492	29,193¾	706,631	1,601¾	29,244	2,258¾	75,025½	1,857¼	24,964	250	3,331	608½	10,880	413¾	7,715½

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alberta	70¼	8,231	2¼	10	32⅜	2,414	2⅛	52	1,182	14,261	941	94	2,641¼	333	1,865
British Columbia	1,068	150,410	71⅝	8,202	166½	30,805	12	820	7,589	4,567	1,039	348	371	341	736
Manitoba	92⅞	13,680	3⅜	335	1⅝	480	2¾	378	.....	9,364	2,346½	.....	199	402	119
New Brunswick	221	8,802	¼	10	1¼	150	1	55	195	18	62	46½	6	1	.....
Northwest Territories	119	5,410	6	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162	.....	12	2	.....	16
Nova Scotia	114	8,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	297	57	10½	10½	11	14
Ontario	1,813	91,843	36	1,917	93½	9,038	110½	10,526½	15,566	4,021	7,835	331½	105	102	996
Prince Edward Island	6⅜	1,090	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	48	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	916⅜	29,878	11	565	28½	3,860	20¼	1,975	5,091	478	1,265	66	32	49	42
Saskatchewan	212⅜	18,882	51¼	3,054½	27¼	3,748½	4¾	232	1,507	25,571	17,016	371½	4,126½	2,312½	8,721
Total	4,624¼	336,761	212	14,183½	352⅜	50,755½	181⅜	14,038½	31,734	59,754	30,561½	1,280	7,493¼	3,551½	12,509

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1911—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency	Buildings Erected.																Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	....	....	18	18	8	1	18	12	7	1	5	2	....	21	12,214 00	14,015 00	26,229 00
British Columbia	....	....	126	27	12	3	65	..	26	1	1	13	....	....	22,469 00	200,536 00	223,005 00
Manitoba	....	....	3	21	6	....	22	1	2	1	28	..	....	....	2,247 00	3,610 00	5,857 00
New Brunswick	....	....	10	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	2,500 00	3,100 00
Northwest Territories	....	....	2	24	....	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	430 00	4,125 00	4,555 00
Nova Scotia	....	....	27	..	8	10	1	....	..	3	....	....	1	..	425 00	4,705 00	5,130 00
Ontario	....	..	45	68	19	18	42	10	15	7	23	5	2	6	11,601 00	46,786 20	58,387 20
Prince Edward Island	....	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210 00	210 00
Quebec	....	....	36	2	2	9	9	1	5	2	3	..	1	8	1,554 00	11,808 00	13,362 00
Saskatchewan	....	....	6	103	28	3	34	....	69	....	30	8	....	10	58,578 62	29,415 00	87,993 62
Total	....	..	274	266	83	45	195	11	128	15	91	28	4	45	110,118 62	317,710 20	427,828 82

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	154,115 40	58,592 43	42,842 00	5,215 00	4,240 40	23,903 60	159,866 35	448,775 18
British Columbia	368,168 00	37,485 00	479,100 00	1,500 00	366,725 00	145,270 00	195,444 00	1,593,692 00
Manitoba	108,377 00	10,286 00	32,565 00	.....	38,695 00	15,757 00	13,325 45	219,006 15
New Brunswick	7,700 70	200 00	51,625 00	21 00	9,853 00	1,480 00	15,450 00	86,329 00
Northwest Territories	4,520 00	775 00	31,400 00	.....	18,750 00	191,700 00	.....	247,145 00
Nova Scotia	13,706 00	1,859 00	46,670 00	8 00	4,790 00	9,445 00	35,760 00	112,238 00
Ontario	452,296 60	29,646 20	602,367 00	40,667 41	98,795 00	135,726 40	145,001 95	1,504,500 59
Prince Edward Island	1,515 00	35 00	20 00	.....	880 00	55 00	3,080 00	5,585 00
Quebec	116,229 00	30,364 00	252,260 00	85,678 32	4,283 00	101,647 00	92,965 00	683,426 32
Saskatchewan	257,719 30	85,866 69	77,200 27	26,701 00	76,961 45	179,533 40	87,581 22	791,563 33
Total	1,484,347 00	255,109 32	1,616,049 27	159,790 76	623,972 85	804,517 40	748,473 97	5,692,260 57

Commutations of Annuity for year 1911-12.

Glandeboye Agency.

Sarah T. Robinson, No. 402, St. Peter's Band.

Fort Frances Agency.

Cecil Monkman, No. 56, Couchiching Band.

Assiniboine Agency.

Wanda Watson, No. 130, Carry the Kettle Band.
Mrs. H. Pelletier, No. 76, " "

Battleford Agency.

Mrs. Lucy Springstead, No. 115, Thunderchild Band.

Birtle Agency.

Mrs. W. McLaren, No. 56, Keeseekoowenin's Band.

Blood Agency.

Fox Head Woman, No. 68 of Band J.

Onion Lake Agency.

Maggie Martineau, No. 26, Puskeeahkeewein's Band.

Pelly Agency.

Mary Genaille, No. 99, Keeseekoose Band.
Florence LaCaine, No. 206, Coté Band.
Mrs L. Genaille, No. 168, Coté Band.

Lesser Slave Lake Agency

Julie Martineau, No. 19, Cree Band.
Peggie Ward Powder, No. 12, Sawridge Band.
Mary Ward Potts, No. 15, Sawridge Band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Robert Rogers		Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley		Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	3,250	Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	"	Indian Commissioner	3,700	April 1, 1909	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,700	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,650	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,300	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
*Joseph G. Ramsden	"	Chief Inspector	2,300	April 1, 1910	April 20, 1906
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,900	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Privy Council Clerk	1,750	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Elmer B. Cogswell	2 B.	Clerk	800	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	"	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	"	"	900	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 25, 1904
Martha J. Back	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter		Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro		Messenger	800	Sept 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley		"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	3,200	July 1, 1893 / April 1, 1909	Oct. 8, 1880
Frederick H. Paget	1 B.	Accountant	2,550	Sept. 1, 1908	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	2 A.	Asst. Accountant	1,950	Sept. 1, 1908	July 9, 1880
John W. Shore	"	Clerk	1,750	April 1, 1909	March 24, 1884
Emile Jean	"	"	1,750	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,750	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Architect	1,750	April 1, 1909	Aug. 25, 1905
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	Clerk	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	"	"	1,250	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,250	April 1, 1911	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Gready	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle	"	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,150	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham	"	"	1,150	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,100	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	600	Sept. 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey	"	"	550	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Annie E. Sleeth	"	"	500	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Joseph M. McAllister		Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Fowning		"	600	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

* Resigned June 1, 1912.

RETURN **A** (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1 B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	2,550	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,050	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,750	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,750	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	"	"	900	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,500	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
James K. McLean	"	Surveyor	2,550	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Walter Russel White	2 A.	"	1,650	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1911
Henry Fabieu	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Rowland G. Orr	3 A.	Draughtsman	1,050	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Jessie C. Macfarlane	3 B.	Clerk	500	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	2 A.	Registrar	1,750	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1888
Philip N. L. Phelan	2 B.	Clerk	900	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Fannie Yeilding	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Chas. A. Cooke	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Wm. Edwin Allan	"	"	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
John Ackland	"	"	1,200	June 23, 1905	June 23, 1905
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
William Seale	...	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,850	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	"	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Alex. F. MacKenzie	2 B.	"	1,250	April 1, 1911	Nov. 13, 1902
Nora E. Darby	3 B.	"	600	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909

Return A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Cockburn, G. P	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami and Matachawan.
Ferguson, W. J	Indian Land Agent	200 00—Commision of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Shaw, Geo	Timber Inspector	1,200 00—Paid from vote	Thessalon	
Gibson, J. A	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Mackenzie, J. B	"	150 00	Gananoque	"
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Spanish River and Serpent River.
Hill, H. M	Clerk, Indian Office	700 00	Brantford	
Hill, E. P	" "	400 00	"	
Jamieson, A	Inspector of Works	400 00	"	
Logan, Alexander	Indian Supt	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections ; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Sound, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson)
McKnight, Richard	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
Beattie, E	"	500 00	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B	"	500 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McLennan, M	"	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McKenzie, M	"	400 00	Rathburn	Chippewas of Rama.
Mullin, Martin	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R. W	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	
Palmer, Reuben B	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, aux Sables and Kettle Point
Duncan, Alex. J	"	500 00	Cape Croker	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
Scoffield, John	"	600 00	Chippawa Hill	" Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganatawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Smith, G. J	Indian Supt	1,800 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent.	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
McLean, W. J	Paying Officer and Inspector, Treaty 9	1,800 00	Winnipeg	Treaty 3 and Treaty 9 Indians.
Parker, C. C	Inspector	1,600 00	Ottawa	Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Smith, W	Interpreter	500 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Stainton, J. R	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mokawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Sutherland, S		600 00 also $200 allowance for clerk	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Lean, Walton	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R	"	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Picotte, Jules	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil or Christian Island.
Van Loon, W. C	"	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
West, H. A	"	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Williams, Albert W	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Bourchier, John R	"	350 00	Sutton	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	Whitefish Lake Indians.
Aylesworth, F. A., M.D	"	300 00		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Berry, J. D., M.D	"	2 50 per head (35 Inds.) $87.50 paid by band	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Blakeman, E. W., M.D	"	5 00 per visit	Lakefield	Mud Lake Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D	"	350 00	Thessalon	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
McDonald, P. J., M.D	"	600 00	Little Current	Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek and Whitefish River.
Davis, Dr	"	300 00	West Bay	
Dewar, R. D., M.D	"	260 00		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Flaherty, T. F., M.D	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Massey	Spanish River and Serpent River Indians.
Hay, W. W., M.D	"	500 00—Paid by band	Wallaceburg	Indians on Walpole Island.
Bradley, T. P., M.D	"	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Davis, W., M.D	"	2,850 00—$300 for drugs	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Wigle, H., M.D	"	500 00 "	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Dawsley, G. C., M.D	"	250 00—Paid by band	Gore Bay	Indians of Manitoulin Island, Cockburn Island, Obidgewong and Sheshegwaning.
Moore, John, M.D	"	250 00 "	Shannonville	Western portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
McCaig, A. S., M.D	"	500 00 "	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River. Paid for attending Batchawana Band.
McDonald, R., M.D	"	350 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McGrady, J., M.D	"	125 00—Paid by band, ($75, vote)	Fort William	Fort William, Pic, Pays Plat and Red Rock Bands.
McWilliams, R. F., M.D	"	185 00		Rice Lake Indians.

Gilpin, W., M.D	"	300 00 " ($50 Vote).	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D	"	300 00 "	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McWilliams, R. F., M.D	"	185 00 — Paid by Band		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D	"	300 00 — Voted by Parliament	Delaware	Oneidas of the Thames.
Pringle, H. H., M.D	"	150 00 — Paid by Band	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Patterson, C. A., M.D	"	250 00	Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Reeves, James, M.D	"	200 00 — Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D	"	300 00 " " "	Chapleau	Indians from Pogamissing to White River.
Shaw, R. W., M.D	"	1,000 00 — Paid by Band and Vote.	Hespeler	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Vandervoost, S. D., M.D	"	250 00 " " "	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Scott, P. J., M.D	"	400 00 — Paid by Band	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creggan, Rev. A. H	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00 " "	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
Sims, H. S	Constable	168 00 " "	Massey	Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Beaulieu, Edouard	"	150 00 — Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00 — $60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Bosse, Joseph F. X., M.D	"	400 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Côté, Joseph	"	500 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
Doyle, Frank	"	200 00	Esquimaux Point	Shallop River and Mingan.
Hare, H. Mather	"		Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan.
Landry, V. P., M.D	"	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Letourneau, L	Asst. Indian Agent	400 00	St. Constant	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
McCaffrey, Wm. J	Indian Agent	600 00 — $50 office rent	River Desert	River Desert Band, Maniwaki reserve.
Morin, Rev. J. D	"	200 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
McDougall, C. A., M.D	"	400 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	500 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J. A	"	425 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Taillon, F. E	"	250 00 — Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Allard, E., M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain.
Bosse, Joseph F. X., M.D	"	1,000 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains Indians.
Boucher, A., M.D	"	600 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
McCartney, F. W., M.D	"	80 00 — Voted by Parliament	Gaspe	Micmacs of Gaspé.
McDougall, C. A., M.D	"	250 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands.
McDuff, S., M.D	"	200 00	"	Shallop River and Mingan.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D	"	200 00 — Paid by Band	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E. A., M.D	"	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Frenette, J., M.D	"	200 00	Causapscal	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Ouimet, W., M.D	"	100 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Arnaud, Rev. C	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00—also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
DeGonzague, Rev. Joseph	"	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Granger, Rev. L. S.	"	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	"	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Wait, S. P	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co'; Edmundston, Madawaska County.
Irving, R. A.	"	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland County.
Smith, N. J	Indian Agent	450 00—allowed $50 for office rent	Centreville	Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury County.
Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Superintendent of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Mary's	
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 90	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D	"	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
King, W. G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A. M.D	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Weeling, F. N., M.D.	"	400 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McKenzie, J. B., M.D.	"	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Mullin, B. M., M.D	"	300 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D.	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Coleman, W. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	

Teed, J. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	Fort Folly Indians.
Mullin, B. M., M.D	"	150 00	Fredericton	Kingsclear, York Co.
Bannon, Rev. E. J	Missionary (R. C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ryan, Rev. F. C	"	350 00	Tobique	
Levi, W. P.	Constable.	20 00	Rexton	
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Nicholas, Frank	"	12 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Brown, John	"	50 00	Newcastle	" Eel Ground reserve.
Ginish, John	"	12 00	Burnt Church	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Joseph	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique	

NOVA SCOTIA

Boyd, A. J	Inspector	1,600 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces.
Beckwith, Chas. E	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of Kings County.
Chisholm, Daniel	"	100 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Queens Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay, and Lunenburg.
Freeman, N. P.	"	100 00	Bridgewater	
Hipson, John	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Hoyt, Geo	"	50 00	Lequille	" Annapolis County.
McLean, A. N	"	100 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
Chisholm, W. C	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County: Caribou Marsh, Sydney reserve and North Sydney.
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	"	100 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton Co.: Eskasoni reserve.
McLeod, Rev. John D	"	100 00	New Glasgow	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve
McDonald, R. L.	"	100 00	Johnstown	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County: Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Harris, R. A.	"	100 00	Bear River	" Digby County: Indian Hill reserve.
Smith, R. H.	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County: Millbrook reserve
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County: Indian Brook reserve
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
McDonald, J. A., M.D.	Medical officer	250 00	St. Peters	Richmond County: Salmon River reserve.
McNally, G., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	Kings County.
Hebb, A. M., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D	"	75 00	Marble Mountain	Inverness County: Malagawatch reserve.
McDonald, H. H., M.D	"	175 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh reserve.
Bethune, J. L., M.D.	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
M[illegible] D. K., M.D.	"	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
M[illegible] E. W. F., M.D.	"	250 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
[illegible] D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County: Indian Brook reserve.
[illegible] J., M.D	"	200 00	Pictou	Pictou County.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Marshall, C. T.	Medical Officer	60 00	Bridgewater.	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S. N., M.D.	"	50 00	Middleton	Annapolis County.
McDougall, C. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Parrsboro	Cumberland County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Kout, H. V., M.D.	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County: Millbrook reserve.
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queens County.
Cole, W. H.	"	50 00	New Germany	"
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	"	250 00	Bear River.	Digby County
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth.	"
Donovan, O. G., M.D.	"	50 00	New Germany	Lunenburg.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O	Indian Superintendent	400 00	Higgins Road.	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, Kings County.
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Southeastern Inspectorate.			
Cummiskey, T. J.	Inspector	2,200 00	Vernon, B.C.	
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele.	Kootenay Agency.
Hannington, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Windermere.	" "
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	"	600 00	Fort Steele.	" "
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Vernon	Okanagan Agency.
McNaughton, J. G.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kelowna.	" "
McEwen, M. D., M.D.	"	210 00	Hedley.	" "
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D.	"	210 00	Spallumcheen	" "

Williams, G. H., M.D	"	300 00	Vernon	" "
White, R. B., M.D	"	420 00	Fairview	" "
Cawston, Joseph	Constable	300 00	Penticton	" "
Smith, J. F.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamloops	Kamloops Agency.
Sanson, G. M.D	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	" "
Wade, M. S., M.D	"	780 00	Kamloops	" "
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	Williams Lake Agency.
Boyd, C. A., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	150 Mile House	" "
Baker, Gerald, M.D	"	300 00	Quesnel	" "
McAllen, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fraser Lake	Stuart Lake Agency.
Lazier, D. B., M.D	Medical Officer	400 00	Fort George	" "
	Southwestern Inspectorate.			
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector	2,200 00	Victoria.	
Green, A. E.	Inspector of Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver.	
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	New Westminster Agency.
McDonald, H.	Clerk	600 00	"	" "
Wilson, T. A., M.D	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Vancouver	" "
Henderson, J. C., M.D	"	400 00	Chilliwack	" "
Drs. Hall & Drew	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "
Hepworth, W. G., M.D	"	500 00	Stevenston	" "
King, A. A, M.D	"	300 00	Ladner	" "
Stuart, A. J., M.D	"	500 00	Mission City	" "
Robertson, W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncan	Cowichan Agency.
Robertson, Kate	Clerk	600 00	"	" "
Cumming, W. G., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	Saanich	" "
Dykes, W., M.D	"	600 00	Cowichan	" "
Drysdale, W. F., M.D	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "
Jones, O. M., M.D	"	500 00	Victoria	" "
Foote, E. C., M.D	"	240 00	Comox	" "
Ewing, W., M.D	"	300 00	Ladysmith	" "
O'Connell, T	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	" "
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	" "
Cooper, M., Indian	"	240 00	Nanaimo	" "
Halliday, W. M	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	400 00	"	" "
Cox, H. P., M.D	"	240 00	Quatsino	" "
Drummond, E. B.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lytton	Lytton Agency.
Elliott, R., M.D	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison	" "
Tutill, G. H., M.D	"	480 00	Nicola	" "
Neill, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A. D., M.D	Medical Officer	540 00	"	" "
McLean, C., M.D	"	1,020 00	Ucluelet	" "
	Northern Inspectorate.			
Tyson, A. M	Inspector	2,200 00	Vancouver	
Deasy, T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Massett	Queen Charlotte Agency.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Northern Inspectorate—Concluded.	$ cts.		
Fraser, A. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Massett	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Spencer, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate	" "
Macdonald, J. A.	Constable	990 00	Massett	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Bella Coola	Bella Coola Agency.
Kavanagh, T. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Bella Coola	Bella Coola Agency.
Schlichter, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	" "
Tucker, C.	Constable	900 00	Bella Coola	Bella Coola Agency.
Perry, C. C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Metlakahtla	Nass Agency.
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	"	" "
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	720 00	Kincolith	" "
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	800 00	Telegraph Creek	Stikine Agency.
Phillipsan, A. J.	Constable	900 00	Prince Rupert	Nass Agency.
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"	" "
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
Wrinch, H. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	660 00	"	" "
Calkin, S. T.	Canstable	900 00	Hazelton	" "

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND N.W.T

	Winnipeg Office.			
Campbell, Glen.	Chief Inspector	3,000 00	Winnipeg, Man	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector of R. C. Schools	2,600 00	"	" " "
Swinford, S.	Inspector of Indian Agency Accounts	2,200 00	"	Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,400 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Clerk in charge of Stores	1,400 00	"	

Fewtrell, E. L	Caretaker	144 00	"	
	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Bunn, John R	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Winnipeg, Man	Norway House, Clandeboye and Fisher River Agencies.
	Norway House Agency.			
Calverley, C. C	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House, N.W.T.	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.
Crate, A	Interpreter	480 00	" "	
Bolster, Miss E. G	Hospital Nurse	480 00	" "	
	Clandeboye Agency.			
Watson, John	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk, Man	St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hollow Water River Reserves.
McKenzie, A. G. F	Clerk	900 00	"	
Kennedy, V. W	Constable	900 00	"	
	Fisher River Agency.			
Fraser, David	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Hodgson, Man	Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Peguis, Jackhead River, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids (Sask.), Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake Bands.
	Lake of the Woods Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances Agencies...
	Kenora and Savanne Agencies.			
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont	Rat Portage, Dalles, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, North West Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabasca, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows bands.
Valentine, D. B	Interpreter and Constable	840 00	" "	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, and Sturgeon Lake bands.
Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	600 00	" "	
Jourdan, P	Constable	120 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND N.W.T—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	$ cts.		
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man.	Birtle, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Griswold and the Pas agencies.
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Bird Tail Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Gambler's and Rolling River bands.
Heighet, J.	Hospital Nurse	600 00	"	
Indian	Groom	180 00	"	
	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.			
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Roseau River, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Crane River, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River bands.
McCowan, John	Clerk	1,000 00	" "	
Campbell, M.	Farmer	520 00	Swan Lake, Man	
Ginn, J. C	"	300 00	Dominion City, Man.	
Coupland, Fred	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, Man	
Telfer, J. S	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	
	Griswold Agency.			
Hollies, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Griswold, Man.	Oak Lake and Oak River.
Hollies, M. D.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Taylor, Amos	Interpreter	480 00	"	Sioux reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	"	Oak River Reserve.
Indian	"	60 00	"	Oak Lake Reserve.
	The Pas Agency.			
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas, N.W.T.	Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland bands.
Fischer, Alfred	Interpreter	480 00	" "	

	South Saskatchewan. Inspectorate.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills agencies.
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Cote, Key s, Keeseckouse and Valley River bands.
Love, Frank	Clerk	600 00	"	
Tate, R.	Overseer	600 00	Valley River, Man.	
Schoff, Louis	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	
Indian	Labourer	420 00	"	
Dean, O.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask.	White Bear's reserve.
Williams, E. O.	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess, Sakimay's and Little Bone's bands.
Boyer, A.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Pollock, James	"	600 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F	"	600 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas	Farmer	720 00	"	
Grant, L.	Clerk	480 00	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Tye, A. W.	Clerk	780 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' bands.
Miles, A. H.	Farmer	900 00	"	
Gibson, Thos.	"	600 00	"	
Goforth, E.	Interpreter	420 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Qu'Appelle Agency.	$ cts.		
Nichol, H	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edgeley, Sask	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo bands.
Pascal, Fred	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Gray, Andrew	Farmer	600 00	"	
Oswald, A. H	"	480 00	"	
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kutawa, Sask	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's and Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E	Clerk	840 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H	Farmer	600 00	"	
Geddes, Alex	Teamster	420 00	"	
Holyoake, H. W	Farmer	600 00	"	
Hicks, A. E	"	600 00	"	
Field, S	"	720 00	"	
	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.			
Chisholm, W. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Agencies and White Cap Sioux reserve.
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Kinistino, John Smith's, James Smith's and Nut Lake reserves.
Gentleinqu, P. H	Clerk	780 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	"	
Gardapie, H	Interpreter	420 00	"	
McCloy, J	Farmer	780 00	Fort à la Corne	Sask
Hamilton, P. J	"	800 00	Nut Lake, Sask	
Lepine, Maxime	"	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask	
Kennedy, H	Labourer	420 00	"	
McLeod, J. C	Farmer	600 00	Chagoness, Sask	
Kennedy, Wm	"	400 00	Duck Lake, Sask	

	Carlton Agency.			
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's Kapahtwekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux and Montreal Lake reserves.
Jackson, T. E	Clerk	900 00	"	
Campbell, Rod	Farmer	600 00	"	
McKay, Wm.	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Settee, J. R	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask	
Beads, Wm	Labourer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
Dreaver, John	Farmer	480 00	"	
Beverley, J	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
Howrie, R. E.	Asst. Clerk	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
Guinn, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Jones, W. H.	Engineer	720 00	"	
Larock, Louis	Farmer	480 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
	Battleford Agency.			
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's, Thunderchild's and Meadow Lake reserves.
Johnson, C. J	Clerk	840 00	"	
Vilbrun, O.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Coture, H	"	600 00	"	
Suffern, A	"	540 00	"	
Pink, H.	"	600 00	"	
Ballendine, Jas.	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	"	
Wright, J. E.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Young, G. M.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Paquet, J	Overseer	240 00	"	
Pruden, H.	Stockman	420 00	"	
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch, Chipewyan No. 124, Wemisteecooseahwasis, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeaheawein, Keeheewin and Island Lake bands.
Slater, T. J	Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	600 00	"	
Turner, L. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Bangs, John	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	360 00	"	
Lefebvre, Z. A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	White Cap Sioux.			
Eagle, Chs. R.	Overseer	120 00	Dundurn, Sask.	White Cap Sioux reserve.
	Alberta Inspectorate.			
Markle, J. A	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Saddle Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
Batty, J.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Whitford, S.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Steinhauer, J.	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Carroll, J. W.	Clerk	420 00	"	
Gordon, M. S.	Nurse	720 00	"	
Indian	Asst. Nurse	120 00	"	
"	Hospital Asst.	180 00	"	
Gullion, W. E.	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Verreau, Urbain	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Josephs', White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Race, G. H.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Hope, H.	Farmer	540 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hobbema, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B. E.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Lucas, T. W.	Farmer	720 00	"	
White, A.	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	"	
Indian	Labourer	240 00	"	
"	"	120 00	"	
Ferguson, George P.	Blacksmith	720 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Waddy, J. W.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve.
Apow, J.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Green, Wm.	Blacksmith	540 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Stockman	480 00	"	
Stocken, P.	Clerk	600 00	"	

	Sarcee Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Gordon, W	Clerk	999 99	"	
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Onespot, John	Stockman	600 00	"	
Otter, Oscar	Herder	240 00	"	
Sleigh	"	300 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S. M	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Brereton, D. L	Stockman	720 00	"	
Jowett, J. W	Accountant	1,000 00	"	
Jones, A. E	Stockman	720 00	"	
Bad Boy, Dick	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Erasmus, Peter	Labourer	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Hyde, W. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Bourne, L. E	Clerk	900 00	"	
Vellacott, F	Asst. clerk and Stenographer	600 00	"	
Nash, L. R	Stockman and Farmer.	600 00	"	
Graham, Thos	" "	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G	" "	720 00	"	
Gladstone, J	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Webb, J. A	Issuer	600 00	"	
Scott, Tom	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Baker, H. F	Stockman	600 00	"	
Mills, D	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	
Sister M. de la Présentation	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" M. de l'Eucharistie	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Leblanc	" "	120 00	"	
" du St. Esprit	Cook	120 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Brocket, Alta	Peigan Indians
Black, Wm	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Clarke, C. A	Stockman	780 00	"	
"	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Parker, F	Farmer	720 00	"	
Harrad, A	Blacksmith	660 00	"	
Rides in the Day time	Asst. Stockman	240 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1912—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	TREATY NO. 8.			
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.			
Donald, W. L. B., M.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard, Alta	Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Fort St. John, Dunvegan, Peace River Landing, Little Red River, Fort Vermilion, Wabiskaw and Whitefish Lake Bands. Dr. Donald is also the Medical Officer for these bands, for which he receives $500.00 additional.
Laird, Harold	Clerk and Asst. Agent	1,200 00	"	
LaMothe, Lucien A.	Clerk to Inspector Conroy	1,100 00	Ottawa, Ont	H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty No. 8, but the following bands are under his direct management, viz.:—Fort McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Fort Smith Agency.			
Bell, A. J	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	" "	
Dowling, E. S.	Engineer	600 00	" "	
Brown, Wm	Interpreter	540 00	" "	
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Card, Rev. Gerald	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	
Pearce, E. J	Farmer	720 00	" "	
Reid, John	Engineer	1,200 00	" "	
Villeneuve, Jos.	Interpreter	480 00	" "	
	Medical Officers.			
Dent, G. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House, Kee	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	"	1,000 00	Kenora, Ont	Kenora agency.

Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	900 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye agency.
Grant, C. C., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood reserve, hospital and boarding schools.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon, Man.	Brandon industrial school.
Wheeler, R. H., M.D.	"	800 00	Birtle, Man.	Birtle boarding school, hospital and Bird Tail.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	350 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school. [Sioux reserve.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Hall, Wm., M.D.	"	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Duncan, Jas. D., M.D.	"	900 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Carlton agency.
Reid, H. A. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's reserve.
Cameron H. M., M.D.	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Moose Mountain agency.
Larose, A., M.D.	"	900 00	Le Pas, N.W.T.	Pas Agency reserves.
Giroux, A., M.D.	"	200 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Donald, W. B. L., M.D.	"	500 00	Grouard, Alta.	Lesser Slave Lake agency.
Wallace, J. J., M.D.	"	600 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.
Touchette, N. H., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemassis and Beardy's reserves and Duck Lake boarding school.
Monkman, D. S., M.D.	"	1,500 00	Vegreville, Alta.	Saddle Lake hospital and reserves.
McDonald, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Fort Resolution.	Indians of Fort Resolution and district.
Hassard, H., M.D.	"	500 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba and Ebb and Flow Lake reserves, and Sandy Bay boarding school.
Clark, J. S., M.D.	"	500 00	Fairford, Man.	Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Crane River reserves.
Marcellus, Thos. N., M.D.	"	300 00	Fort Churchill, N.W.T.	Indians and Eskimos at Fort Churchill and district.
Gillespie, J. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Pincher Creek, Alta	Peigan agency and boarding schools.
Smith, H. C., M.D.	"	300 00	Whitewood, Sask.	Ochapowace and Kakewistahawi's Bands in Crooked Lake agency.
Allingham, A. W., M.D.	"	300 00	Broadview, Sask.	Cowessess and Sakimay's Bands in Crooked Lake agency.
Rose, Wm., M.D.	"	700 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot agency and boarding schools.
Park, A. W., M.D.	"	600 00	Cochrane, Alta.	Stony agency.
McGill, Harold W., M.D.	"	400 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee agency.
Ardiel, A. S., M.D.	"	300 00	Okotoks, Alta.	St. Joseph's industrial school.
Wilson, C. W., M.D.	"	500 00	Fort McPherson, N.W.T	Indians of McKenzie River and Herschell Island.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1911-12.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	7,025 00	9,516 04		2,491 04
" " " Ontario	6,525 00	6,534 60		9 60
Robinson Treaty Annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Indian Land Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Grant to assist Agriculture Society Muncoys of Thames	90 00	90 00		
General legal expenses	13,500 00	10,807 69	2,692 31	
Administration and annuities, Treaty 9	21,200 00	13,532 41	7,667 59	
Repairs to roads and fencing Caughnawaga Reserve	1,700 00	91 20	1,608 80	
Grant to assist in purchasing steamboat for Royal National Mission for Fishermen	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	73,490 00	64,021 94	11,968 70	2,500 64
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,350 00	1,250 00	100 00	
Relief and seed grain	3,200 00	5,939 45		2,739 45
To provide for encouragement of agriculture amongst Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	1,311 00		311 00
Medical attendance and medicines	3,700 00	5,340 25		1,640 25
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	2,100 00	1,023 19	1,076 81	
Repairs to roads and dyking	1,250 00	1,801 13		551 13
To provide for dyking of the Middle River Reserve	4,100 00		4,100 00	
	16,700 00	16,665 02	5,276 81	5,241 83
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,958 00	1,719 98	238 02	
Relief and seed grain	3,000 00	7,933 72		4,933 72
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,781 16	218 84	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	600 00	901 78		301 78
Repairs to roads	450 00	50 00	400 00	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	975 99	24 01	
To provide an amount to rebuild the church on Burnt Church Reserve	7,000 00	2,474 41	4,525 59	
	18,008 00	17,837 04	5,406 46	5,235 50
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	400 00	400 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	772 05	352 95	
Medical attendance and medicine	650 00	962 65		312 65
Miscellaneous	75 00	62 74	12 26	
Wharf Lemon Island	2,500 00	2,500 00		
	4,750 00	4,697 44	365 21	312 65
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY.				
Annuities and commutations	170,345 00	171,720 00		1,375 00
Implements, tools, &c	12,806 00	13,955 47		1,149 47
Field and garden seeds	3,954 00	5,577 35		1,623 35
Live stock	6,960 00	6,909 72	50 28	
Supplies for destitute Indians	130,633 00	116,119 65	14,513 35	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals and asylums	67,432 00	68,878 15		1,446 15
Triennial clothing	2,700 00	3,236 26		536 26
Surveys	22,000 00	22,578 35		578 35
Sioux	6,616 00	5,157 83	1,458 17	
Grist and saw mill	4,106 00	1,798 27	2,307 73	
General expenses	281,619 00	291,289 57		9,670 57
	709,171 00	707,220 62	18,329 53	16,379 15

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Continued.*

1911-12.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Columbia.				
Salaries	32,120 00	28,230 34	3,889 66	
Relief	9,000 00	13,121 83	.....	4,121 83
Seed and implements to encourage Indian farming	4,000 00	1,486 38	2,513 62	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	40,200 00	30,153 13	10,046 87	
Travelling expenses	12,000 00	11,738 40	261 60	
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	26,520 00	18,037 24	8,482 76	
Cleansing Indian orchards	3,500 00	3,155 61	344 39	
Surveys	10,000 00	4,891 35	5,108 65	
	137,340 00	110,814 28	30,647 55	4,121 83
Indian Education.				
Indian education	745,490 00	745,389 65	100 35	
Yukon.				
Supplies, medicines, medical attendance for destitute Indians	8,000 00	7,544 53	455 47	
Expenditure small-pox epidemic at Rampart's house	25,000 00	25,000 00		
	33,000 00	32,544 53	455 47	
General.				
Salaries	2,800 00	2,370 00	430 00	
Travelling expenses and clerical services	2,700 00	864 04	1,835 96	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	6,301 05	43,698 95	
Relief to destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	9,744 20	255 80	
Printing, stationery, &c	8,000 00	8,518 47	.....	518 47
Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account $310 for suppression of liquor traffic	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Surveys	10,000 00	10,480 67	.....	480 67
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases	10,000 00	10,984 40	.....	984 40
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	4,114 14	885 86	
	102,500 00	57,376 97	47,106 57	1,983 54

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transaction in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1812.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Balance, March 31, 1911		6,592,988 99
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		788,075 27
Interest for year ended March 31, 1911		242,894 50
Legislative grants to supplement the fund		26,900 00
Outstanding cheques 1909-10		50 76
Liquor fine from Finance Department collected in 1910-11		50 00
Credit transfers during the year		1,331 48
Debit transfers during the year	2,060 88	
Expenditure during the year 1911-12	619,803 19	
Balance, March 31, 1912	7,030,426 93	
	7,652,291 00	7,652,291 00

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1912

[No. 28—1913.]

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,
President of the Council.

November 7, 1912.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 30, 1912.

To the Right Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, P.C., K.C., M.P., &c.,
President of the Privy Council
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912, together with the reports of officers' commanding districts, and certain special reports which are of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 54 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 586 horses. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 4 officers, and 24 men, and 20 horses.

The following table gives the strength in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	VeterinarySurgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	....	...	5	14	1	....	13	23	34	....	128	34	252	249	7
Saskatchewan	1	1	5	18	1	1	18	21	32	1	210	27	335	308	8
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	5	....	11
Yukon Territory	....	....	1	4	....	....	3	6	4	....	19	3	40	29	19
New Manitoba	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	....	9	4	22	....	53
Total	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	74	1	368	69	654	586	98

The force is distributed as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta	5	82
Saskatchewan	4	87
Manitoba (new portion)	1	6
Yukon Territory	1	8
Northwest Territories	..	2

A total of 11 divisional posts and 185 detachments. In accordance with the agreement made between the government of Canada, and the governments of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in April, 1906, the force was to be maintained at a strength of 250 in each province. At that time it was thought that this strength would be sufficient to maintain law and order. It is doubtful whether any of the parties to the agreement foresaw the rapid growth of population, and extension of settlement, and the consequent increase of police work.

The provinces have nearly doubled in population since they were constituted; settlers have penetrated into all portions except the most northerly parts; thousands of miles of railway have been constructed; hundreds of thriving towns and villages are now to be found where a few years ago none existed; production has increased ten-fold. These great changes have been wrought by an army of people drawn from nearly every civilized country. In their train has come a certain proportion of criminals attracted by the great prosperity.

The conditions of police service are therefore no more like they were seven years ago than the conditions of the provinces are like the conditions in 1905.

In my report of 1906, I said: 'The work of the force is ever growing, but our strength does not increase, and the duties fall more heavily on the individual member. The West is growing. New areas are coming under settlement, new towns are springing up, and railways are extending. With it, all our burdens grow heavier. I endeavour as best I can to meet these conditions, but not to my satisfaction.'

In every annual report since that date, I have expressed the same opinion in which I am supported by every Commanding Officer of a district.

I strongly recommend that the agreement with the provinces should be re-considered, and that a new arrangement should be made which would justify the government of Canada in making such a substantial increase to the strength of the force as would enable it to effectively carry out its duties.

On May 15, 1912, the Act extending the boundaries of Manitoba to the north and east came into force, thus annexing a portion of the Northwest Territories which had been policed by this force. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Winnipeg, in June, to interview the honourable the Attorney General of Manitoba, with regard to this force continuing its work in New Manitoba. The result of the interview was that the services of the force would be retained by the government of Manitoba, on similar terms to Saskatchewan and Alberta. No term of years was fixed, as it was thought that railway development might, later on, make it undesirable.

All the laws of Manitoba came into effect in the added portion on the date of the proclamation of the Act. The most striking change was the abrogation of the prohibitive liquor clauses of the Northwest Territories' Act.

In order to supply jail accommodation, the Manitoba government passed an order in council constituting all police guard-rooms jails.

I was assured by the Attorney General that his department would give us the strongest support in the prosecution of our duties.

Two officers and twenty men are stationed in Manitoba. Their principal duties have been in preserving peace along the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and preventing the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor.

The strength in the Yukon Territory is forty, a number insufficient to properly patrol that large territory. I consider that the number should be increased to sixty.

Only five members of the force are shown in the Northwest Territories. This is somewhat misleading as the men at Herschel Island and Smith Landing find most of their work in the territories. I have instructions to open new detachments at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, and at Fort Liard, which is on 60th parallel near British Columbia. In this service six men will be required.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but, not those of the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 13,391 cases were entered; 11,435 resulted in convictions; 1,707 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 249 were awaiting trial on September 30, 1912.

Compared with last year, there is an increase of 3,973 cases, and 3,560 convictions.

I have already referred to the conditions in 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created. A comparison of the criminal statistics of that year shows, that the convictions have increased by 7,668, or about three times, while the population has doubled. This is startling; but, if the details are examined, it will be found that the increase is in common assaults, thefts, vagrants, drunks and offences against local statutes which are not criminal in character. In the latter appear cases under Masters and Servants which are really civil, although tried summarily, and, the number of which has greatly increased.

The development in the past seven years has brought thousands of railway navvies, harvesters, &c., in the west. A floating population of such a character is reflected in the criminal statistics.

Public interest is always aroused by crimes of violence. I, therefore, submit a summary of each case which has occurred during the past year, for the purpose of showing the motives and causes leading up to these crimes. Every case which has come to our notice is reported upon, whether committed in town or country, with the exception of one which occurred in a city, and no arrest was made.

1912.	Sask.	Alberta	Yukon.
Murder	12	17	1
" attempted	8	13	
Manslaughter	2	6	
	22	36	1
			36
			22
Total			59

Up to September 30 last, 21 convictions, and 17 awaiting trial.

During the month the assizes have been sitting in both provinces, and four more have been convicted and sentenced to death.

In 1905, there were 23 cases which resulted in 8 convictions. In proportion to population there is little increase. The same result will be obtained if compared with statistics for the past twelve years.

The names of the accused indicate an undue proportion of our alien population responsible for these crimes of violence. The west is paying the penalty for drawing a large immigration from central Europe.

Among the motives are: jealousy over women 3; for gain 2; quarrels over money differences 4; drunken brawls 4; preventing arrest 3; uxoricide 3; viciousness 1.

In three cases the offenders have not been brought to justice, two are known, but have not yet been located; and one case is shrouded in mystery

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON.					N. W. T.					MANITOBA.					Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Offences Against the Person—																										
Murder	12	*5	2	5	12	17	†6	6	5	17	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Murder, attempted	8	4	1	3	8	13	5	5	3	13	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Manslaughter	2	.....	2	....	2	6	1	4	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Threatening to kill	4	3	....	1	4	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Shooting with intent	13	3	8	2	13	6	1	4	1	6	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Wounding	4	3	....	1	4	5	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Threatening to do bodily harm	5	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Assault common	780	651	127	2	780	570	468	102	....	570	19	16	3	....	19	1	1	..	....	1	6	6	..	....	6	1,376
" aggravated	4	2	1	1	4	20	18	2	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
" causing bodily harm	50	30	11	9	50	38	26	10	2	38	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
" with intent to do bodily harm	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
" indecent	21	12	9	....	21	18	10	6	2	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Rape and attempted	32	10	17	5	32	11	2	4	5	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Attempted suicide	9	5	2	2	9	10	5	3	2	10	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Blackmail	2	1	..	1	2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
" attempted	1	1	....	....	1	2	.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
" supplying drugs to procure	4	3	1	....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Bigamy	4	3	1	....	4	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Abduction and aiding	7	2	2	3	7	4	1	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	15	2	9	4	15	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Carnal knowledge	1	.....	....	1	1	13	3	3	7	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Non support of wife and family	10	7	2	1	10	10	4	5	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Cruelty to children	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Child desertion	16	16	....	....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Criminal neglect	4	1	3	....	4	3	2	1	..	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Intimidation and threatening	15	12	3	....	15	15	12	3	..	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Libel	2	1	1	....	2	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Leaving excavation unguarded	7	7	....	....	7	7	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Extortion	4	.....	4	..	4	3	.....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Miscellaneous	22	15	6	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
	1,059	803	214	42	1,059	784	583	167	34	784	26	20	6	....	26	1	1	..	....	1	6	6	..	....	6	1,876

* 1 Extradited to France. 2 Executed. 2 Convicted manslaughter. † 2 Executed. 2 Commuted to Life Imprisonment. 2 Convicted of manslaughter.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—*Continued.*

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.					Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
Offences Against the Property—																										
Theft	733	552	167	14	733	627	459	146	22	627	28	20	5	3	28	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1,390
" from person	12	3	8	1	12	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
" " H. M. Mails	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" " juvenile	1	..	1	..	1	13	13	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Horse stealing	39	19	15	5	39	40	18	15	7	40	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Cattle stealing	20	3	11	6	20	37	14	17	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
" killing	4	2	1	1	4	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
" shooting or wounding	31	11	15	5	31	28	11	14	3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Cruelty to animals	119	98	21	..	119	48	42	6	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	168
House and shop breaking	37	23	5	9	37	9	8	..	1	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Burglary	21	14	6	1	21	21	14	3	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Fraud and intent to defraud	16	7	7	2	16	9	5	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	26
Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Forgery and uttering	33	22	8	3	33	39	31	6	2	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
False Pretenses	117	67	37	13	117	119	65	43	11	119	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	237
Embezzlement	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	5	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Robbery with violence	4	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Receiving stolen property	17	11	4	2	17	21	9	10	2	21	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Having stolen property in possession	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wilful damage	16	9	7	..	16	43	37	6	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Arson and attempted	8	..	8	..	8	6	5	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Mischief	85	63	21	1	85	34	25	9	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Breach of contract	..	..	..	..	..	44	43	1	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Trespass	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Killing or wounding dogs	18	14	4	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Fraudulent branding	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Criminal breach of trust	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	26	20	6	..	26	11	4	5	2	11	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
	2,423	1,745	571	107	2,423	1,967	1,405	465	97	1,967	59	42	14	3	59	3	3	..	..	3	2	8	1	..	9	4,461

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—*Continued.*

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON.					N.W.T.					MANITOBA.					
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
Offences Against Public Order—																										
Carrying concealed weapons	38	34	3	1	38	41	40	1	....	41	6	4	2	....	6	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Pointing fire arms	33	30	3	....	33	17	13	4	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Discharging fire arms	9	9	.	....	9	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Having fire arms on person when arrested	1	1	....	....	1	20	14	6	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Preservation of Peace in vicinity of public works	10	7	3	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Carrying explosives	....	..	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2,514	1,826	580	108	2,514	2,049	1,475	477	97	2,049	65	46	16	3	65	3	3	..	....	3	9	8	1	....	9	4,640
Offences against religion and morals—																										
Vagrancy	770	757	13	....	770	1,011	990	21	...	1,011	2	2	....	....	2	2	2	..	....	2	29	20	9	....	29	1,814
Drunk and disorderly	697	682	15	....	697	756	749	7	....	756	50	49	1	....	50	1	1	..	...	1	10	9	1	....	10	1,514
Causing disturbance	137	123	14	....	137	123	117	6	....	123	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	261
Swearing and obscene language	36	32	4	....	36	25	22	3	....	25	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Indecent acts	12	12	....	....	12	10	7	3	....	10	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Indecent exposure	7	7	..	....	7	17	14	3	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Buggery and attempted	5	1	2	2	5	6	5	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Incest	1	1	..	....	1	3	2	1	...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Seduction	11	4	2	5	11	9	2	5	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Keeping house of ill fame	22	21	1	....	22	31	28	3	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Inmates "	38	38	....	....	38	20	19	1	....	20	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Frequenters "	19	16	3	....	19	12	10	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Prostitution	9	9	....	....	9	5	5	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Living on the avails of prostitution	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Keeping gaming house	6	6	....	....	6	7	7	...	....	7	9	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Frequenters "	....	....	..	..	..	5	5	....	....	5	13	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Gambling	26	26	....	....	26	13	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Nuisance	5	5	...	...	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Sending obscene matter throu' mails	2	....	2	...	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Keeping opium den	....	..	....	....	..	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous	18	15	3	....	18	9	5	4	...	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
	4,338	3,584	639	115	4,338	4,115	3,478	537	100	4,115	143	123	17	3	143	6	6	..	....	6	48	37	11	..	48	8,650

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—*Continued*..

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON.					N. W. T.					MANITOBA.					Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
Misleading Justice—																										
Perjury	19	3	11	5	19	14	8	3	3	14	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
	4,357	3,587	650	120	4,357	4,129	3,486	540	103	4,129	141	124	17	3	144	6	6	....	....	6	48	37	11	....	48	8,684
Corruption and Disobedience—																										
Fabricating Evidence	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Disobeying Summons	4	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Refusing to assist Peace Officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Contempt of Court	9	5	3	1	9	3	3	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Escaping from Custody	15	9	6	....	15	8	6	....	2	8	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Assisting to Escape	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Obstructing Peace Officer	12	9	2	1	12	12	10	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	25
Assaulting Peace Officer	10	7	2	1	10	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Bribery and Attempted	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Resisting Arrest	2	2	....	....	2	4	4	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Absconding Witness	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Evading Justice	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	4,410	3,624	663	123	4,410	4,165	3,517	543	105	4,165	147	127	17	3	147	6	6	....	....	6	50	39	11	....	50	8,778
Offenses Against Railway Act—																										
Stealing Rides	125	122	3	....	125	113	112	1	....	113	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	238
Trespass	55	55	....	....	55	15	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Employees drunk on duty	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Supply'g liquor to employees on duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mischief on Railway	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Gambling on train	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	6	6	....	....	6	6	2	4	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
	4,599	3,810	666	123	4,599	4,303	3,650	548	105	4,303	147	127	17	3	147	6	6	....	....	6	50	39	11	....	50	9,105

Offences Against Custom's Act—																											
Smuggling	2	2			2	9	9			9																	11
	4,601	3,812	666	123	4,601	4,312	3,659	548	105	4,312	147	127	17	3	147	6	6			6	50	39	11		50	9,116
Offences Against Indian Act—																											
Supplying liquor to Indians	80	62	16	2	80	80	72	8		80	37	30	7		37						3	3			3	200
Indians intoxicated	58	55		3	58	120	118	2		120	29	26	3		29						3	3			3	210
Intoxicated on reserve	17	17			17	75	68	7		75																92
Trespassing on reserve						2	2			2											2	2			2	4
Liquor in possession	17	13	4		17	17	17			17	6	6			6											40
" " on reserve	10	10			10																					10
Truant school children						1	1			1																1
Hunting on reserve						1	1			1																1
Gambling on reserve						4	4			4																4
Cutting timber on reserve						1		1		1																1
Miscellaneous	3	3			3	1	1			1																4
	4,786	3,972	686	128	4,786	4,614	3,943	566	105	4,614	219	189	27	3	219	6	6			6	58	47	11		58	9,683
Offences Against the—																											
Animals Contagious Disease Act	5	5			5																					5
Lord's Day Act						2	2			2																2
Fisheries Act						25	23	2		55																25
Mining Act						3	3			3																3
Dominion Lands Act	1	1			1	1	1			1																2
Elections Act	4	1	3		4																					4
Rocky Mt. Park Regulations						113	113			113																113
Immigration Act	1	1			1	33	32	1		33																34
Juvenile Tobacco Act						4	4			4																4
Opium Act						4	3	1		4																4
Post Office Act						1	1			1																1
Extradition Act						1	1			1																1
Industrial Disputes Act						4	4			4																4
Stock Inspection Act						4	4			4																4
Selling liquor in Proclaimed Territory																					12	8	4		12	12
	4,797	3,980	689	128	4,797	4,809	4,134	570	105	4,809	219	189	27	3	219	6	6			6	70	55	15		70	9,901
Offences Against N.W.T. Act—																											
Refusing to give information																1	1			1						1
Selling liquor in prohibited territory																3	3			3						3
	4,797	3,980	689	128	4,797	4,809	4,134	570	105	4,809	219	189	27	3	219	10	10			10	70	55	15		70	9,905
Offences against Provincial Statues and Ordinances:—																											
Masters and servants	943	827	116		943	459	383	73	3	459	5	5			5	3	3			3	16	16			16	1,426
Game	174	161	13		174	70	65	5		70	3	3			3											247
Hide and brand	5	2	2	1	5	6	6			6																11
Prairie and forest fire	102	90	12		102	79	75	4		79	2	1	1		2											183
Liquor license	263	238	24	1	263	306	275	29	2	306	46	41	4	1	46						8	7	1		8	623

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.					Yukon.					N. W. T.					Manitoba.					
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
Offenses against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—																										
Insanity	177	161	12	1	177	143	113	30	....	143	12	3	9	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	334
Horsebreeders	43	39	4	....	43	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Estray animals	42	35	6	1	42	35	30	5	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77
Pound	82	69	12	1	82	7	4	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Herd	8	6	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Pool room	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fence	3	2	1	....	3	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Village	9	8	1	....	9	4	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Livery stable	17	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Public works	19	17	2	....	19	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	25
Dental profession	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Medical profession	6	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Veterinary profession	4	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Druggists	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Public health	28	27	1	....	28	43	38	5	....	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71
School	12	7	5	....	12	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Hawkers and pedlars	14	13	1	....	14	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Noxious weeds	13	13	....	....	13	19	18	1	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Pollution of streams	2	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	7	6	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Steam boilers	63	59	2	2	63	18	15	3	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
Motor vehicles	91	89	2	....	91	23	22	1	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114
Neglected children	6	6	....	....	6	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Entire animals	7	4	3	....	7	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Highways	....	....	....	....	....	12	9	3	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Companies Act	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
City by-laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Miscellaneous	10	8	2	....	10	4	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
	6,924	5,877	912	135	6,924	6,058	5,213	735	110	6,058	297	250	43	4	297	16	16	....	....	16	96	79	17	....	96	13,391

RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1911 to September 30, 1912.

Cases entered in.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	6,924	5,877	912	135
" " Alberta	6,058	5,213	735	110
" " Manitoba	96	79	17	
Yukon Territory	297	250	43	4
Northwest Territories	16	16		
Grand total	13,391	11,435	1,707	249

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1912, under general headings.

Offences against.	1912.	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person	1,413	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property	1,790	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order	155	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals	3,870	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice	12	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and Disobedience	73	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	319	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	11	13	9	18	18	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act	514	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Disease Act	5	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9				
Lord's Day Act	2	8	24	18	12	10							
Fisheries Act	23	6	12	21	28	11	11	6					
Mining Act	3	9	11										
Dominion Lands Act	2	14	4				2						
Elections Act	1			3			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	113	62	98	34	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act		15	6						4				
Immigration Act	33	16											
Irrigation Act			1										
Inland Revenue Act						2							
Juvenile Tobacco Acts	4												
Penitentiaries Act						1							
Opium Act	3												
Manitoba Grain Act				11	2								
Post Office Act	1												
Trades Union Act					1								
Extradition Act	1												
Industrial Disputes Act	4												
Stock Inspection Act	4												
N. W. T. Act	4	33	18	11	10								
Selling Liquor in proclaimed Territory	8												
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	3,065	2,063	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,398	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
City By-Laws (Dawson)	2	2	12										
Total	11,435	7,75	,012	5,849	6,37	085	4,056	3,767	465	2,613	1,5	1,25	936

* Eleven months.

In the foregoing tabulated statistics of crime thirty cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-three new cases (one of these carried over ever since April, 1908, until ultimately brought to justice this year) were dealt with during the past twelve months; and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1911). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

Three convicted and executed.
Two convicted of manslaughter.
Two acquitted by jury.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-three cases recorded this year:—

Ten are at present awaiting trial.
Three convicted (1 executed; 2 commuted to life imprisonment).
Two convicted of manslaughter.
One extradited to France.
One withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.
Three acquitted by jury.
Three not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Wilson (female).*—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to five years penitentiary.

Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler of near Adanac, Sask., stood here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

From the evidence produced at the trial, it appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the tobacco habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

The honourable Mr. Justice Newlands presided at the trial, and in passing sentence, observed that, inasmuch as he did not think the accused intended to kill the deceased man when she administered the dose of strychine for the purpose of curing him of the tobacco habit, he imposed what he considered a light sentence, and which should be regarded not as a punishment for the offence of which she had been convicted, but, as a warning to those persons who might be tempted to deal carelessly and recklessly with such dangerous drugs.

2. *Rex vs. Doner.*—Jury acquitted. The defendant in this case was employed as night porter at one of the hotels at Battleford, Sask., and, it was alleged, kicked one François Belack on the head sometime during Saturday night, September 23, 1911, while the latter was lying in the hotel office in an intoxicated condition, fracturing his skull, death resulting.

The defence was able to produce a witness who stated, that on the Saturday in question, he noticed the deceased driving a team between nine and ten o'clock that morning along the Main street at Battleford. He (Belack) was very much the worse for liquor, and whilst passing the King George hotel the front wheel of the waggon which Belack was driving struck a very large stone, the deceased fell off the vehicle and struck one of the standards of the waggon with his head.

3. *Rex vs. Hoo Sam (Chinaman).*—Convicted and executed. A Prince Albert city police case.

Hoo Sam was here convicted of the wilful murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yim. The latter, in conjunction with one Mark Yuen and Hoo Sam, owned a restaurant at Prince Albert, Sask. During the course of a dispute over business matters, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yim out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

4. *Rex vs. Alak (Hungarian).*—Convicted and executed.

The crime for which Alak paid the extreme penalty of the law, was the murder of his wife (Theresa Alak) of Vanscoy, Sask. He also shot and killed his father-in-law—Luke Bugyik—and mortally wounded his mother-in-law, who died in hospital a few days later as a result of the injuries sustained.

The killing of the two latter was not taken up after Alak had been convicted and condemned to death for the murder of his wife.

This ghastly triple murder is directly attributable to family differences, because Alak resented the interference of his wife's parents, who had persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

5. *Rex vs. Carlson.*—Convicted and executed. He was charged with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader, near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a lady friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

6. *Rex vs. Atkinson (half-breed).*—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

He stood indicted with the wilful murder of one Mila Bankes, a settler near Moose Mountain, Alta. The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged, went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

7. *Rex vs. Whitford (negro).*—Jury acquitted. The indictment preferred against him charged him with having wilfully murdered near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

A notable feature of the case was the fact that the Crown produced at the trial the evidence of two eye witnesses of the tragedy, and who testified under oath that they were present and saw the actual commission of the murder.

New cases entered during the current year:—

8. *Rex vs. Wilinsky (Galician).*—Convicted and executed.

He suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having wilfully shot and killed near Frank, Alta., one of his countrymen and fellow coal miner, one George Lakatocz.

The motive appears to have been one of jealousy over the lawful spouse of the murdered man.

9. *Rex vs. Eberts (German).*—Convicted and condemned to death, latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

He was indicted and convicted of the murder of Reg. No. 4584 the late Constable G. E. Willmett of this force, who was brutally murdered at Frank, Alta., on the night of April 12, 1908, whilst on duty guarding the Imperial hotel, watching for burglars, as the hotel had recently been broken into, and a recurrence appeared likely.

10. *Rex vs. Jasbec (Galician).*—Awaiting trial. He is implicated in the murder of the late Constable G. E. Willmett, inasmuch as he accompanied Eberts on the night of April 12, 1908, when the murder was committed.

Jasbec's case has since been disposed of at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court, when the Crown withdrew the charge of murder and substituted one of attempted burglary. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was released on suspended sentence.

11. *Rex vs. Portulo (Italian).*—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged; commuted to life imprisonment.

A Calgary city police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed for trial and remanded into our custody, pending the disposal of the case before the Supreme Court.

He was convicted of having wilfully shot and killed one of his compatriots at Calgary, one Govani Billi, whom Portulo accused of the theft of his money.

12. *Rex vs. Jim Ham alias Mike Running Wolf (Indian).*—Awaiting trial.

He is charged with having near Southesk, Alta., wilfully shot and killed Reg. No. 4837 Constable F. W. Davis of this force, whilst in the execution of his duty, attempting to effect the arrest of the former.

The tragedy is directly attributable to liquor. Jim Ham was intoxicated at the time when he fired the fatal shot, and had three bottles of whisky in his possession, supplied him at Bassano, Alta., by a worthless half-breed.,

The case has since come up for trial, the jury finding a verdict of manslaughter; sentence has, however, not yet been pronounced.

13. *Rex vs. 'Pretty Young Man' (Indian) and 'Red Face' (Squaw).*—Charge withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

They were in the company of 'Jim Ham' when he shot Constable Davis . It was thought that they might be accessories before and after the fact, a suspicion which the evidence given at the preliminary hearing on the capital charge against 'Jim Ham' entirely refuted.

14. *Rex vs. Bertrand.*—Awaiting trial.

A cold blooded case of uxoricide. He is charged with having murdered his wife at High River, Alta., by shooting her with a shot gun.

It appears that Mrs. Bertrand owned certain property which her husband endeavoured to get control and possession of; but, she steadily refused to let him get title or control. This matter seems to have been a bone of contention between them for some time, leading to violent quarrels, and ultimately to the crime with which Bertrand stands now indicted. He has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

15. *Rex vs. Verri (half-breed).*—Awaiting trial. —Another case where liquor is directly responsible for a tragedy.

This case is also furnished from the city af Calgary, Alta., and arose out of a drunken brawl between the accused and another half-breed by name of Alfred Glenn, whom Verri hit over the head with a bottle. Glenn was taken into hospital, but ultimately succumbed as a result of the injuries.

Verri has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, the jury rendering a true bill, which was followed with the passing of death sentence by the judge.

16. *The Blair murder.*—No arrest made as yet. The victim, R. G. Blair, a brakesman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was on the night of July 30 last shot and fatally wounded by a vagabond, who had been detected together with another vagrant, stealing a ride on C.P.R. train No 3, and ordered to get off the train. Blair was removed into hospital, but died there next day.

These are the essential facts; other salient points, for obvious reasons, would here hardly serve any useful purpose at this stage.

17. *Rex vs. Garland.*—Awaiting trial. A Saskatoon city police case, but Garland was arrested by us.

The result of a drunken brawl, which occurred in a hotel at Saskatoon, Sask., resulting in the stabbing of two men by name of Maloney and Hall, at the hands of Garland. Maloney received a serious wound in the abdomen, and died a few days later in hospital.

Garland has since been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years penitentiary.

18. *Rex vs. Folstrom (Finlander).*—Jury convicted of manslaughter; sentenced to 12 years penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot and killed one Herman Beckman. They were working together on the Canadian Northern railway construction west near Junkins, Alta. It appears that they had been drinking and started fighting, which finally ended in the tragedy.

19. *The Pylypczuk murder.*—Arrest not yet made. Case of uxoricide.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips (Galician) is here wanted for the murder of his wife, whom he wilfully shot and killed near Pakan, Alta. Family differences appear to have been the motive.

20. *The MacGuckin murder.*—Arrest not yet made. Briefly, the facts are: Mr. August Philip MacGuckin reported to the city police of Edmonton, Alta., that he had found his wife, Aurelia MacGuckin, dead at their home on his return from work. On further examination of the body, a bullet hole was wound in her head, which together with certain other evidence clearly established that a murder had been committed.

It is an extremely difficult case, and one in which publicity would hardly be conducive towards solving it.

21. *Rex vs. Moorhead (negro).*—Jury acquitted. An Edmonton city police case.

The accused was charged with having caused the death of one B. Hunter in a hotel at Edmonton, by striking him over the head with a bottle. Hunter did not appear to have been much hurt at the time; but the following day took sick, and died during the afternoon.

22. *Rex vs. Stokely.*—Awaiting trial. Edwin Stokely stands here charged with having shot and killed his brother Frederick Stokely. They resided on adjoining quarter-sections near Webber, Alta., new-comers from the United States.

Bad blood seemed to have existed between them for some time over certain family affairs, and to which latterly difficulties over money matters were added. Since convicted and sentenced to death.

23. *Rex vs. Endock (Indian).*—Jury acquitted. Endock was indicted with having shot and killed another Indian by name of Chee-cha-ka. The tragedy occurred in a hunting camp on the White river (Yukon Territory) caused over a gun, sold by the defendant to Chee-cha-ka, and for which he refused to settle.

Endock claimed that he acted in self-defence, and the jury found justification.

24. *Rex vs. Ewaniuk (Galician).*—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully shot and killed at or near Foam Lake, Sask., another Galician by name of Hanko Boyitas.

The crime appears to have been actuated out of jealousy over a young Galician girl over whom the two men were rivals.

The case has since come up for trial, resulting in the conviction of the accused.

25. *Rex vs. Gibbs (American).*—Jury acquitted. The outcome of a quarrel between the defendant and one Hammond Bower over a game of pool; they had some altercations, and finally Gibbs struck Bower over the head with the heavy end of a

billiard cue. The injuries inflicted proved fatal shortly after. An inquest was held at Rouleau, Sask., where the crime occurred, and the coroner's jury found Gibbs culpably responsible.

An indictment was accordingly preferred, and the case in due course tried before the Supreme Court; but the jury disagreed, and a new trial was ordered.

On re-trial, the new jury empanelled acquitted. Self-defence was pleaded.

26. *Rex vs. Aurischuk (Galician).*—Awaiting trial. He has to answer to a charge of having wilfully murdered near Goodeve, Sask., one Joseph Czarnowski, a Galician priest of the Independent Greek Church.

The defendant very cunningly endeavoured to hide all trace of the crime, by placing the body of the murdered priest on the railway track of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He all but succeeded, as the remains were wholly dismembered and frightfully mutilated when found. There were, however, certain suspicious circumstances, which after an exhaustive police investigation led to the arrest of Aurischuk.

27. *Rex vs. Luzinski (Galician).*—Awaiting trial. The body of an unknown man —afterwards identified as one Paul Malowski, a Galician in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, was found in a small bluff covered with brush, within the town limits of Melville, Sask. The left side of the deceased's face had evidently been struck by some heavy instrument, and the post-mortem revealed that the jaw and cheek bones had been badly fractured.

Other evidence gathered, established beyond doubt that robbery had been the motive of the crime.

28. *Rex vs. Peugnet (old country Frenchman).*—Extradited to France.

The accused was a fugitive from justice, wanted by the authorities of the Republic of France, for a ghastly murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

He had previously been located and arrested by us on the requisition of the government of France; but, owing to insufficient evidence, the extradition proceedings were unsuccessful in the first instance.

The case was, however, not allowed to rest; and, on additional evidence being secured, he was re-arrested, when a prima facie case was made out to the satisfaction of the court, and his extradition ordered.

On reaching France, he made a full confession of guilt, and was condemned to life imprisonment.

29. *Rex vs. Thiel (German-American).*—Awaiting preliminary hearing.

He is at present confined in the Regina guard-room, pending preliminary hearing on a capital charge, and also one of attempted murder.

He wilfully shot and killed near Grand Coulee, Sask., one Wm. Parkin, a wealthy farmer; and shot and seriously wounded the latter's foreman, Leo. Prine. Revenge appears to have been the motive, as Thiel, who was employed on the Parkin farm, had, on the day of the tragedy, been convicted by the local police magistrate on proceedings entered against him under the Masters and Servants Act, on a charge of breach of contract.

30. *Rex vs. Erickson.*—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 20 years penitentiary.

Victor Erickson, the defendant in this case, a farmer of near Tompkins, Sask., stood here charged with the wilful murder of his infant step-daughter, Viola, a child of about two years of age.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Chief Justice Wetmore, commented that he had never in all his time as a lawyer and judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, heard of a more atrocious case, or one seething with so much brutality.

Fuller details of the case, contained in the statement obtained by our constable from Lydia Erickson (wife of defendant) may be of interest. Her story is as follows:—

'I, Lydia Erickson, state, I am the mother of the late Viola Erickson, whose death took place Tuesday, March 5, and state that my husband, Victor Erickson, did on the morning of the said date (March 5) beat and shake the said Viola Erickson in a violent manner. He shook her while she was standing on the floor, then put her on the bed and shook her until she was unconscious. I think my husband in shaking the child might have hit her head against the corner block of the bed. I went over and examined her as she was laying on the bed; she was just breathing; in a few minutes she was dead.

'Further, that from two weeks after my marriage to the said Victor Erickson, he began beating and kicking her. I often tried to save my little girl. I would sometimes take the baby in my arms to protect her; but, he would by force take her away from me and continue beating her. I have often seen him kick her in the stomach, whenever he got mad or angry. The baby would kiss him and try to please my husband; but, he never seemed to care for her, and would beat her. No one ever abused my child, except my husband. I told him he would kill her, beating her so hard; he would continue beating her.

'On the night of March 4, I put my child in her bed. She was well; but, very sore about her body from the beatings my husband had given her, and would cry about it. Her nose was not broken, nor did she complain of her arm and shoulder hurting her. She was not crying, nor bothering my husband in any way on the morning of March 5, before my husband began to strike and beat her. She had asked me for the stool-chair; but, before I could get it, she had made the mess on the floor. This made my husband mad, and he struck and beat her until she died. Once while he was beating the child, he jumped on the stove door and broke it. I tried to do my best, and would put vaseline on my baby's sores after my husband had beaten her.

'I believe it was owing to the beating and abuse of my husband Victor Erickson, that the said Viola Erickson came to her death on the morning of March 5, 1912.

'Further, the said Viola Erickson was at all times under my care at our house. I never beat her myself, except an occasional spanking with my hand. My husband beat Viola's hand with a whip stock until they were swollen and the nails black from this way of beating her. We put on hot oats in order to cure her hands; kept the oats on too long, and her hands got blistered.

'The marks or bruises on the abdomen part of my baby's body were caused by my husband continually beating her, and not by being sat upon a hot stove, as thought by some people at the inquest. The deep cut on the right and back of Viola's head was not there when she went to bed on the night of March 4, 1912.'

Attempted murder.—A total of twenty-one cases are shown under this heading; four carried over as awaiting trial from last year. The latter resulted as follows:—

One convicted as charged.
Two convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent.
One dismissed.

As to the seventeen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Six are at present awaiting trial.
Four convicted as charged.
One convicted on reduced charge of pointing fire arms.
One convicted of assault.
One arrested, but indictment not yet preferred.
One discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into bond.
Two acquitted.
One dismissed.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Kelly.*—Convicted; sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

He was caught by Chief Bell of the city police at Red Deer, Alta., in the act of robbing a couple of citizens by names of H. E. Munroe and W. Grant, and attempted to arrest Kelly, whereupon he shot and seriously wounded Chief Bell.

Four indictment were preferred against the defendant, as follows:—

(*a*) Attempted murder of George Bell.

(*b*) Shooting with intent to murder George Bell.

(*c*) Robbery with violence from the person of H. E. Munroe.

(*d*) Theft from the person by threats.

The jury found him guilty on all four counts, and he was sentenced to seven years penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

2. *Rex vs. Sadowski (Austrian).*—Dismissed.

The defendant and Mike Powlka (complainant) farmers near Chipman, Alta., had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the accused claimed a prior right.

During the course of the dispute the complainant alleged that Sadowski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed him (Powlka) several times in the body.

The judge in dismissing the case, observed:—

'I am convinced that Mike Powlka intended and went to the place to quarrel. The results were not serious, and Sadowski was only defending himself; they were scrapping. If a man jabbed another with a pitchfork, he would have inflicted greater injuries. The complainant provoked the quarrel, threatened and made indications that he meant to use force. They are both to blame and should be punished. They should have got a surveyor or the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to show them where their lines were.'

3-4. *Rex vs. Tupeczko and Kuzniuk (Russians).*—Convicted on reduced charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm . Tupeczko was find $150 or in default 9 months imprisonment with hard labour; and Kuzniuk $100 or in default 6 months imprisonment with hard labour. The fines were paid.

They assaulted and very severely handled one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. It appears that Tupeczko had a quarrel with Dobbin some time prior to the assault, over a threshing outfit, and bore a grievance against him. Some of the guests at wedding appear to have been more or less intoxicated, and Tupeczko took this opportunity of righting his alleged wrongs. He persuaded Kuzniuk to strike Dobbin over the head with a stone, while Tupeczko unmercifully kicked the injured man after he had collapsed on the ground.

New cases entered during the current year:—

5. *Rex vs. Leshures.*—Awaiting trial. Arthur Leshures (son of Geo. A. Leshures) farming some 7 miles north of Swift Current, is here charged by his father with wounding with intent to murder, by striking him on the head with a large garden hoe.

The crime appears to have resulted out of a general family squabble. The accused is said to be an epileptic and not quite responsible for his actions after a violent fit of temper.

6. *Rex vs. Finer.*—Awaiting trial.

The accused and one Robert Younger met in a restaurant at Swift Current, Sask., and had some words and came to blows. Younger knocked Finer down, by-standers interfered, were separated, and then left the premises.

Shortly afterwards Younger was standing on the street talking to another man, when Finer again appeared on the scene. Younger went up to see what he wanted, whereupon Finer stabbed him twice with a knife, inflicting two serious wounds in the neck.

7. *Rex vs. Banside (Syrian).*—Awaiting trial.

One of Banside's compatriots, by name of M. Kazil, charges the defendant with attempted stabbing with intent there and then to murder the said M. Kazil.

Both are farmers, residing at a small Syrian settlement near Waldeck, Sask. The charge appears to have been the outcome of a quarrel over certain alleged damages done by Kazil's cattle to a flax crop of a neighbouring settler.

8. *Rex vs. Simms.*—Convicted on a reduced charge of pointing fire-arms, fined the costs of the court and released on suspended sentence.

In the first instance Mrs. Edith C. Deeker complained that James B. Simms near Fort Pitt, Sask., attempted to shoot and kill her by pointing a loaded gun at her. On this charge he was committed for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On the case coming up before the District court, the trial judge on reading the evidence taken at the preliminary hearing, ruled that the charge was not an indictable offence, as the depositions showed that the gun was not loaded, and ordered the case to be dealt with by two justices of the peace, under section 122 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

9. *Rex vs. Nelson (Swede).*—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Olof Nelson was charged with having shot at one E. Conquest with intent to murder.

The evidence submitted did not substantiate the charge, and was accordingly dismissed at the preliminary hearing, with costs against the plaintiff.

Our constable at Red Deer, Alta., to whom the complaint was made, after carefully investigating the surrounding circumstances of the case, advised Mr. Conquest against instituting proceedings; but, he insisted, however, and laid the information against Nelson.

It appears that Nelson was firing at a small stake in the ground with a 22 calibre repeating rifle, when Conquest was passing a near-by trail and heard three shots whizzing after him.

10. *Rex vs. Freyling (German).*—Convicted of assault, sentenced to 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

From the evidence it appears that James Schmitz and John P Freyling, farmers of the Annaheim district, drove into Humboldt, Sask., and while there had a few drinks in one of the hotels.

It seems that Freyling indulged rather too freely, and abused Schmitz with obscene language; this caused a fight, and finally the stabbing of Schmitz with a knife in the head, neck and hands.

Freyling was committed on four charges, as follows:—

(*a*) Assault causing grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder.
(*b*) Unlawfully wounding.
(*c*) Assault causing actual bodily harm.
(*d*) Common assault.

The case came up for trial on September 27 last, when the accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the first three counts, and 'guilty' to the last.

Taking into consideration that he had been confined in the Prince Albert jail ever since the month of February, 1912, pending the final hearing of his case, the prosecuting agent of the attorney general withdrew the first three counts, and the judge imposed a sentence of 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

11. *Rex vs. Baczyriski (Galician).*—Jury acquitted.

Baczyriski, the hired man of John Romanczyk near Colonsay, Sask., was here charged with wilfully shooting and wounding Mrs. Telso Wesoloski. The crime

appears to have resulted out of a dispute between neighbours, using a right-of-way over the unfenced land of the Wesoloski's.

Baczyriski freely admitted the crime; but claimed that Mrs. Wesoloski had struck him with a hoe, and that he only acted in self-defence.

12. *Rex vs. Oska.*—Convicted, sentenced to 5 years penitentiary.

The crime occurred at Edmonton, Alta. Oska had been working for a Mrs. Paleto, a widow, and proposed marriage to her. On her declining, he took out a knife and threatened her, but she still insisted in her refusal, whereupon he stabbed her several times in the body.

13. *Rex vs. Warasail.*—Awaiting trial.

Result of drunken brawl. He was employed on the Canadian Northern railway near Blackfalds, Alta., and with a number of his fellow labourers came into town, and proceeded to have a spree at the local hotel. As a matter of course, they got unruly, and the proprietor of the establishment called in the village constable. He attempted to arrest one of the gang, a man by name of Robertson; but, he violently resisted. At this stage Warasail interfered and tried to stab the constable from behind, and was only prevented from doing so, by the timely aid of the porter of the hotel, who knocked the accused's hand away.

Warasail has since been tried at the fall sessions of the assizes, when the agent of the attorney general reduced the charge to one of assault on peace officer. To this charge Warasail pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

14. *The attempted murder of Town Constable Allen of Wetaskiwin.*—On September 20 last at about 2.45 a.m. Messrs. Fowler & Co.'s store at Wetaskiwin was broken into. The town constable on night duty, noticed that the door of the store was open, and was about to enter to investigate, when he was shot down from within. He reports that three men made up the gang; but the night was so intensely dark that he could give only very meagre descriptions.

We were called in to assist, but it was only after a month of continual search and effort, that we finally succeeded in locating the three suspects, one of whom will be charged with the attempted murder.

15. *Rex vs. McLarnan.*—Discharged at preliminary hearing on entering into recognizance for $1,000 and two sureties of $500 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year.

Henry Frederichs of near Chappis Lake, Alta., complained that his young son George while riding on horse back, had been shot at by one Joseph McLarnan. The father claimed that his son had a very narrow escape, the bullet just passing in front of him and cutting off a few hairs out of the horse's mane.

16. *Rex vs. Jensen.*—Acquitted.

The outcome of a quarrel of two neighbouring farmers (the defendant John Jensen and R. J. Emerson, plaintiff) of the Winnifred district, over the possession of a horse. Emerson claimed that Jensen had discharged a loaded shot gun at him.

The accused, in his defence, stated that the shot went off by accident, and that the cartridge contained no pellets, as he had previously extracted them.

17. *Rex vs. Lawson.*—Convicted; sentenced to life imprisonment.

For some time considerable ill blood appears to have existed between the prisoner, brother-in-law of the complainant (Byrum Harpell) of near Seven Persons, Alta. Fresh fuel was added to the feud, because Harpell had been instrumental during the early part of the year in assisting in getting a conviction against Lawson on a charge of false pretences, on which he was sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the evening of May 24 last, Harpell came in from work in the field, and was going up into the loft of his barn to throw down some hay. While on the bottom rung of the ladder, some one (who on arrival of the police turned out to be Lawson) fired a shot at him from the loft; the bullet striking Harpell in the head, glanced off the skull and took a downward course into the neck.

He was duly tried and found guilty by the judge, who observed in summing up, that he was sure from the evidence that the defendant had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

18. *Rex vs. Spellman.*—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

L. Don Spellman, a citizen of the United States, temporarily residing at Yeomans, Sask., attempted to murder his wife Nettie Spellman with an axe, inflicting serious wounds, and, undoubtedly but for the timely interference of his son-in-law, would have carried out his purpose.

Unreasonable jealousy over his wife, to whom he had been married some 27 years, appears to have been the motive.

19. *Rex vs. Donchon (Doukhobor).*—Convicted and sentenced to 3 years penitentiary.

Another attempted uxoricide case, resulting out of domestic differences and strife. A most brutal affair.

A woman, by name of Nasta Houtza, heard some screams issuing from a house at Canora, Sask., and on entering the premises, found Donchon standing astride over the prostrate body of his wife, hacking at her with a knife.

He attempted to suicide directly after the assault, and his life ebbed in the balance for some time.

20. *Rex vs. Carroll.*—Awaiting trial.

The charge was preferred by the municipal police of Taber, Alta.

From the evidence it appears that Carroll, just prior to the offence with which he stood indicted, was visiting a house of ill fame at Blairmore, Alta., and told an inmate of the resort that he intended to shoot a man by name of H. F. Annable, of Taber, Alta.

Early next morning, the accused was found with a gun in Mr. Annable's house at Taber, and threatened to shoot him. The gun was eventually, however, taken away from him, and it appears also that he had been drinking heavily for some time, and was evidently not quite responsible for his actions.

Jealousy over an alleged intrigue with a married woman appears to have been the motive.

The case has since come up for trial, when the jury found him not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of pointing a revolver.

He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment with hard labour in the Lethbridge guard-room.

21. *Rex vs. Christian.*—Awaiting trial.

The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot with intent to murder one Pat Egan, formerly a detective in the employ of the city police at Lethbridge, Alta.

Revenge seems to have been the motive, as Egan, whilst still a member of the city force, had on two previous occasions ordered the defendant out of the city.

The accused has since been tried at the fall sessions of the Supreme Court, when the charge was reduced to one of assault causing actual bodily harm. On this charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (maximum sentence) in the Alberta penitentiary.

On passing sentence, the honourable Mr. Justice Walsh observed, that he would have imposed a heavier punishment, if it had been in his power to do so; gun play was getting far too prevalent in southern Alberta.

Manslaughter.—Eight indictments are recorded; one carried over from last year, while seven new cases were entered during the past twelve months.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Van Cammeyt (Belgian).*—Jury acquitted.

The defendant acted as deputy returning officer at the last Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance, Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claimed he was pushed, whereupon the weapon was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury found Van Cammeyt culpably responsible. He was accordingly charged, tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted by the jury empanelled at the trial.

New cases entered during the current year:—

2-3. *Rex vs. Christiansen & Soresen (Norwegians).*—Stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

They were accused of having through culpable negligence caused the death of one Kenneth Kingston, a Dominion land surveyor, who was found in the bush some 15 miles north of Mistatim, Sask., with a bullet wound in his back.

The investigation established that it was hardly a case of murder, but rather that the deceased had been shot in mistake for a wild animal. Christiansen and Soresen were trapping in the vicinity, and certain suspicious facts were fastened on them. However, the evidence available was purely of a circumstantial nature, and the Crown ordered a stay of proceedings.

4-5. *Rex vs. Leine and Neine (Americans).*—Jury acquitted.

On the evening of October 12, 1911, an explosion occurred in the baggage room of the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Lacombe, Alta., wrecking the building, and fatally injuring the baggage man, as well as seriously wounding his assistant. The baggage man, Everett MacLeod by name, had his left leg blown to pieces, was taken into hospital and died there the following morning. The assistant baggage man, one George Bickford, suffered some severe burns, but had no bones broken.

It appears that the explosion occurred while MacLeod was moving a trunk, which it was latterly established had been checked by Henry Leine and Harry Leonard Neine, travelling photographers. They were arrested, and an inquest held into the surrounding circumstances of the death of Everett MacLeod. The coroners' jury found the following verdict:—

> 'That Everett MacLeod came to his death from injuries received from the explosion of a trunk in the baggage room of the C.P.R. depot at Lacombe, on the evening of October 12, 1911, and from evidence produced it is the opinion of the jury that the trunk causing the death of the said Everett MacLeod, was checked over the C.P.R. from Red Deer to Lacombe by Henry Leonard Neine and Harry Leine.'

Neine and Leine had been at Lacombe on that day, taking photographs of the interior of bank premises, jewellery, stores, &c., and claimed that they were travelling photographers in the employ of one A. N. Aveldson, with headquarters at Calgary, Alta. They said that the trunk was the property of their employer, and contained among some other photographic supplies, a quantity of magnesium powder and chlorate of potassium, used in taking flash light photographs.

The local inspector of the Bureau of Explosives of the Railway Association, examined the wrecked building, and gave it as his opinion that the explosion was not caused by dynamite or nitro-glycerine, but apparently by some chemicals. He also stated that chlorate of potassium mixed with magnesium powder, if subjected to shock, would explode. He wired the substance of his finding to the Chief Inspector of his department, who confirmed the local inspector's opinion.

The case was tried in due course before the Supreme Court, when the accused stated in their defence that they were ignorant of the dangerous nature of the contents of their trunk, and the jury acquitted.

6. *Rex vs. Dembrowski (Galician).*—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm, and criminal neglect, while a third count of manslaughter, on which he was also indicted, was withdrawn during the course of the trial of the case before the Supreme Court. Sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

The case occurred at a Galician settlement near Skaro, Alta. The coroner's jury found the defendant culpably responsible for having caused the death of his infant son Mike Dembrowski, a babe in arms, not yet a year old.

Mrs. Dembrowski's statement, subjoined hereto, given to the investigating constable, discloses brutality of a very aggravated and inhuman nature, difficult to equal in any calendar of criminal cases. Her statement is as follows:—

'I have not been living with my husband for several months, and lived with him on bad terms for years. He drives me away from home constantly, and I had a charge of non-support laid against him before Mr. Aylesworth, J.P., at Lamont; but I don't know what happened. From the beginning of last winter up to the present time, I only come home to my children when my husband is away. He is abusing me and all the children continually by assaulting us,threatening our lives, running after us with a big butcher knife or fork, or anything he can get hold of. This he does when he comes home from town, where he regularly gets intoxicated; he also brings a quantity of intoxicating drinks home with him.

'On February 12, he was in town again, and when he returned, I escaped from the house before he came in, as accustomed. On leaving home, the children remained in the house with the baby, Mike Dembrowski, who was then not yet a year old. My daughter Hanka, 15 years of age, and Nastasia, 12 years of age, were looking after the baby. These two girls told me the next day I met them that their father, John Dembrowski, was drunk when he came home, and because the child was crying, he wanted to kill it. He struck the child with his fist on the chest a few times for that purpose, but Nastasia grabbed the child from the cradle and escaped with it under the bed; and by doing so, she saved the child from getting murdered right in the cradle that day. The next time I saw the child, it would not eat and was very sick. Dr. Archer was called in the month of April, and on examining the child, he said that its ribs were broken. On May 5, the child died, and was buried on the S.E. ¼ section 1-57-20-4.

'When the child was dead and washed, the breast was swollen where the doctor said that the ribs were broken.

'Hanka and Nastasia have since run away from home, as all my children did before, on account that they could not stand the abuse any longer.'

7. *Rex vs. McRury.*—*Nolle prosequi* entered.

The defendant in this case is a medical practitioner, and it was alleged, had through culpable negligence caused the death of a woman, to whom he had been rendering professional services during confinement.

8. *Rex vs. Lawrence (half-breed).*—Awaiting trial.

Pierre Thoma and the defendant, accompanied by a boy of the Beaver Indian tribe went out moose hunting.

Some days later Thoma's body was found some 30 miles out in the bush west of Spirit river, with bullet wounds in neck and chest. On investigation, Lawrence was found responsible, as it was established that he had shot the deceased in mistake for a moose.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between October 1, 1911, and September 30, 1912.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.						YUKON.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard Rooms 1 and 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	otal.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska Landing.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial on October 1, 1911	44	7	7	13	71	11	34	34	14	..	93	10	3	13	177
Total number of prisoners received during the year	788	157	147	166	1,258	393	1,101	456	607	26	2,583	91	3	94	3,935
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	771	156	159	179	1,256	372	1,070	470	582	23	2,517	91	6	97	3,870
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on September 30, 1912	61	8	4	....	73	32	65	20	39	3	159	10	....	10	242

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of prisoners received into R. N. W. M. Police guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1912.

—	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909. *	1908.	1907.	1906. *	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	54

* 11 months.

COMMON JAILS.

The police guard-rooms are still used as common jails, as follows:—

Saskatchewan	Regina Guard-Room No. 1.
	" " No. 2.
	Maple Creek.
	Battleford.
	Yorkton.
Alberta	Fort Saskatchewan.
	Calgary.
	Macleod.
	Edmonton.
	Lethbridge.
	Lesser Slake Lake.
Yukon Territory	Dawson.
	Whitehorse.

Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five prisoners were handled during the year, 2,468 more than in 1905. Two hundred and forty-two prisoners were in custody on September 30, 1912, which is about the average number each day.

The care of these jails is a duty which we ought not to bear. When the provinces were formed, it was necessary to carry on the system then in force until they had time to erect the necessary buildings. Saskatchewan has built a jail at Moosomin; and Alberta one at Lethbridge, but these only temporarily and partially relieved the overcrowding of our guard-rooms.

I urge that the question of the provinces providing adequate jail accommodation and relieving us entirely of this work, be taken up with the respective governments for the following reasons:—

1. The guard-rooms are overcrowded.

2. They are unsuited for the detention of prisoners, as they are wooden buildings liable to be destroyed by fire; some are without proper sanitary arrangements; and all are so arranged as not to allow for the proper division of prisoners.

3. Too many men are required to provide the staff, and their services diverted from their proper police duties. Nothing is so obnoxious to our young constables as prison duty. The day after day escorts, the night guards, the death watches which are all too frequent, are trying in the extreme.

The question of jail accommodation in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is a serious one, and calls for prompt attention.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Superintendent Moodie took over the command in August from Superintendent Horrigan, who was transferred to Regina.

From a police point of view the territory is quiet and orderly; it has been remarkably free from serious crime. Our strength is only 40 for that vast area. It is not sufficient and ought to be increased.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Detachments are maintained at Fort MacPherson and Herschel island in the Arctic sea. Inspector Beyts, who is in command, reports the district as quiet and orderly.

The usual winter patrols were made from Herschel island to Fort MacPherson, and from Dawson to Fort MacPherson without mishap.

A chain of shelter houses has been erected between the above points, and stocked with emergency rations.

Winter patrols were made down the Mackenzie as far as Fort Simpson.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Superintendent Demers proceeded to Fort Churchill overland in June, and took over the command of the district from Superintendent Starnes, who has been stationed there since December, 1909.

The district has been very peaceful and quiet.

Treaty payments were made by Superintendent Starnes at Churchill and York Factory. The Indian Department expressed their satisfaction.

The detachment at Cape Fullerton on the north shore of Hudson bay, was not maintained last winter. The men were sent from Churchill by the Schooner *Laddie;* but, the vessel could not call owing to adverse storms, and therefore the men were brought out to Newfoundland, from whence they returned to Regina and were sent back to Churchill overland.

The winter patrol to Churchill has been so frequent that it scarcely calls for comment. Two rest houses were erected by the police between Split lake and Churchill, as points of refuge for these patrols. They were found most useful last winter.

As I have already stated, this district is now a part of Manitoba, and our work there is carried on by arrangement with the government of Manitoba. To keep up with the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway, more men will have to be detailed for duty along that line this coming season.

WINTER PATROLS.

In addition to those already mentioned, patrols were made from Le Pas to Lake Brochet, Green lake to Portage la Loche; Smith's Landing to Great Slave lake; Fort Chipewyan to Athabaska Landing, entailing thousand of miles travelling with dog trains. These occasional visits to far northern points have a marked effect for good on the isolated Indian bands, who welcome our men with open arms.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

IMMIGRATION.

We acted for the immigration department in searching out needy settlers, and supplying them with food. There was very little destitution as compared with the winter of 1910-1911.

Every reported case of want, no matter how isolated it may be, is promptly inquired into; and, if found necessary, relief furnished.

The force has given every aid to this department in enforcing the laws against undesirables, and aiding in deportation.

CUSTOMS.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes still act as sub-collectors; and all members of the force on boundary patrol act as preventive officers. I understand that the department is preparing to appoint its own officers at the above points, which is most satisfactory to us.

INDIANS.

Escorts were furnished to all treaty payments, where required. Detachments were maintained in the vicinity of all large reserves.

There is an increase of convictions under the Indian Act, due to the large number of licensed hotels in the vicinity of most reserves; and the ignorance of new comers who know neither the illegality, nor the danger of supplying intoxicants to Indians.

The Indians are an inoffensive and peaceful people. The younger generations have not the character of the older. Many of the young Indians speak English fluently, dress as white men, and are easily mistaken for half-breeds. One of this class, crazed with drink, ran amuck near Brooks last summer, and Constable Davies, stationed at that point, was shot and killed in trying to arrest him.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	203
Engaged special constables	107
Re-engaged after leaving	7
Surrendered from desertion	1
Arrested after desertion	2
Total increase	320
Re-engaged without leaving	68
Discharges, died, &c.—	
Time expired	27
Purchased	50
Invalided	7
Pensioned (including 2 officers)	6
Died (including 1 officer)	5
Deserted	48
Dismissed for bad conduct	40
Dismissed for inefficiency	1
Special constables discharged	105
Dismissed as unsuitable	3
Total decrease	292
Total increase for year 1912—	
N. C. Os' and constables	28

Died—
Superintendent C. Constantine.
Reg. No. 2410 Staff Sergt. Webber, H. S.
" 4837 Constable Davis, F. W.
" 5158 Constable Massina, A. J.
Special Constable Crowshield.

Pensioned—
Reg. No. 1197 Sergeant Adams, G. F.
" 2785 Sergeant Oliver, W. R.
" 2044 Constable Keays, E. J.
" 2526 Constable Dowler, T.

Officers retired to pension—
Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O.
Superintendent A. E. Snyder.

Appointed Inspectors—
Lieutenant A. D. Irwin.
Lieutenant C. A. Rheault.

Promoted Inspectors—
Reg. No. 2929 Staff Sergeant Gordon, F. A.
" 3234 Sergeant-Major Acland, A. E.
" 3667 Sergeant-Major Spalding, J. W.
" 4188 Corps. Sergeant-Major Dann, T.
" 1943 Staff Sergeant Currier, G. W.

Promoted to Superintendent—
Inspector T. A. Wroughton.
Inspector F. J. A. Demers.
Inspector F. J. Horrigan.

Promoted to Surgeon—
Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

Promoted to the rank of Honorary Surgeon—
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Mewburn.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Braithwaite.

Two hundred and three recruits were engaged during the year, and seven re-engaged after leaving making a total of 210.

Recruiting was carried on last March and April in Winnipeg, western Ontario, and the maritime provinces.

It was found that a sufficient number could not be obtained, so that authority was given to recruit in England, and Inspector West, who was on leave in England at the time, was authorized to engage men, and advance them a part of cost of the journey to Regina. He secured in all 33 men.

Although 210 recruits were engaged, the strength is still under the authorized 700.

The personnel is of the first importance. Not only must we secure good material, but after training, retain them in the service. A trained man of good character and intelligence with the necessary actual experience is invaluable to us. Unfortunately, men do not enter the force as a career for life as they do in the Royal Irish Constabulary, rather they look upon it as a stepping stone to something better; or, are attracted

to it by a hazy idea that it is a life of ease varied by exciting pursuit of daring criminals. When they find that it is all work and severe discipline, they become dissatisfied, and either purchase their discharge or desert.

The force suffers from the 'growing pains' of the country, which are apparent in labour strikes, over speculation and extravagance.

The increase of pay granted on April 1 by order in council on your recommendation was much appreciated, but it only affected the younger members of the force, and not the officers nor non-commissioned officers. I recognize that the increase was as much as could be made without an amendment to the Act.

I most respectfully submit to you, sir, that a substantial increase of pay to all ranks of the force is necessary for the following reasons:—

(1) The increased cost of living.

(2) The present relative smallness of the pay as compared with that in civil life.

(3) The increased work and responsibility of every member as the result of the great growth in the west.

This recommendation, I am confident, will receive your sympathetic and earnest consideration.

If the pay be increased to such an amount as will make the applications more numerous than vacancies, then I hope to improve the personnel—

(1) By accepting recruits on probation only.

(2) By discharging those lacking in energy, intelligence and character.

(3) By making dismissal the severest punishment.

(4) And, by retaining in the service for a longer period the experienced, tried N.C.O.'s and men.

I regret to have to record the deaths of four members.

Superintendent Charles Constantine died at Long Beach, California, in May, after a long and tedious illness. He had served continuously for 26 years. Before joining us, he was an officer of the Provincial battalion stationed at Winnipeg, and took part in both the first and second rebellions.

Because of his strength of character, sound judgment, and physical strength, he was selected for much of the pioneer work of the force. He was the first to command in the Yukon Territory; and in the early days of the gold rush, his tact and firmness established the reputation of that gold camp as the most orderly in the world. Subsequently he was employed in the far north, and in the strenuous work of the Peace-Yukon road making, contracted the disease which eventually caused his death.

His comrades, one and all, lament his untimely death.

Constable Davies, who was killed while courageously performing his duty, was a man of much promise, well thought of by his officers, and well-liked by his comrades.

Staff Sergeant Webber and Constable Massina were also valuable members of the force.

The force has also suffered in the retirement to pension of Superintendent Sanders, D.S.O,. and Superintendent Snyder. Both were able men of unimpeachable character who had done excellent service in Canada, and also South Africa.

HORSES.

The strength was increased by 20. Ninety-one remounts were purchased at an average cost of $161.26 Fifty-five were cast and sold at an average of $82.32.

It is not possible to secure the class of horse of 10 years ago. They are not bred in the country. This force will not be satisfactorily horsed until horse owners take up again the breeding of saddle horses. I do not anticipate that they will, because the breeding of heavy farm horses is more profitable. That being the case, I think it worthy the consideration of the government to take up the breeding of horses for its own permanent corps.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits is carried on with less efficiency every year, because of the insistent demand of duty, which must be attended to. I can see no hope for great improvement, until the wastage is reduced and the strength increased.

To turn a raw recruit into a trained disciplined man, able to ride and care for his horse, to use his arms with effect, and to have a competent knowledge of the law, and of his duties as a peace officer, requires time.

Every attention is given to the work of training, and I sometimes think that too much is demanded from the recruit, and that he is overworked.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Revolver practice was carried out in every division with good results.

Rifle practice was again omitted, because our new Ross rifles were destroyed by fire in March last.

An excellent 6 target permanent range built in concrete with iron target frames, has just been completed at headquarters; and, next season the practical training of recruits with the rifle will be carried out.

The re-arming of the force is now under consideration.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

Forty new saddles were purchased, and sufficient harness and transport to replace that worn out.

Automobiles are now in common use throughout the west. They furnish the quickest means of reaching any point, and can be used for at least 8 months of the year in all parts of the province, and in southern Alberta, practically throughout the year.

To render police service more effective, I am of the opinion, that we should have automobiles at all central points to enable us to reach any point where crime has been committed with the least delay. Fourteen would be required.

The cost would be heavy; but, a considerable reduction in the number of horses could be made. Increased efficiency would result.

RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light, and forage were purchased by open tender, on which contracts were awarded.

The supplies have been of good quality, and in accordance with the contracts.

BUILDINGS.

The large Barrack building at Regina, occupied by the men, and in which were the arms and certain valuable stores, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 a.m. on March 21, last.

An exhaustive inquiry as to the cause of the fire, was held by a board of officers, who found that it was due to defective electric wire. The fire was discovered almost immediately, but it spread so rapidly in the dry wooden building, that the men only had time to escape from their quarters. All their uniform and private effects were lost.

You instructed that a building should be built of modern fire-proof construction, to afford accommodation for offices, stores and sergeants' mess, and that the building similar to that destroyed should be fitted up for the men's quarters.

Plans and specifications were prepared, tenders called for, and contract let. Construction was commenced in July, but owing to bricklayers' strike, delay in procuring material, and difficulty in getting sufficient labour, not as much progress has been made as was expected. It is not now possible to have the building ready for occupation before August next.

Comfortable quarters have been fitted up for the men in B. block, baths and lavatories installed, and the whole interior placed in an excellent state of repair.

A contract was also let for new quarters and stable at Edmonton for 30 men and horses. Good progress has been made, and it is hoped the buildings will be ready in February next, when the headquarters of 'G' division will be moved from Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton.

The vacated post at Fort Saskatchewan will be turned over to the government of Alberta, who have purchased it for a jail site.

A contract has also been let for new quarters at Banff. Construction will be commenced early next spring.

Minor repairs have been made at all posts.

Officers and men are comfortably housed.

I have submitted to the Acting Comptroller a memorandum of the buildings and repairs, which will be required next year.

GENERAL.

A disastrous cyclone caused great destruction to life and property in Regina on June 30 last. The whole resources of the force at this point were placed at the disposal of the city authorities.

The following letter was received from His Worship the Mayor:—

'Regina, Sask., July 18, 1912.

'Commissioner Perry,
'Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'Regina, Sask.

'Dear Sir,—I duly received your's of the 11th inst., advising me of the withdrawal of the night patrol, which had up to that time been maintained by the members of your force. I am instructed by the Executive Committee to write you expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this force during our time of trouble. We have had so much reason to be satisfied with the working of the several organizations that had in charge the different features of the work in connection with this storm that it is difficult at times to express oneself adequately as to the services rendered by the several organizations. We believe, however, that the services of these different organizations have only been made possible by the services rendered by your force. I believe that perhaps more was done to establish a sane understanding of the situation by the attitude of the officers and men on this patrol than in any other way, and appreciating this, it is difficult for me, on behalf of the committee, to properly express the feelings of gratitude that we have.

'You will please convey to the officers and men our appreciation of their services, and believe me to be, on behalf of the committee,

'Yours very truly,
'(Sgd.) P. McARA,
'*Mayor.*'

Their Royal Highnesses the Governor General and the Duchess of Connaught, made an extended tour through western Canada in September and October.

A camp on the Ghost river, to be occupied by the royal party, was prepared by a detachment under the command of Inspector Duffus.

Owing to bad weather it was not occupied, but the time was spent at Banff where orderlies, grooms, and horses for Their Royal Highnesses' use were supplied.

Mounted escorts were furnished at Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Regina.

His Royal Highness inspected 'Depot' division and headquarters on October 14, and was graciously pleased to direct that the following general order should be published:—

'The Commissioner is commanded by Field Marshall H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, and Commander in Chief, to express to all ranks, His Royal Highness's pleasure in having been able to inspect the Headquarters of The Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and his entire satisfaction with the results of the inspection.

'His Royal Highness also desires to convey to Officers and Men who formed escorts at several points during his western tour, his approval of their smart and soldierly appearance, and the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.'

I desire to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of all ranks during the year.

I am especially indebted to the Assistant Commissioner and all staff officers, and to officers commanding districts for their untiring efforts in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of 'E' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers continue to pour into the country and demands for new detachments are numerous.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Calgary and its neighbourhood during the early part of September.

A camp had been pitched for them on the Ghost river, about fifteen miles from Cochrane, but prolonged wet weather precluded their going under canvas, and visits were paid to Banff and Laggan instead.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common	86	74	8	4		
" causing bodily harm	7	4	3			
" aggravated	2	2				
" indecent	6	6				
Attempted murder	2	1	1			
Murder	6	1		2		3
Carnal knowledge	1					1
Criminal libel	2	1				1
Procuring abortion	1					1
Attempted "	2		1	1		
Bigamy	1		1			
Buggery	3	3				
" attempted	1		1			
Non-support of wife	1	1				
Neglect of child	1	1				
Abduction	1	1				
Extortion	3		2			1
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing	8	4	3			1
Cruelty to animals	3	3				
Horse-stealing	10	5	3	1		1
Theft	126	104	19	1		2
False pretenses	12	8	4			
Forgery	10	9	1			
Mischief	7	4	3			
Breach of contract	44	43		1		
Damage to property	18	18				
Theft of timber	8	8				
Receiving stolen property	4	4				
Robbery	8	6	2			
Burglary	1	1				
Fraud	3	2	1			
Shooting cattle	2	2				
Dogging cattle	2	1		1		
Unlawful possession of dogs	1	1				
Intent to steal	1	1				
Intent to defraud creditors	1					1
Against law and justice—						
Resisting arrest	3	3				
Fabrication of evidence	1	1				
Perjury	1		1			
Obstructing peace officer	3	3				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7				
Fighting	11	11				
Dog fighting	5	2	3			
Furious driving	1	1				
Pointing gun	5	5				
Carrying explosives	1	1				
Threatening language	1	1				
Against religion and morals—						
Inmates of disorderly houses	5	5				
Keeping disorderly houses	11	11				
Vagrancy	314	314				
Drunk	223	223				
Running gambling game	2		2			
Indecent act	1	1				
Indecent exposure	2	2				
Prostitution	5	5				
Insulting language	7	7				
Carried forward	1,0004	922	59	11		12

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Correc-tions.	Dis-charged.	With-drawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against Religion and Morals—						
Selling obscene photos	1	1				
Swearing in public	5	5				
Act of gross indecency	1	1				
Common nuisance	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Offering C. P. R. tickets for sale	1	1				
Stealing railway ride	54	54				
Breach of railway commission	1	1				
Trespassing on C.P.R	4	4				
Blockage on C.P.R	2		1	1		
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	60	60				
Liquor to Indians	22	21	1			
Indians in possession of liquor	8	8				
Gambling on reserve	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations—						
Park Regulations	113	113				
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Insanity	42	37	54	1 died.		
Masters and Servants Act	52	44	7	1		
Estray animals	7	6	1			
No record of hides	1	1				
Leaving hole in ice	2	2				
Prairie fires	9	8	1			
Illegal branding	1	1				
Illegal possession of opium	2	2				
Selling cocaine	1	1				
Obstructing road allowance	1	1				
Peddling without license	1	1				
Game	3	3				
Breach of Game Act	10	9	1			
Liquor while interdicted	9	9				
Selling liquor out of hours	2	2				
Unlawfully selling liquor	47	46		1		
Frequenting bars while interdicted	1	1				
Breaking quarantine	1	1				
Breach of Motor Act	2	2				
Drunk while in charge of motor	1	1				
Miscellaneous—						
Breach Village Act	4	4				
	1,479	1,377	76	14		12

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	1,377
Number of fines imposed	627
Sentences to jail	656
Suspended sentences	83
Sentences to penitentiary	12

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1912:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court	65
Number of convictions	37
Number of fines imposed	2
Sentences to jail	14
Sentences to penitentiary	18
Acquitted	12
Suspended sentences	7
Withdrawn	2
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1912	10

The total number of cases entered being 1,479, the number of convictions thereout stands at 1,377, with 10 cases still awaiting the decision of the courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 93 per cent of convictions.

We have at present time no less than four prisoners in custody awaiting trial for murder.

The first victim was the late Constable F. W. Davies of this division who was stationed at Brooks on detached duty.

On June 3 last Corporal Johnson, who was stationed at Bassano, received a telephone message to the effect that the body of the Brooks mounted policeman had been found on the trail between Southesk and Lathom.

He and the coroner, Dr. E. C. Harris, started at once in a motor for the scene of the murder and arrived there at 3 a.m. on June 4.

The body was found lying on its back about twenty feet off the trail, the breast of the coat being saturated with blood.

The body was removed to Bassano where an inquest was held.

Pending this, we made inquiries as to the murderer and the circumstances of the crime. The first person to give us any material particulars was a young fellow named Æmil Petersen and his story may be told in his own words:—

'I am a teamster. I live at E. C. Brandenberg's camp. I was coming from Brooks on Monday morning last going to Brandenburg's camp west of Brooks. I was walking carrying clothes. When I was about a mile east of Cassils I saw a team coming. I waited for the team and saw they were Indians. I asked them for a ride, said I would give them 25 cents to take me to Cassils.

'I asked the slim Indian, but he wanted 50 cents, but took me for 25 cents. He knew I had 35 cents more, and when we got close to Cassils he said he would take me for a couple of miles more for 35 cents. About 1½ miles west of Cassils he asked me if I would buy him some whisky. I told him I was not of age to buy whisky. I was 17 last March 22. He told me to get out of the democrat. I got out and asked if I could have my clothes and while I was asking him he had a rifle pointing at my chest. He told me to get out of there. He took a shot at me when I was about three rods away and another when I was going over the track a hundred yards away. I laid down on the other side of the track and watched them. I went on after they had gone away. I walked up the track and had the operator report to the mounted police at Bassano by telephone. I hung around to see if there was any answer and as there was not, I started for camp. At the first crossing west of Southesk a mounted policeman called to me and asked if I was the fellow that was shot at. I told him "Yes." He said, "Where did they shoot you?" I said to him, "they did not shoot me, they shot at me." He then asked me where these Indians where. I said, "the Indians passed here about 15 minutes ago going west towards the reserve"; then he left me, and I went to camp. I had seen this mounted policeman at Brooks. I saw him next opposite Leckie siding. He was dead. I saw the Indians that shot at me in the mounted police barracks here. The Indian that shot at me was in the centre cell at the mounted police barracks. He spoke good English, the others did not speak English. This Indian said the other Indian was his brother. There were two bucks,

a squaw and a papoose. I saw the Indians drinking whisky; it said on the bottle, Scotch Whisky. I took a drink because my refusing made the Indians mad, and after I drank it it made me feel funny in the head. They were driving a bay horse and a small black.'

An employee of the Sesson Company who was hauling telegraph poles said while going into Southesk on June 3 about 7 p.m. he saw a mounted policeman who was wearing white schapps, riding in a westerly direction on the Brooks trail.

Previous to this he had seen an Indian and a squaw in a democrat going westward. He had nothing to say to them but saw enough of them to be able subsequently to identify the Indian who was driving. It seems there was another Indian lying down in the democrat covered over with a rug.

It transpired that Petersen was not the only person at whom the Indian had fired. A man named Nicholas Klyne, an employee of the C.P.R. told us that on June 3 he met three Indians near Brooks. One was driving, and two were lying down in the hinder part of the democrat.

The Indian that was driving said 'Hey—wait, give me your blankets.' I said 'No, they are mine.' He then said 'Wait—I look through your blankets.' I said 'No, they're mine.' The Indian who was driving then said 'I'll shoot you right now.' I was about 30 feet away when he began to shoot at me. I was shot at about 5 or 6 times. The other Indian got up and looked around, I was afraid he was going to shoot too, and I just ran. After I had gone quite a distance I looked around and saw that the Indians had gone. I was shot once through the hat and twice through the blankets. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This man went to Brooks and reported the occurrence to the late Constable Davies and he at once started out to look for the Indians.

The three occupants of the democrat were 'Mike Running Wolf' alias Jim Ham, who was driving, and the other two Indians were 'Pretty Young Man' and his wife 'Red Face.' 'Red Face' told the whole story of what was done both at the inquest and at the preliminary investigation. The following is what she said before the coroner:—

'On Sunday night we got to near Brooks. On Monday morning last we drove into Brooks. Mike Running Wolf went into the town and got some booze. The party was Mike Running Wolf, Pretty Young Man, I and papoose; the papoose is Vincent Yellow Old Woman's son. We were driving a democrat and team, black horse and a bay horse, bay horse had two hoofs on left front leg. Mike bought three bottles from town early in the morning around 6 or 7 a.m. Then we drove to south side of track, and Mike went back to get some more; we were about two miles from town. When Mike was in town "Pretty Young Man" started to drink. A Cree Indian "Many Shot" came around, and "Pretty Young Man" gave him a drink. This Indian went away and Mike came back and hitched up. He had three bottles; when we got on the road we started drinking. We had just come a little way and Pretty Young Man got drunk and we put him to bed behind; this was in the morning. As we were driving on the road a white fellow came along and Mike said we would give him a ride about 300 yards. When we got as far as that Mike stopped the team, jumped down and talked to white man; I do not know what was said. Mike got on again and white man got off. I did not look at him, do not know which way the white man went. I cannot turn my head. Mike said the white man had run over the railway track, I never heard a shot. When we got down the track east of Lathom where a water tank used to be we saw a mounted policeman coming. This was late in the afternoon, the sun was getting low. The policeman caught us up and was talking and riding on the right side of rig. Mike told us afterwards that the policeman told him to go back to Brooks. I was not looking at the policeman. I know that the policeman shot, as Mike was holding the lines. After the policeman shot, his horse ran ahead and circled round the team and went to left side of rig and then Mike shot at him with a

rifle. Mike fired the second shot. The first shot, the policeman sat on his horse, the second shot he fell off. Mike told me to hold the lines. Mike jumped down and got hold of the policeman's horse. Mike took the policeman's white schapps off and put them on, he took the policeman's belt and revolver and his hat and put them on. Mike got on the policeman's horse and told me to drive on a little way and then Mike told me to stop, when he tied the policeman's horse to the team. Mike got in the rig and started to drive to the dam; we went across the bridge and went to the first house, "Nose Cutter's." "Pretty Young Man" was lying in the back of rig. I was feeling good when the policeman was shot and Mike had drunk enough to make him feel good, but he was not falling around. We went to "Nose Cutter's" house and Mike took the child into its mother. Mike asked Nose Cutter if there were any more tents around. Nose Cutter said, "Tents right here." Mike went up to "Kegs" tent and then he went back to rig and woke up "Pretty Young Man." The three of us went into "Kegs" tent and Mike told one of the boys to hold the team while we were having breakfast. Mike sat on one side of the tent and "Pretty Young Man" on the other. Mike had two rifles under his legs and a revolver in his hand. I heard Pretty Young Man crying. Mike talked loud and wanted everybody to come into the tent. All the Indians came in, and Mike said, "I want to see you now as you will not see me again because I am going away the first thing in the morning, because I killed a mounted policeman, and I am not going to let the police arrest me." When Pretty Young Man heard that, he said it was too bad and started crying, other Indians came in and "Vincent Yellow Old Woman" sat right alongside Mike. Vincent took the revolver away from Mike. I heard Vincent say, "Alright, I hold him now," and some of the Indians came and tied Mike up. I saw Buckskin take the two rifles Mike had, outside. "Mike," "Pretty Young Man" and myself were brought to town and handed over to the police.

'When Mike fired first shot at the mounted policeman, he was on left side of team, the policeman was on the left a little behind when Mike fired the second shot. Mike was sitting on the seat on the right side and I was on the left. The policeman crossed the road and fell off his horse on the right side of the trail about 20 feet from it. The policeman was riding on the right side of the rig, we kept on trotting till the policeman fired. I think the reason the policeman fired because he wanted Mike to stop. I could not see what way the policeman pointed his revolver. Mike was sitting with two rifles. I heard him saying he took the rifles here in Bassano. One was short and one was long. Mike shot the policeman with the long one. While we were driving around Brooks and Bassano I was afraid of Mike because Mike said if we tried to leave him, he would shoot us. This was before Mike killed the policeman. Mike told me to say that the person who killed the policeman was the half-breed who gave him the whisky, the half-breed with the black moustache. Mike said if I did tell the truth he would say that I killed the policeman. I never saw this half-breed. Mike told me to say this after we were arrested.'

The Indians who arrested Mike and his party took them into Bassano and handed them over to the municipal chief of police—a very creditable piece of work which saved us a great deal of trouble.

'Pretty Young Man' was convicted of being intoxicated and the half-breed who supplied 'Mike Running Wolf' with the liquor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The charge against Red Face was withdrawn and she was bound over as a witness.

Rex vs. Regard Bertrand.—During the latter part of the year 1911, a Mrs. E. F. Orrey was living in Nanton and running a restaurant there. Regard Bertrand was cook in the restaurant. Mrs. Orrey moved to High River during the present year, and in April married her cook.

Mrs. Bertrand had a homestead of her own, and Bertrand wanted her to hand it over to him, but she would not as she said she was keeping it for her children.

Evidence will be given in court to show that this was a bone of contention between them, and eventually after a more serious quarrel than usual, Bertrand shot his wife dead. This is a municipal case.

Rex vs. Henry Verri.—This charge arises out of a drunken brawl between two half-breeds in Calgary in the month of June last.

The victim, Alfred Glenn, having been hit over the head with a bottle, succumbed to his injuries after a time. This is a city of Calgary case.

Rex vs. Lawson.—On the night of the 30th July last, I received a telephone message from the superintendent of the C.P.R. at Morley, that a brakesman had been shot 'by two hoboes' at about 11 p.m. R. G. Blair, the brakesman in question, was removed to hospital at Banff, but died there next day. Police from Banff and Morley went to the spot, but the actual murderer made his escape. The man who was with him at the time was captured a little later and was given six months' imprisonment with hard labour under the Vagrancy Act; it has now been decided to lay a charge of aiding and abetting against him.

We learnt from the prisoner that his companion's name is Dick Lyons. The circumstances briefly are that after the arrival of No. 3 train at Morley, the conductor and his two brakesmen ordered two tramps to get off the train. The tramps were reluctant to leave, and the trainmen were following them towards the rear of the train. One of the tramps, Dick Lyons, drew a revolver and fired at the three trainmen.

The conductor, who was nearest, happened to stumble at the moment and the bullet, which was probably intended for him, found its billet in the groin of the brakesman, who was furthest away from the pistol.

Dick Lyons is said to be an adept at jumping on and off trains, and very soon intimated to his companion, Lawson, that they had better part company.

There was a short time when, if the C.P.R. had promptly offered a sufficient reward, the Indians might have searched more thoroughly. As it was they worked in a half-hearted manner. They knew that the man they were looking for was armed with a revolver and that he would not scruple to use it if necessary.

The offer of a reward of $250 at the time, might have stimulated them somewhat, but after 24 hours had elapsed it was too late.

We have been fortunate enough this year to run to earth one criminal for whom we have been looking for more than four years.

This is one Milton Field, who was wanted for horse stealing and who was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Justice Walsh on June 4 last.

Similarly, ever since December, 1909, we have been chasing all over the continent after one Frank Caviness, with several aliases, who obtained $850 by a most impudent trick from an unsuspecting individual.

On April 19 last the operative in charge of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department of Seattle (Mr. Thomas B. Foster, who is always attentive to any wants of ours), wrote to let me know that our quarry was undergoing sentence of one year in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, and that his term would expire in January, 1912. He said in his letter: 'I regard this man as one of the cleverest crooks on the Pacific coast if not in the entire country. Up to his present sentence he has never been convicted except as a disorderly person. I trust you will be able to handle him and give him his just deserts when he serves his present sentence.'

That is just what we were prepared to do, as we had a dead sure case against him, but the Attorney General's Department ruled—'If Caviness will waive extradition, you are authorized to send an officer for him, but if he fights I would ask that you take no further steps.'

I laid this proposition before Mr. Foster, who replied—'Knowing this crook as well as I do, it would be waste of time to put up to him the question of waiving extradition.'

The matter thus dropped.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were 13 cases of prairie fires during the early part of the year, after the end of May the abundant rains prevented ignition. In four instances we could not discover the cause of origin, and one charge was dismissed by the court, but convictions were obtained in the other eight cases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'E' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A male lunatic, William Leskiner, who was brought to the guard-room on August 3, 1912, by the Red Deer city police, having been committed to await the order of the Attorney General by A. T. Rowell, J.P., died in the female jail on August 22, 1912. This man, who was a Finlander, after being here for about ten days, refused to take any food except when force was used, and appeared to have some stomach trouble. This was thought so by the jail surgeon, but as he refused to speak it was almost impossible to ascertain what was wrong with him. The coroner, Dr. Costello, viewed the body, and decided an inquest was not necessary. A post-mortem examination was made, but no cause of death, other than starvation was found.

The guard-room, female jail and outbuildings are in good repair, the whole of the stove pipes have just been repaired and put in order preparatory to the winter.

During the summer, we have been very overcrowded, as many as 90 prisoners having been confined in the 48 cells in the guard-room and female jail, this was caused principally through the provincial jail at Lethbridge becoming overcrowded and being unable to accommodate any more prisoners.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 78, being a slight increase on last year.

Prisoner William Restkind, who was undergoing a sentence of 60 days for vagrancy, became violently insane, and was taken to Ponoka asylum on May 17, 1912.

Female prisoner Jennie Proud, who was undergoing a sentence of three months for prostitution, became insane and was taken to Ponoka asylum on June 5, 1912.

Prisoner John Rawson, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft, was transferred by an order in council, to the provincial jail on June 27, 1912, suffered a great deal from asthma while at Lethbridge and was transferred back to this guard-room on July 28, 1912. His health improved a great deal after returning to Calgary, and he was released on an order from the Minister of Justice and handed over to an immigration officer, who subsequently handed him over to his friends, on September 10, 1912, ten days before the expiration of his sentence.

There are four prisoners charged with murder awaiting trial in the guard-room at the present time. Three have been awaiting trial for nearly four months, and the other, who is undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment for vagrancy, has just been charged with aiding and abetting the murder of one Roy Blair, a C.P.R. brakeman, at Morley, Alta., on July 30 last.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. BASSON, *Sf. Sgt.*,

Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Admitted.

Males—		Females—	
Whites	839	Whites	48
Half-breeds	30	Half-breeds	9
Indians	47	Indians	5
Negroes	21	Negresses	18
Japanese	1	Lunatics	17
Boys	4		
Lunatics	61		
Chinese	1		
Total	1,004	Total	97

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1911	34
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1912	65
Daily average	58
Maximum number, August 6, 1912	90
Minimum number, December 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 1912	37
Serving sentence	53
Awaiting trial	6
On remand	4
Under observation, on remand	1
Awaiting transportation	1

Lunatics.

Number received in guard-room	78
Males	61
Females	17

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males—		Females—	
To Ponoka asylum	38	To Ponoka asylum	12
Discharged as sane	17	Discharged as sane	1
Discharged to relatives	3	Discharged to relatives	1
Died in female jail	1	Deported	2
Deported	1	Under observation	1
To Medicine Hat hospital	1		
Total	61	Total	17

LIST of prisoners who have undergone, or are undergoing sentences from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	160		21 $\frac{83}{107}$
Vagrancy	174		17 $\frac{107}{124}$
Stealing railway ride	67		23 $\frac{14}{67}$
Theft	69	2	6 $\frac{44}{69}$
Assault	28	1	2
Breach of contract	16		29
Damage to property	12		12 $\frac{7}{12}$
Selling liquors without license	4	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
False pretenses	5	3	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
Forgery	7	3	5 $\frac{3}{7}$
Robbery with violence	1	3	
Assault on peace officer	4		25
Uttering forged cheque	1	12	
Theft from person	2	1	15
Liquor to interdicted person	9		23 $\frac{8}{9}$
Selling cocaine	1	3	
Pointing firearms	4		26 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3	5	
Creating disturbance	1		14
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	
Peddling without license	1		10
Threatening and abusive language	1		14
Receiving stolen property	4	2	22 $\frac{2}{4}$
Exposing person	1	9	
Resisting arrest	4		14
Fraud	1	6	
Indecent assault	2	9	
Contempt of court	2	2	
Offering C.P.R. ticket for sale	1		20
Wounding	1	6	
Having explosives in possession	2		22
Frequenting disorderly house	1	3	
Insulting langurge	8	1	20 $\frac{7}{8}$
Kindling pra rie fire	1		21
Indecent act	1	2	
Females—			
Drunk	5	1	19
Theft	8	3	3 $\frac{6}{8}$
Keeping disorderly house	16	2	3 $\frac{2}{16}$
Inmates of disorderly house	7	2	
Prostitution	9	1	18 $\frac{3}{9}$
Vagrancy	11		27 $\frac{1}{11}$
Liquor without license	1	3	
Liquor while interdicted	1	1	
Obscene language	1	2	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk	23		27 $\frac{1}{23}$
Liquor to Indians	5	2	12
Counselling Indian to obtain liquor	1	2	
Drunk on reserve	5	1	18
Assault	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk	2	2	22
Liquor to Indians	2	2	15

STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 60 drunken Indians—just 27 less than last year, and 21 convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

The Indians made a brave showing at the 'stampede' which was held here during the second week in September. I should judge there were some twelve hundred of them in the procession which passed through Calgary streets on the opening day, and the fact of there having been so few found intoxicated during the week's visit induces the reflection that, after all, it does no harm to let the Indian have a little holiday and to let him see what is going on in the world.

We mourn the loss of a comrade, it is true, owing to the act of a semi-drunken Indian, but that was happily an isolated circumstance.

'Tom Threepersons,' a blood Indian young man, covered himself with glory by riding a celebrated bucking horse, called 'Cyclone,' and by thus, carrying off a thousand dollar prize and the championship belt offered at the 'stampede.'

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	3	1	1	12	4	23	16
Banff				1		1		2	2
Bassano					1			1	1
Berry Creek				1		1		2	5
Brooks						1		1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Carbon						2		2	3
Cochrane						1		1	1
Gleichen					1	1	2	4	4
High River				1				1	1
Innisfail					1			1	1
Irricana						1		1	1
Morley						1		1	1
Okotoks					1			1	1
Parvella					1	1		2	4
Red Deer						1		1	1
Rocky Mountain House						1		1	1
Strathmore						1		1	1
Trochu				1		1		2	4
Total	1	1	3	5	6	27	6	49	50

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, but we have had no time for any other training except the breaking of the remounts.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1911, there were 46 horses in the division and since then we have received 8 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

Three horses were cast and sold, two were transferred to another division and Reg. No. 440 was destroyed for glanders at Gleichen, leaving a total of 50 horses in the division at the present time.

The time is approaching when we shall require from 4 to 6 team horses.

TRANSPORT.

We require one lumber wagon for Gleichen detachment.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of Concord medium harness.

BARRACKS, ETC.

The barrack buildings generally are in good repair except that new quarters for a married and single inspector are urgently required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'E' Division, R. N. W. M. Police.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

Macleod, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Macleod district is progressing steadily and substantially, and the season on the whole has turned out most satisfactorily. In the early part of the year, conditions were most favourable, and crops were looking excellent, but a spell of extremely hot weather came in June and somewhat retarded the proper growth. The rain in July, however, put fresh vigour into the roots, and crops came along well on the whole. The harvesting of the grain has been carried on under trying conditions, the weather being most variable.

This year I am pleased to say that in many cases farmers have gone somewhat into mixed farming, particularly in the matter of raising hogs. Last year many were selling frozen wheat at 30 cents per bushel, but this year they are turning low grade wheat into pork, and selling it at 8 and 9 cents per pound live weight. Mixed farming is only in its infancy as yet, and I look forward to a remarkable increase in this industry. Setting mixed farming aside, this has been a most successful year for the grain grower. Parts of the district were visited by cut-worm, which in some cases totally destroyed the fields they attacked, and some of the farmers re-sowed with barley, but the probability of its having escaped the frost is doubtful.

The government telephone system has this year been extended to the rural districts with a speed and efficiency which may be described as remarkable, and the farmers are showing themselves by no means backward in availing themselves of the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

Railway construction has shown a great deal more life than heretofore. The line from Pincher to the Beaver Creek mines is practically completed, in fact some traffic has already passed over it. The C.N.R. branch from Macleod, south and west to Pincher creek has been graded almost the whole distance, and it is hoped that the grade from Calgary to Macleod will be an accomplished fact in the early part of 1913.

The mining industry was as stated in my last report, hit very hard by the strike. The majority of the companies however, seized the opportunity to do a great deal of development work, with the result that, though they have not yet got into their stride, they will have a largely increased output in the near future. The mine of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille was the hardest hit by the strike, and I regret to report that the company found it imperative to close down this fall. Prior to the strike they used to ship from this camp, approximately 5,000 tons of coke, and from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of coal per month. After the strike ended, they found that their customers had naturally been compelled to go elsewhere, and were unable to get sufficient

business to justify the expense of running the industry. This camp of course closed down entirely and our detachment was withdrawn.

The great horse and cattle ranches are now a thing of the past and at present the consequent depletion of the stock markets is not met by the mixed farmer, and stock of all kinds are selling at greatly enhanced prices. While on this subject, I would like to point out that for the class of horse which the police used to buy for $100 and $125 a few years ago, we are now asked to pay $170 to $200. Beef steers used to sell from $25 to $40, they are now ranging from $75 to $80, and the Twin lakes detachment, this spring reported the sale of 300 head from the Milk river ridge, several of which netted their fortunate owner $100 a piece.

The *Claresholm* sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the B.C. boundary. The police strength in this area is 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 4 constables. The settlers are for the most part law abiding and industrious, and the whole district is one where people from different countries live in peace and quietness. Except in the eastern portion of the sub-district, the land has been occupied and farmed for some years, and consequently there are not many changes of public interest. The outlook for the district is much brighter than for the last few years, as the crops are good. Lumbering has also become quite an industry, with several mills in the Porcupine hills, which have a very considerable output. Business men report bigger sales of machinery and general merchandise, coupled with less difficulty in getting in their collections than in any previous year.

Claresholm is a thriving little town on the C.P.R. Calgary-Macleod branch. The population remains about the same as last year. The creamery built last year is now in operation, and is proving a great success. Most of the butter is shipped to Calgary. The main pipe line of the Canadian Natural Gas Company from Bow island passes some miles east of the town, and pipes are being laid down into Claresholm; this promises to be a great boon to the inhabitants. Gas will be supplied this winter. The Provincial Demonstration Farm under the management of Mr. McNellie, has had a successful season except in regard to fall wheat, which did not turn out well in the greater part of the sub-district. This was due to the attacks of a new variety of worm on the roots. The acreage for the locality is about the same as last year, but the yield and grade are far ahead. Ranching is still carried on to some extent west of the town. The Waldron ranche sold 2,200 head of cattle last spring at a very good figure. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 from Claresholm were: wheat, 992,986 bushels; oats, 29,127 bushels.

Granum.—This town is about 12 miles south of Claresholm on the same line of railway. It has a good farming country surrounding it and the crops this year are very good. Gas is also being laid into this town. The C. N. R. Macleod-Calgary line is about 7 miles east of Granum, a small gang of men are grading on this branch. The government telephone lines have been extended east and west, which is a great boon to the farmer. Wheat shipped, 553,908 bushels.

Woodhouse.—Although this is only a flag station and situated six miles north of Granum, there are four elevators, and the shipments of the 1911 crop totalled 417,110 bushels of wheat.

Stavely is twelve miles north of Claresholm on the same line of railway, and has just been incorporated as a town. The poor crops of last year left the farmers in rather straitened circumstances, but this year the excellent crops will put them on their feet. The provincial government recently purchased a farm two miles south of the town, which is to be used as a demonstration farm. The shipments of wheat

totalled 800,000 bushels. No new buildings of any importance have been erected, but nevertheless this is a thriving little town.

Parkland.—A small village of about 100 inhabitants, situated between Stavely and Nanton. There has been no alteration since last year. Grain shipments were: wheat, 624,589 bushels.

Nanton.—On the same line of railway, has a population of about 700. This is a progressive little town, owns its own electric light plant, has cement side walks, and is talking of putting in a water system. The surrounding district is noted for its oat growing; the crops this year are excellent. Ranching on a small scale is carried on west of the town, and there are some fine herds of stock. Last year some of the farmers who had poor grain did not go to the expense of getting it threshed, but fed it to stock, which gave most satisfactory results, and proved the advisability of mixed farming. A creamery was started last summer, and up to date 28,000 pounds of butter have been shipped. The grain shipments for 1911-1912 were: oats, 870,000 bushels; wheat, 527,000 bushels.

Cayley.—Six miles north of Nanton is a village of about 100 inhabitants. It is a shipping point for cattle, and its busy time is in the fall. Stock shipped from this point in 1912 were cattle, 7,677 head; horses, 41; sheep, 800; hogs, 274. Grain shipments were: wheat, 227,800 bushels; oats, 455,600 bushels.

Carmangay is a thriving town on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the C.P.R. and is situated on the Little Bow river. It has a population of about 450, owns its own electric light plant, and water system; the water being pumped through a series of filters from the Little Bow river. The country surrounding is very good farming land, the soil being lighter than other parts, and crops maturing earlier. Crops this year are excellent. The grain shipments for 1911-12 were: wheat, 983,400 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels.

Vulcan is a small village on the same line as Carmangay, and has a population of 275, double the number recorded last year. Three elevators have been built during the year, and have a capacity of 80,000 bushels. The village has gone ahead more than any other town in the Claresholm sub-district, and consequently a detachment was opened at this point on September 23 last. Grain shipments were: wheat, 635,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

Barons.—This is a village situated on the same line of railway, and has a population of 190. There has been a slight increase in population. The crops are good in this locality. The shipments of grain for 1911-12 were: wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; oats, 50,000. This enormous shipment of wheat speaks volumes for the quality of the soil in this district.

Champion.—Another small village, has a population of about 200 and has three elevators. Crops are very good in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 400,000 bushels; other grains, 50,000 bushels.

Noble.—Another hamlet on the same line, is doing enough business to supply the needs of the farmers in the vicinity. Shipments of grain were: wheat, 281,100 bushels.

Kirkcaldy and *Ensign* are two other small points, which are doing well, considering their youth. The total shipments of grain from the Claresholm sub-district were: wheat, 7,642,793 bushels; oats, 1,679,727 bushels.

The *Pincher Creek* sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11. The nature of the country varies from rolling, to hilly and mountainous. Our strength at present

in this district is: 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 8 constables. The industries of the district are varied, chiefly farming and coal mining. There are also cement and brick factories, creameries and a brewery, this is still under construction. A considerable quantity of stock is raised, but this industry is declining, owing to the continued fencing and cultivation of the old open range. The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest Pass where the mines are situated.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. The town has not made any great increase, but the citizens are living in hope that the C.N.R. will be running trains in some time next year. A contract for a municipal building, totalling $23,000 has been let, and the town is also sinking $10,000 in cement sidewalks. The general health of the locality has not been very good, there were several cases of contagious and infectious disease. Business has been good and storekeepers have done well. There have been several changes in business ownership during the year, the principal change being the sale of the A. N. Mouat ranch to Mr. G. O'Malley for $40,000. Crops for this year are good, wheat averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre, mostly grading No. 2. Although there have been some very large yields reported, running as high as 45 bushels, still this is the exception and not the rule. Oats in this neighbourhood will be mostly used as green feed this year. Hay is of good quality, although shorter in the stem than usual, owing to the dry spell in the early summer. It is fetching a good price and commands a ready sale.

Pincher Station, the nearest railway point to Pincher Creek, on the Crowsnest branch of the C.P.R., is a small place with about 70 inhabitants. The size of its population is no indication however of the volume of business done, as trade has been remarkably brisk owing to the large transient trade from the various construction camps, and also from the farming community at Summerview. The Merchants Bank have opened a branch. C.P.R. freight business at the station runs about $20,000 per month. The elevators have already handled 200,000 bushels of this year's crop, an increase for the corresponding period of last year.

Cowley, the next point west on the railway, has gone ahead considerably. A good deal of building has been done. Crops have been very heavy, wheat running from 30 to 44 bushels. Cattle have decreased somewhat owing to the continued cutting down of the range.

Lundbreck is largely supported by the Breckenridge and Lund coal mine, which is a non-union pit, and consequently was not affected by last year's strike. They however work rather intermittently and as a natural result business is very variable, and the village not as prosperous as it might be. There are some very fine ranches north of Lundbreck, and the houses are fitted with modern improvements.

From *Burmis* west, the settlement is practically one large coal camp, and the various towns touch so closely upon each other that it is more convenient to discuss them as a whole.

Round Burmis settlers are going into garden produce, which is netting them very nice profits in the mining camps; this is an industry which I think could be increased very materially. The mines near Burmis have worked fairly steadily since the strike. The Davenport mine has shipped 39,840 tons of coal, with a monthly pay roll of $4,200. They have invested a great deal of money in development work. The Leitch collieries at Passburg and Police Flats have also invested heavily in development and improvements. Their shipments are 43,800 tons of coal, and 5,960 tons of coke. The plant is in first-class condition, and a prosperous year may be predicted for this firm.

The *Bellevue* district comprises the coal camps of Bellevue, Hill Crest and Maple Leaf. The mines have been working well since the strike and business shows an improvement on last year, when of course everybody was hampered by the strike conditions. The Union Bank have opened a new branch at Bellevue; the population remains about the same. Shipments from the Bellevue pit amount to 230,271 tons, with an average number of 400 men. Much time has been lost owing to shortage of cars. It will be remembered that about two years ago this mine suffered from a disastrous explosion, and the strike following immediately thereon has handicapped the company severely. The mine has now been safeguarded against another explosion. The Maple Leaf mine has been working steadily; the year's output of coal totals 39,317 tons. At this point also a good deal of money has been invested in improvements. There is a new hotel going up at this point. At Hillcrest I have also to record considerable improvements in the mine property. The output for the year was 70,896 tons, with a monthly average of 200 men working. A large co-operative store has been erected here: it was subscribed for by the miners of Bellevue, Hillcrest and Frank. The limekilns just west of this camp have worked steadily, shipping about 12 cars per week. I have already spoken about the closing of the Lille camp. There are 3,000 tons of coke piled up here for which a purchaser cannot be found.

The town of *Frank* has occupied a prominent position in the Dominion press on account of the report by the government engineers as to the dangerous condition of Turtle mountain. Business as a natural consequence has been very bad, but it is to be hoped that the removal to the new townsite, which is to take effect immediately, will have a beneficial effect. Most of the business places have closed down and the village presents a most forlorn appearance. The output of coal from the mine was 127,321 tons.

Blairmore has made rapid strides in the past twelve months, and is now the best town in the Pass. The population is estimated at about 2,000. The provincial government have been very busy on the local roads and are putting them into first-class shape. The town has put in a water system, this is not quite completed as yet. The Rocky Mountain cement plant have had a pay-roll totalling $61,950 in the past year, they have employed on an average of 120 men per month, and shipped 84,000 barrels of cement. 1,000 tons of lime, and spent $55,000 in improvements. The West Canadian Collieries shipped 90,225 tons of coal with an average of 210 employed monthly. The McLaren mill has been running since July 8. They employ 50 men and turn out about 50,000 feet per diem.

Coleman is another camp that has gone ahead steadily this year. Business is good, and every one feeling optimistic. The International Coal Company shipped 345,000 tons of coal and spent $50,000 in improvements. The McGillivray Coal Company have shipped 98,430 tons, and have spent $11,500 in improvements. The Pelletier saw mill has been enlarged and has shipped a million and a half feet of lumber during the past year.

Taking everything into consideration it may be safely predicted that the Pincher Creek sub-district is now entering upon another year of steady and substantial growth.

The *Cardston* sub-district is bounded on the south by the International boundary line (which in this case is not an imaginary line, but an extremely substantial five wire fence), on the west by the B.C. boundary, on the north by the north line of township 4, and on the east by the west line of range 22. Our strength in this district is, 1 inspector (residing at present in Macleod, on account of the impossibility of obtaining suitable quarters), 1 staff sergeant, 1 corporal. 3 constables. This portion of the district is noted for the excellence of its farm products, and its people are always

looked upon as dangerous competitors at the big agricultural shows. The principal town is Cardston, at the terminus of the A.R. & I. railroad, which was taken over bodily by the C.P.R. this year. Kimball, Etna, both of these on the old trail to Montana, and Mountain View and Caldwell, which lie west of Cardston on the trail to the Waterton lakes, are the principal settlements. The district being so purely agricultural, there is no sudden growth to be recorded anywhere, but business is steady, and the improvements that have been made are its natural result, and not put in in a speculative manner. The edge of the Blood reserve touches the north side of the town of Cardston, and therefore stops all growth in that direction. Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares shipped 3,000 head of Mexican cattle to Cardston from El Paso this summer, and turned them on to the Blood reserve. There was a good deal of local excitement when these cattle arrived. Two hundred and fifty of these steers were selected for the Calgary stampede, and it is a matter of history that those animals were the fastest and wildest ever procured for a similar exhibition. Big shipments of cattle have been made steadily throughout the year. I am glad to be able to record that no prairie fires occurred in this sub-district throughout the year. The Twin Lakes detachment still acts for the Customs Department, and report direct to the Collector at Lethbridge. I am of the opinion that it will be necessary for us to open the old Boundary creek detachment again next spring as the United States government are now resuming work in earnest upon their canal works at Babb, Montana, which is only nine and a half miles from the border. All their supplies are coming in via Cardston in bond, and are then hauled over the line by way of the Boundary creek gate. This heavy traffic will naturally require supervision. Taking everything into consideration the settlers are quiet and industrious.

The *Macleod* sub-district is bounded on the south by the north line of township 4, on the west by the west line of range 28, on the north by the south line of township 11, and on the east by the west line of range 22. The headquarters of the district are stationed at Macleod, but the detachment strength for the sub-district is, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 3 constables, 4 scouts. This strength is of course supplemented by the men at the barracks in Macleod. Macleod is the principal town, and there are also the villages of Orton and Monarch. This locality used to be known as one of the best in the west for stock, now its claims to attention rest upon the fine quality of grain that it produces, and I hope that in the near future it will be recognized as the best mixed farming district in southern Alberta. The existence of the Blood and Peigan reserves, the former being the largest reservation in Canada, is proving a great bar to the full development of the district. Some members of the reserve appear to be in favour of a sale of part of their reserve, but others have an excellent argument when they say, 'If we sell, what will our children do?' Monarch, lying east of Macleod on the line to Lethbridge, is the centre of a steadily growing farm community; there is a large Dutch settlement in this neighbourhood. The Macleod stone quarries are near Monarch, and are turning out a good quality of stone, for which there is a steady demand. Orton is a Mormon settlement a few miles east of Macleod, off the railroad, and is a quiet little place.

The town of Macleod has increased most substantially, and buildings that have been erected or are now in progress, are of a class that any town might be proud of. Mr. T. B. Martin has erected a very handsome cinematograph theatre, which is leased by a coast syndicate. Mr. Leather has built a business block, and Mr. R. G. MacDonnell has another handsome block almost completed. An English syndicate are erecting a large business block on 2nd avenue. The excavation for the new municipal building is waiting for the builders to start work. The hopes of the citizens are now turned towards the long promised post office, but as yet there are no signs of its materializing. This is indeed a most urgent necessity for the efficient handling of the large volume of mail that is distributed from Macleod. The waterworks system is being enlarged, and a great deal of main supply pipe has been relaid this summer.

The town is now engaged in putting in a filtration plant close to the power house, and hopes to get under way next year with a new trunk sewer. Natural gas mains have been laid in town, and some of the boilers at the municipal power plant have been fitted to burn this fuel as an experiment. There has been no great boom, but steady increase on a solid foundation.

CRIME.

In this connection, I beg first to invite your attention to the enormous increase in our population, in order to show that though the number of cases handled has increased in numbers, the larger increase of population has, I think, brought the percentage of crime down, instead of its being increased. Although as I have previously stated, the number of criminal cases has increased. It is quite a source of satisfaction to be able to draw your attention to the very material decrease over last year, in the number of serious cases which have been heard by the Supreme and District Courts, which I think speaks for itself.

During the past year my attention has been very frequently drawn to crimes which have been committed, due to the practice of men carrying revolvers and pistols. I have noticed that various police officials have commented upon there being no authority for a peace officer to search those whom he might suspect of carrying such weapons, and having these impounded, and I would also invite your attention to the fact of some legislation being urgently required in this respect. In addition to this I would ask you to consider the necessity of having legislation which would strike even more deeply at the root of this practice than the right to search for concealed weapons, and it is to much more stringent regulations as to the sale in the first instance of such weapons.

I would recommend to you that revolvers and pistols should not be sold except on an order from a justice of the peace, and then only to reputable householders, resident in the town of place of sale; further that such permits might be cancelled by the Attorney General's Department of the province for reasonable cause.

Total cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases tried	68
Convictions	53
Fines	7
Imprisonment	19*
Penitentiary	4†
Suspended sentence	9
Acquittals	11
Set over	4

* 19 sent up on 32 charges.
† 4 sent up on 5 charges.

The following statistics give details of crime in the district for the past year:—

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	3	2		1
Unlawfully wounding	2	2		
Assault, common	151	128	23	
" causing bodily harm	10	9	1	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Attempted rape	1			1
Shooting with intent	1	1		
Non-support	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	93	72	17	4
" from the person	2	2		
" by juvenile	13	13		
Horse stealing	5	1	4	
Cruelty to animals	20	18	2	
False pretenses	12	9	3	
Forgery and uttering	8	6	1	1
Receiving stolen property	2	1		1
Wilful damage	9	7	2	
Mischief	7	4	3	
Fraudulent branding	2	1	*1	
Housebreaking	2	2		
Fraud	2	2		
Maiming cattle	4	2	2	
Burglary	1			1
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	6	6		
Pointing firearms	6	5	1	
Discharging firearms	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	188	186	2	
Drunk and disorderly	267	265	2	
Causing disturbance	26	23	3	
Insulting language	13	10	3	
Indecent exposure	10	10		
Seduction	†1	1		
Keeping house of ill fame	1	1		
Inmate " "	1	1		
Frequenter " "	9	8	1	
Keeping gaming house	4	4		
Keeping opium den	2	2		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	8	7		*1
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Absconding witness	1	1		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	*31	31		
Gambling on train	1	1		
Drunk on duty	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians	26	22	4	
Indians drunk	17	16	1	
Drunk on reserve	*53	46	7	
Liquor in possession	5	5		
Truant school children	1	1		
Hunting on Indian Reserve	1	1		
Cutting timber on "	1		1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act	21	20	1	
Dominion Lands Act	1	1		
Customs Act	1	1		
Juvenile Tobacco Act	4	4		
Mines Act	3	3		
Opium Act	1		1	
Post Office Act	1	1		

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants	108	85	20	†3
Game Act	9	8	1	
Hide and brand ordinance	2	2		
Prairie and forest fire	13	13		
Liquor license	43	43 *		
Insanity	9	7	2	
Estray animals	4	4		
Pound ordinance	3	3		
Public health	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1		
Noxious Weeds	6	5	1	
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Steam boilers	5	4	1	
Motor vehicles	2	2		
Highways	7	6	1	
School ordinance	1	1		
Companies Act	1	1		
Fence ordinance	1	1		
Total	1,287	1,161	113	13

* 6 convictions for perjury quashed upon appeal to the Supreme Court en Banc.
† 3 cases awaiting final disposal in the District Court.

The following are short statements of some of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Louis Baldavino.—During the strike at the West Canadian Collieries at Blairmore in August, 1911, several attempts were made to prevent a few men going to work in the mine to keep it in repair. These attempts finally led to the arrest of Baldavino, who had used threats and bad language towards one Harry Royluck. On September 6, 1911, accused appeared before W. P. Lindsay, Esq., J.P., at Blairmore, and was committed for trial. On November 1, 1911, accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Stuart, and after hearing the evidence, the accused was convicted and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Milton Bolton, perjury.—During the hearing of the case of Rex *vs.* McEwan at the Supreme Court at Macleod in November, 1911, the accused who was one of the witnesses, committed perjury whilst giving evidence. Accused was ordered into custody by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Stuart. On November 3, 1911, accused was committed for trial; on November 4 he appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' On the 6th he was sentenced to one year in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

George Vezzoni, fraudulent branding.—This was a case from Lundbreck in which the accused was charged with stealing a cow and calf the property of James Milvain. It seems that during the round up, Milvain's calf was found with the accused's brand on it. Subsequently Milvain sent for the accused and a conversation took place in which the accused offered to buy the cow and calf if they could be found, but Milvain would only sell the calf on the understanding that it was to be butchered. Milvain then searched for the cow and calf but could find no trace of them. Afterwards the cow and calf were found in Vezzoni's corral, nine miles away from Milvain's place. Information was laid and accused arrested. On October 27, 1911, he was remanded for trial; appeared in the District Court at Macleod on November 13, 1911, and was found 'guilty' of fraudulently branding the calf. He was fined $150 and ordered to pay Mr. Milvain $15, the value of the calf.

C. E. Wacome, cattle-stealing.—On January 20, 1912, information was received at Macleod that cattle-stealing was supposed to be going on at the Peigan reserve.

An investigation was at once commenced, and it was learnt that on the night of January 13 a man named C. E. Wacome had gone to the ranche of John Franklin, south of Macleod, and adjoining the Peigan reserve, and had there put up his team and slept in the granary. On the morning of the 14th he was found asleep in the granary by one of the farm hands, and then explained that he had shot one of his cattle on the Peigan reserve as he could not get it home. His sled being in the yard, was seen to be filled with fresh killed beef. Wacome then left the ranch. On January 15 Wacome was seen going to the Peigan reserve by way of the east gate, and on the 17th was again seen going in the same direction. On January 23 the foreman for Maunsell Bros. was interviewed and he then produced two hides which he had found on the Peigan reserve where the cattle belonging to this company range. On the 24th the foreman pointed out the place where he had found these hides, and the sled tracks being plainly visible were tracked from the point where the animals were butchered, to Franklin's ranch, and from there to the farm of a man named Sullivan, where it was learnt that Wacome had cached a quantity of fresh-killed beef in a snowbank there, and had been there two or three times, generally arriving early in the morning, and that on the 22nd he had borrowed a heavy wagon and had left Sullivan's place with 11 quarters of beef, fresh killed, saying that he was going to Macleod. Wacome was then traced up, but no trace of him could be obtained until Granum was reached; here we learnt that he had tried to sell the beef but had been unable to do so on account of its dirty condition. At Claresholm, Wacome succeeded in selling the beef, below market value. Here he gave the name of Wilson. The next heard of him was at a farm near Macleod, where he had lived on and off, and here the sled was found which had been used at the killing. Accused was next heard of at Sullivan's where he left the heavy wagon and left at once with a buggy, going towards the boundary. Information had been sent out to Stand Off and Wacome was intercepted on the reserve while on his way to Cardston. On further investigation of this case it was found that he had killed three head of cattle, the property of Maunsell Bros. Accused appeared at Macleod for preliminary hearing before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., Commissioner of Police, and on January 31 was committed for trial. On February 1, he appeared in the District Court before Judge Crawford and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Accused was on ticket-of-leave at the time, having been convicted in 1910 on two charges of theft and one of housebreaking.

Marshall Glover (coloured), assault causing actual bodily harm.—On November 10, 1911, three employees of Andrew Nordlund, who was running a threshing gang east of Stavely, left the town of Stavely with a team for the purpose of joining Nordlund's crew. Their names were Wesley Bunting, Marshall Glover and Paul Erickson. The three were more or less under the influence of liquor, and Bunting and Glover each had a bottle of whisky with them. When about three miles from Stavely, Glover threw Bunting's bottle out of the sleigh; Bunting retaliated by throwing out Glover's bottle. Glover jumped from the sleigh and found the bottle broken. An argument ensued, and Glover asked Bunting to fight, but Bunting refused. About 5 minutes later Erickson, who was driving the team, heard a blow and a groan, and looking round, saw that Bunting was down, and Glover swinging an axe as if to strike him. Just then the team gave a lurch forward, and threw Glover out of the sleigh into the road. Erickson drove on at once and left him there. Bunting did not speak during the rest of the trip and was apparently unconscious, but, however, on arrival at Nordlund's, got out of the sleigh and walked to the house. Erickson then drove back to Stavely and laid an information. In the meantime Glover had walked to Stavely, hired a team and driver and drove to Nordlund's where he collected the wages due him and then drove back, intending to catch the night train for the south. The driver, however, had purposely caused delays, and returned to Stavely too late for the train, Glover being at once arrested. Bunting, in the meantime, who had not spoken a word

since being struck, and was still unconscious, was removed to the General Hospital at Macleod, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull and was operated upon by Dr. Kennedy. He made rapid progress and was able to appear at the preliminary examination of Glover before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, on November 25, when Glover was formally committed for trial. Accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod on February 6, 1912, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to 7 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Snider, forgery.—Accused who was working for a farmer named J. L. Workman, of Macleod, left his employment during the winter of 1911, and on January 19, 1912, passed off a cheque for $25 signed J. L. Workman. On presentation of this cheque it was found to be a forgery. Accused had by this time left Macleod; every effort was made to trace him and on February 1, he was arrested at Monarch, under the name of Fisher. On February 2, he appeared before P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police at Macleod, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Dan 'One Owl,' horse stealing.—The accused, a Peigan Indian, on April 15, 1912, stole two horses from the reserve, the property of 'Many Chiefs,' and sold them. On May 4, accused was arrested, and on May 7, was committed for trial. On May 15, he appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford in the District Court at Macleod, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

James Williams, assault.—This was a case from Claresholm where the accused, under the influence of liquor, entered the restaurant kept by one R. Muratabayashi, a Japanese. During the course of the meal some dispute arose between the accused and the complainant, and the accused wanted to fight. Complainant picked up a chair, and saw accused put his hand in his pocket. Then a shot was heard, which on investigation was found to have been fired by accused, the bullet passing within three inches of complainant's head. The revolver was subsequently found where accused had hidden it. On February 28, 1912, accused appeared before R. E. Tucker, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Claresholm, and was committed for trial. On May 20, accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Macleod before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and was found 'guilty' and on May 23, was sentenced to two weeks in the Macleod jail, and to pay a fine of $200.

A. J. Martin, theft.—The accused, a conductor in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was arrested at Macleod on May 1, 1912, on two charges of theft of money received by him as fares, and being the property of the said company. Accused was committed for trial and on May 22, and 23, was tried before His Lordship the Chief Justice, who found him 'guilty' and sentenced him to 18 months imprisonment in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Sam Wilinsky, murder.—Early on the morning of February 19, 1912, it was reported at the police barracks at Frank, that as some miners were going to their work in the Old mine, they had discovered a dead man lying near the pathway. Investigations were at once made, and it was found that the body was that of George Lakatocz, a miner, and that he had been shot. The coroner and doctor were notified and a jury summoned. After the body and scene of the crime had been viewed, an adjournment was taken pending the result of the post mortem examination. In the meantime further investigations were being made, which resulted in the arrest of Sam. Wilinsky upon suspicion. A thorough search of the scene of the crime and of the vicinity was at once proceeded with, and very important facts were brought to light. The man Wilinsky was a boarder at the home of the deceased, and state-

ments made during the investigation showed that Wilinsky was supposed to be on very intimate terms with Mrs. Lakatocz. When first seen after the murder, the accused was found to have a wound in the little finger of his left hand, and this had all the appearance of being caused by a small calibre bullet. When the police visited the Lakatocz home shortly after the discovery of the body, Mary Lakatocz made an attempt to strike the accused with a poker, saying to him 'You kill him,' and Wilinsky replied: 'Well, if you say yes, well yes, I did it.' The inquest was resumed on the 22nd and 23rd and considerable evidence taken. The post mortem revealed that three bullets had entered the body of the deceased. It was also shown that the wound in Wilinsky's finger was no doubt caused by a bullet of the same calibre. An X-ray photograph of the wounded finger showed foreign substance in the wound, and on further examination, particles of lead were discovered and also tiny splinters of painted wood, which were proved to have been taken from the wall of the cell occupied by the accused when remanded to the Macleod guard-room. The importance of this last discovery will be understood by the fact that Wilinsky, when asked how he injured his finger, had stated that he had fallen on some ice, and in falling had run a piece of wood clean through his finger. Evidence was also produced showing that Wilinsky had purchased ·32-calibre revolver ammunition and also that five days before the commission of the crime he had bought a ·32 revolver under a false name; the bill for which purchase being found in his clothes. The coroner's jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—

'We, the jury, unanimously come to the conclusion that George Lakatocz came to his death from wounds caused by revolver shots, and we consider that those shots were fired by Sam Wilinsky, and were fired wilfully.'

The preliminary examination of the accused commenced at Frank on February 29, 1912, before P. J. Biddell, Esq., J.P. Considerable evidence was put in for the Crown, and on March 2, the accused was committed for trial. On May 14, 1912, the hearing of the case commenced in the Supreme Court at Macleod, before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey, and a jury, concluding on May 17, when a verdict of 'guilty' was returned, after the jury had been out eight minutes. Accused was then sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on July 26, 1912. On the night of July 25, the condemned man made a full and voluntary confession which substantiated in every detail the evidence offered by the Crown at the trial. The execution was carried out on the following morning without a hitch.

Fritz Eberts and Mathias Jasbec, murder.—The investigation into the murder of Reg. No. 4584 Constable G. E. Willmett, which occurred at Frank on April 12, 1908, and which has been carried on continuously since that date, finally culminated in the conviction of Fritz Eberts before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, and a jury at a special sitting of the Supreme Court held at Macleod from April 2 to 6, 1912. The accused was sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on June 1, 1912.

Ever since the murder, every rumour and clue that came to our notice has been carefully traced up and dissected, but there seemed to be no hope of solving the problem, until on October 2, 1911, certain information was received, and, with further information obtained on the 14th of the same month, a new aspect of the case was presented. This new line was followed up and sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest, at New Michel, B.C., on November 2, 1911, of two Germans, Fritz Eberts, alias Charles Stefan, and Mathias Jasbec, both of whom had resided in Frank in 1908. The prisoners were at once brought to Macleod. On November 5 very important information was obtained at New Michel, which resulted in our getting possession of the identical gun with which the murder was committed. On November 7, Jasbec made a written confession of the actual events of the night of the murder, charging Eberts with the sole execution of the crime. This confession was amplified by Jasbec, who made further statements on the 7th and 8th. On November

11 and 14, the preliminary examination of Fritz Eberts was held by P. C. H. Primrose, Esq., a commissioner of police, at Macleod. A number of witnesses were heard, including Jasbec, and the accused was committed for trial. On November 15, R. Y. Douglas, Esq., J.P., held the preliminary examination of Jasbec, and after hearing the evidence he was committed for trial.

At the trial before the Supreme Court in April, 1912, a large number of witnesses were heard. The case lasted as has been previously stated, from the 2nd to the 6th, with an extra session every night. The cross-examination of Mathias Jasbec alone occupied ten and a half hours, and it may be stated now that even this severe ordeal failed to shake him. The true facts of the murder as brought out at the trial are as follows:—

Early in the month of April, 1908, several burglaries had occurred in Frank, the last one being on April 9, when the Imperial hotel was entered. On the night of April 11, Constable Willmett was detailed on plain clothes duty to ascertain if possible who was responsible for this series of crimes. The next morning, about 7 a.m. the body of the unfortunate constable was found lying in the alleyway behind the Imperial hotel with an enormous gaping wound in the neck and chest, caused by a discharge from a shot gun. Death must have been instantaneous. From the evidence adduced before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and the jury, the Crown showed that on April 1, 1908, Jasbec arrived at Frank from Taber, and on the invitation of Eberts, went to reside with him. Jasbec subsequently brought up his wife and family, who also lived in Eberts' shack. The mines at Frank were then closed down. On April 11, Eberts proposed to Jasbec that they go out that night and secure some provisions. About dusk, having made all preparations, the two men laid down on the kitchen floor to await midnight; Mrs. Jasbec and Mrs. Eberts and the children were occupying the only other room in the shack. About midnight Eberts woke Jasbec up, telling him it was time to go. Eberts took Jasbec' shot gun, and when outside the shack door began to load it, and when asked by Jasbec why he was taking the gun, replied 'I always take something to defend myself with.' They then proceeded from the shack to the C.P.R. railway station, Eberts handing the gun to Jasbec. Eberts then made an attempt to enter the freight shed attached to the station. Jasbec, watching, saw the shadow of a man across the street, and calling Eberts' attention to it, said, 'Let's be going.' Eberts replied, 'Oh, that's only some other man out stealing grub like ourselves.' Not being able to effect an entrance into the freight shed, Jasbec and Eberts then left and went round behind the store belonging to P. Burns & Co., where Eberts attempted to get in by the back door. Becoming nervous, Jasbec said to Eberts, 'Oh, let's go home'; after a while they left, and proceeded towards the back of the Imperial hotel where Eberts saw the shadow of a man coming down the alley. He took the shot gun from Jasbec, and said, 'You go round that way, and I'll go this, I want to see who that is.' Jasbec by this time was getting decidedly nervous, and waiting until Eberts had got out of sight round the corner started for home. To use his own words, 'I had just got about five feet away when I heard a shot, I then ran, and after running a short distance I was overtaken by Eberts who was carrying the gun and said to me, 'Just as I got around the corner some one put a revolver in my face and said, "What are you doing here?"and I put up the gun and fired; I must have hit him high up, I saw him fall to the ground. I think it was a policeman.' They then ran until Eberts' shack was reached, where they again laid down on the kitchen floor waiting for daylight. Eberts kept getting up and looking out of the window, saying 'Some one will likely come.' During the morning following the murder Eberts said to Jasbec, 'Let's go over to Jukubzick's shack and learn the news.' They went over and were told that it was a policeman who had been shot. Jububzick said, 'I guess you fellows were out last night,' but Eberts denied this saying that they were both in bed. Eberts then returned home, and during the morning told Mrs. Jasbec, 'We were out last night and had bad luck, I shot a policeman.' On Jasbec's

return to Eberts' shack he asked his wife if she had heard anything and she replied that she knew all, as Eberts had told her. On April 13, 1908, Eberts' shack was visited by the police, and he then gave the name of Charles Stefan, and on being asked to produce his shot gun, produced a single barrelled shot gun which was broken. Jasbec was also present, and produced an army rifle saying that he had no gun.

Eberts and Jasbec stayed round Frank for several months, and finally drifted to the United States and back again to Canada, and came together again in New Michel, B.C. Talk then began to come up in the vicinity regarding the murder at Frank, and one thing leading to another, they were both arrested at New Michel on November 2, 1911. Jasbec was arrested first in his father-in-law's house. A few minutes after he had been removed, Eberts arrived, and asked what the police had taken him for. On being told the charge Eberts said, 'Then they will come for me next.' Eberts at once went to the Jasbec home and told Mrs. Jasbec about the arrest of her husband for murder, and implored her not to say a word as only she and the two men knew how the policeman was killed. Eberts then went to his own shack, and when arrested was talking to his wife. On being told the charge he exclaimed, 'Those G—— d—— women have given me away.' Evidence was also produced as to the time the shot was fired, &c., in short every jot of evidence that had any bearing on the case, however slight, was submitted by the Crown.

On May 5, 1912, Eberts was reprieved until July 15, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Alberta sitting *en banc* at Calgary, for a new trial. The court sat at Calgary on June 4, 1912, and the application was refused, one of their lordships dissenting. On June 29, Eberts was further reprieved till November 4, pending an application to the Supreme Court of Canada for a new trial. Jasbec is still awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Last year I had the pleasure of recording only five cases under this ordinance. This year we have handled 13. The great extent of land under cultivation is a great help in staying the process of a fire, and those that have taken place have been confined to a comparatively small area.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary the coroner has been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary, as well as for those juveniles who have been committed to the reformatory at Portage la Prairie under the provisions of the Dependent and Delinquent Children's Act. We have notified the Immigration Inspector at Lethbridge of all cases that in the opinion of the police required his attention for deportation purposes. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. The last annual report of 'D' division mentioned the fact that the opening of the Lethbridge Provincial jail had caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing confinement in our guard-room, but the rapid and constant filling up of the accommodation at that institution has reacted very heavily upon us, and we are now receiving at this point all prisoners sentenced in the Macleod district for terms ranging up to three months. The guard-room report for 1911 showed a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during that year, but the provost's report for 1912 shows a total of four hundred and four; an increase of one hundred and sixty-two.

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'D' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, ten being sentenced to terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year three hundred and ninety-three were admitted, making a total of four hundred and four prisoners confined during the year.

Compared with last year there has been an increase of one hundred and sixty-two prisoners.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	335
Indians	37
Half-breeds	2
Negroes	6
Chinamen	4
Lunatics	4
Females—	
Indians	3
Half-breeds	2
Total	393

Forty-eight prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of twenty-four days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	7
November	33
December	64
January	40
February	54
March	31
April	15
May	28
June	15
July	34
August	31
September	41
	393
Monthly average of prisoners	33·3
Daily average of prisoners	22·01
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any day, October 21	5
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month	7

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	253
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c.	64
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 3 months	4
Sent to Lethbridge provincial jail for an average sentence of 5 months, 1 day	31
Sent to other places for trial	7
Sent to Ponoka asylum	3
Sent to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie	5
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912	32

Females—

Sent to Calgary female jail for an average sentence of 2 months	2
Fines paid	3
Total	404

The following table gives details of prisoners who served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence; a total of two hundred and eighty-one, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Total. Sentence.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder	2	1 hanged.	1 waiting execut.
Assault, common	5	1	
Drunk and disorderly	43		19
False pretenses	1	1	
Indecent exposure	1	1	
Keeping common gaming house	1	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	23		16½
Vagrancy	165		22½
Theft	11	2	7
Unlawful shooting	1		14
Wilful damage	2	1	7
Carrying concealed weapon	2	1	16
Resisting Peace Officer	1	1	
Receiving stolen goods	1	2	
Cruelty to animals	1		15
Provincial Statutes—			
Masters and Servants Act	1		15
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians	5	2	12
Intoxication	14		28
Loitering round School	1	1	

Compared with last year there was an increase of one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners undergoing sentence.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints. A sufficient quantity of prison clothes has been supplied. The prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Last spring six electrical exhaust and ventilating fans were installed in the guard-room: these fans have greatly improved the ventilation.

Prisoner Sam Wilinsky who was sentenced to death on May 17 for murder, was executed in the guard-room yard on the morning of July 26.

Prisoner Fritz Eberts, also sentenced to death on April 6 for murder, has been reprieved twice pending appeals, and is now awaiting execution, which is set for November 4, 1912.

In conclusion, I beg to respectfully invite your consideration to the point of having a permanent man employed in the guard-room as assistant provost, who would know the handling of the guard-room and prisoners during my temporary absences.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. L. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

As stated in my mention of the Cardston sub-district, our detachment at Twin Lakes acts for the department and reports to the Collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off and Peigan detachments have most of their work in connection with the two reserves. At Stand Off our men are assisted by an interpreter and two scouts, and at the Peigan, Constable Fyfe is assisted by one scout. We have also an interpreter at Macleod. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that it is extremely hard to get good scouts and interpreters nowadays for the wages authorized by the department. A scout has to keep up two or three head of ponies for use on duty, he generally has a family to keep, and if he were not on the force, it would be an easy matter for him to obtain work either from a farmer or rancher, or in the beet fields of the sugar factory at Raymond, which annually draws a large number of Indians. The pay he would thus receive is on the same scale as that of a white man. In order to get Indians who will stay and do good work, the rate of pay must, in my opinion be made considerably more attractive. It is most inconvenient at the post in Macleod, where we have frequently been without an interpreter during the last few years, when a party of Indians come in, who cannot talk English, and time has to be wasted hunting round the town to get an interpreter. With regard to crime we have to chronicle a considerable increase in drunkenness, and in this connection I must say that it is the younger and educated generation who are the worst offenders. I would also remark with particular reference to the offence of supplying liquor to Indians, that nowadays it is not so much the unprincipled white man supplying fire water to the unfortunate Indian, as the wily red man watching for the tenderfoot, and getting him into trouble without the slightest compunction.

STATE OF INDIANS.

On the Peigan reserve the Indians have about 1,600 acres of land under crop, about an average of 15 acres per head to those who have taken up farming. Their crops have turned out fairly well and they seem to be reasonably industrious on the whole.

There has not been much crime amongst them, the majority of cases being for liquor. There are 454 Indians on this reserve.

A good many of the bloods have been working out for farmers in the vicinity of the reservation this year, and are reported as being good workers and willing. They get the same rate of pay as is offered to white labour. Those who work farms on the

reserve have had a good year, and are prosperous. This fall a number have obtained work with the threshing gangs between Cardston and Raymond, and some are working in the beet fields of Raymond.

The numbers of cattle and horses are 4,000 and 3,000 respectively. The horses are mostly of the Indian pony type, but the cattle are of very good class, and several pure-bred bulls are always kept on the reserve.

As on the Peigan reserve, the principal crime has been drunkenness. There are about 1,128 Indians on this reserve.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

From the attached distribution slate, you will see that the strength of 'D' division has been reduced 13 men and 5 horses in the past year, which was quite a blow to an already hard working division; as a better understanding of this I would simply illustrate it by pointing out that in 1911 79 of a strength handled 1,076 criminal cases, and in 1912 66 men handled 1,287 criminal cases, and the matter was further accentuated by the fact of our having (in addition to the night guard) to furnish a death watch over condemned prisoners from April until September, 1912.

I have again to report that the greater number of criminal cases have been handled in the Crowsnest Pass, and would emphasize my remarks of last year as to the advisability of reducing the size of that sub-district to enable Inspector Belcher to devote the whole of his time and attention to the mining district, and further to enable him to have his home nearer his work. Owing to our men being employed constantly, we have no reserves and when additional men are required for particular purposes it costs time and money to bring them into headquarters from the outposts, and then there is the danger of trouble or offences taking place in the sub-district points which have been thus deprived of police protection.

I would urge upon your serious consideration the bringing up of 'D' division to a strength which would give us a reserve capable of being *at once* available, and not having to wait until men could be brought in from outlying detachments or from Regina, over 400 miles from Macleod.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF 'D' DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horse		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Macleod	....	3	1	3	2	2	16	4	31	23	14	
Bellevue	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	
Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	
Blairmore	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	
Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burmis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	
Cardston	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	
Carmangay	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	
Claresholm	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3	....	
Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	
Frank	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	..	
Granum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kootenay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lundbrech	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Monarck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	
Passburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1
Pincher Creek	....	1	....	....	..	....	2	....	3	4	....	4
Porcupine Hills	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Stand Off	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	2	2	4
Stavely	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Vulcan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
On Command	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....
On Leave	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	....	....	....
Attached	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	1	4	1	4	5	7	35	9	66	53	16	69

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

This spring the whole division was put through a course of physical exercise, and mounted and dismounted drills; the men were divided into squads, and each squad trained at headquarters for a week. Advanced lectures on law and police duties were also given. We are still without a rifle range, a fact which is greatly to be deplored, as the division are getting sadly out of practice, and I should be very glad if some steps could be taken towards the relieving of this want. The annual revolver practice was carried out in August in very favourable weather, and with good results, eleven men qualifying for the 'Crossed Revolvers.'

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been an improvement on 1911. We have had one or two serious offences which were appropriately handled. I am glad to say that the offence of intoxication is apparently still on the decrease.

HEALTH.

I have again to record a year of good health in the division. The most serious cases were one of typhoid fever and one of appendicitis. Good recoveries were made

in each case. A sewer is now in course of construction to connect the barracks with the municipal system. This will do away with our septic tank system, which has been badly overloaded for some time past.

HORSES.

Seven new horses were purchased during the year. One filly, bred in the force, was taken on the strength. Two horses were transferred to 'K' division; eight were cast, and three were destroyed, which on September 30 last gave us a total of five horses less than the total shown in my last report.

The total mileage travelled by our horses was 182,791; striking an average of 74 horses on the strength, this gives an average per horse of 2,470 miles.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport and harness are in very good shape, any repairs which were required being attended to at once.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen at Macleod naturally does but a small business, and while there is not a large amount of cash in hand, still it owns all its stock and the piano which was put in some years ago.

READING-ROOM.

We have continued to add to our stock of books, mostly in the way of current fiction. The illustrated and daily papers have been regularly received.

STORES.

For some months past the Q.M. store has been woefully deficient in certain portions of kit, notably stable jackets, for which there is always a steady demand on re-payment issue, as they wear out quickly.

The general and other stores supplied have been of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but I have to repeat my recommendation of last year regarding the painting of the roofs.

GENERAL.

I wish to bring to your notice the interest displayed in the work by all ranks, and the hearty co-operation afforded me by the officers, N.C.O.'s, and constables of the division in the carrying out of our duties during the past year. Being absent at Ottawa at the hearing of the appeal case of Fritz Eberts, during the time when this report was in course of preparation, I beg to record the assistance rendered me in this work by the officers and staff at headquarters, and particularly my orderly room clerk, Reg. No. 4016 Sergeant G. E. Blake.

The increase of pay, so considerably given last year, was, I am sure, duly appreciated by those affected by this increase, but I wish to draw to your notice the fact that a number of the long service constables received no benefit therefrom, and would ask your consideration upon the subject of an increase which would affect all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Edmonton district has experienced another year of prosperity and development. Notwithstanding an unusually wet July and August, with cool weather, the crops throughout are excellent, and have escaped frost except in one or two localities, where there was a little damage from this cause. The oat crop especially is an exceptionally bountiful one.

There has been much railway construction on main and branch lines and the demands for labourers on construction works of all kinds in town and country have been far in excess of the supply, with resulting delays in large and small contracts. The supply of building materials, also, has run short of the requirements in many instances, notably in Edmonton where many works of importance have been delayed.

Settlers continue to arrive in the district in large numbers and the tendency with them, as with the older settlers, seems to be towards mixed farming. This district is pre-eminently suitable for mixed farming and, should this be more generally adopted in the future, the best results would undoubtedly follow.

CRIME.

There has been an increase in the number of offences dealt with, the increase following naturally upon the increase of population. It is becoming more than ever apparent, however, that the strength of this division must be increased to keep pace with the changing conditions if crime and vice are to be effectively dealt with. As reported last year, the men available to police this large district, many of whom are inexperienced, are insufficient, and it is impossible to give prompt attention to all complaints. The results are detrimental to the best interests of the public and of ourselves.

Summary of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1912:—

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	6	3	3		
Attempted murder	6	3	2	1	
Manslaughter	5	1	4		
Assault, common	231	177	45	9	
Assault, aggravated	18	16		2	
Assault causing bodily harm	16	10	2	2	2
Assault, indecent	7	2	3		2
Rape and attempted rape	6		1	1	4
Attempted suicide	7	4	1	1	1
Bigamy	1	1			
Carnal knowledge	12	3	2	1	6
Non support of wife & family	6	2	3	1	
Abduction	2			2	
Abortion	1				1
Criminal neglect	3	2	1		
Shooting with intent	2		1	1	
Intimidation	12	9	1	2	
Wounding	3	3			
Threatening to kill	2	2			
Cruelty to children	2	2			
Offences against property—					
Theft	281	182	66	18	15
Horse stealing	14	6	3	2	3
Cattle stealing	27	10	13	1	3
Receiving stolen property	8	1	7		
Cattle killing	1		1		
Cattle wounding	8	2	4		2
Cruelty to animals	18	16	2		
Burglary and housebreaking	16	11	1	1	3
Conspiracy	2	2			
Fraud	2		1		1
False pretenses	75	35	19	10	11
Forgery	20	16	2	1	1
Robbery	10	6	2	1	1
Shopbreaking	4	4			
Arson	4	4			
Wilful damage to property	15	11	4		
Mischief	7	6	1		
Cattle shooting	8	1	3	3	1
Breaking and entering	2				2
Dogging cattle	2	2			
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and concealed weapons	18	17	1		
Pointing fire arms	3	2	1		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	20	14	4	2	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy	194	184	10		
Drunk and disorderly	153	149	4		
Buggery	2	1	1		
Incest	2	2			
Causing disturbance	85	82	2	1	
Harbouring vicious dogs	2	1	1		
Gross indecency with males	2	2			
Seduction	4		2	1	1
Keeper house of ill fame	18	16	2		
Inmate house of ill fame	14	13		1	
Frequenter house of ill fame	3	2	1		
Indecent exposure	5	2	3		
Keeping gaming house	2	2			
Frequenter gaming house	4	4			
Gambling	9	9			
Posting obscene letter	1				1

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of Law and Justice—					
Perjury	4			2	2
Bribery	3	2			1
Contempt of court	2	2			
Escape from custody	4	3			1
Attempted rescue	1	1			
Obstructing peace Officer	7	5	2		
Evading Justice	1	1			
Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	2	1	1		
Explosives in possession	2		2		
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2		
Indians drunk	21	20	1		
Indians drunk on reserve	22	22			
Indians in possession of liquor	2	2			
Purchasing from Indian illegally	1	1			
Trespassing on reserve	2	2			
Gambling on reserve	1	1			
Fisheries Act	3	3			
Masters and servants	181	154	19	8	
Lords Day Act	2	2			
Game ordinance	27	25	2		
Estray animals ordinance	11	9	2		
Liquor license ordinance	133	111	20	2	
Prairie fire ordinance	36	34	2		
Steam boiler ordinance	5	3		2	
Insanity Act	61	45	16		
Public Health Act	21	21			
Motor Vehicle Act	18	17	1		
Brand ordinance	2	2			
Fence ordinance	1	1			
Horse breeders' ordinance	2	2			
Road ordinance	2	1	1		
Pool room ordinance	1	1			
Industrial Disputes Act	4	4			
Extradition Act	1	1			
Totals	2,015	1,570	301	79	65

Summary of number of cases committed to higher Courts of Competent Jurisdiction.

Number of cases committed	246
Number of convictions	126
Number of acquittals or dismissals	46
Number withdrawn	7
Number awaiting trial	67
Convictions:—	
Number of imprisonments	47
Number sent to penitentiaries	43
Number on suspended sentence	23
Number sentenced to death	1
Number sentenced to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie	6
Number sentenced to pay fine	5
Number sentenced to be extradited	1
Total	126

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—This case, carried over from last year, when the particulars were reported, came up for trial in April last. The defence was one of temporary insanity, but, as the accused had never shown any signs of insanity before or since the murder, and had been under observation of medical men while in confinement awaiting trial for a long time, as pointed out to the jury by the judge, this defence did not impress the jury very much and a verdict of 'guilty' was rendered, followed by the death sentence.

Rex vs. James Atkinson, murder.—This case also was carried over from last year. One Milo Bankes had been shot and killed by Atkinson as the result of a quarrel. The trial took place in October last. The defence was that the accused had shot Bankes while suffering from mental aberration, and that there was even a possibility of the rifle going off by accident while aimed at the deceased. The court pointed out to the jury the bearing of the evidence, which was clearly that Atkinson had killed Bankes while in a fit of anger. After deliberating for an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced the accused to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. John Folstrom, murder.—On the night of October 20, John Folstrom and Hermann Beckman, Finlanders, who were partners living in a tent together on C.N.R. construction west near Junkins, had been drinking and came to blows. Both were powerful men and had been quarrelling and fighting all summer about their work on construction. When this last fight was over, Folstrom went to bed in the tent, whereupon Beckman struck him with a coffee pot. Folstrom, who had a ·22 magazine rifle, then went outside, taking this with him, and, when a few paces from the tent, and being followed by Beckman, fired several shots in the dark in the direction of the tent. One shot took effect in Beckman's body near the heart, severing an artery and causing death.

The trial of accused took place on November 1. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips, murder.—The above named is a Galician with a record. When living in the southern part of the province, and employed as a coal miner, he had been charged with the murder of a woman and acquitted. He was married, but for some time his wife had refused to live with him. On March 20, his wife was at her father's near Pakan, in this district, where Pylypczuk appeared unexpectedly. From the facts ascertained afterwards, it would appear that he had sought her with the intention of killing her. While she was getting a pail of water from the well, he stopped her and asked her if she would live with him again. It is not clear what her answer was, but instantly he fired several revolver shots at her and quietly walked away. The father was the only witness, and made no effort to detain Pylypczuk. The woman was taken to the Vegreville hospital, where she died a few hours after arrival there. It was some time before we were notified, and Constable Schreyer, who happened to be at Andrew at the time, reached the scene as soon as possible and took up the pursuit. All other available men were placed in that portion of the district and railway stations and trains were watched. There is no doubt that Pylypczuk obtained shelter and assistance from some of the Galicians to whom he was known, and, notwithstanding prolonged efforts in this district and throughout the country, the murderer has not been heard of from that day to this. One of my reports to headquarters at the time is given below, from which it will be seen that the constant press of work at all times makes it difficult to deal with emergencies when they arise.

'EDMONTON, March 25, 1912.

'The Commissioner,
'R. N. W. M. Police,
'Regina, Sask.

'SIR,—*Re* Maxime Pylypczuk alias Mike Phillips—murder.

'I have been unable to forward a full crime report yet regarding this murder as Const. Schreyer, who knows the particulars, is still after the murderer in the Galician settlements.

'The main facts are that Pylypczuk went to his father-in-law's home on the 20th inst., had some conversation with his wife who was there, and suddenly shot her three times in the breast, the woman dying the following day. It was some time before we were notified. Constable Schreyer, who was on duty in the vicinity, was the first to hear of it and took up the pursuit. Every available man has been detailed for this duty along the C.N.R. and in the settlements north of the C.N.R. The country is more or less wooded and the fugitive will receive assistance from compatriots. We have information of his having been seen near Shandro on Friday.

'It is in a contingency of this kind that our inadequacy through lack of men to cope with the conditions is unpleasantly forced upon us. All other duties have to be laid aside and men taken from detachments and away from other investigations and, notwithstanding this, the ground is not sufficiently covered.

'To-day for instance. Det. Sergt. McCarvell is required at court as a witness. To-morrow Det. Const. Bailey is required at court as a witness. One man is at Winnipeg to escort a prisoner here, and one other escort to Edson. Court is sitting at Edmonton, requiring three men as prisoners' escorts and court orderly. Inspector Worsley is at Castor disposing of a case. Inspector Sweetapple, with the few men available for the purpose, is in the large district north of the Canadian Northern railway *re* this murder. There are nine prisoners at Edmonton and there is not one spare man for any purpose, even including office staff, and other more or less pressing requirements, such as execution of warrants, &c., have to be laid aside.'

Rex vs. Nein and Leine, manslaughter.—On the evening of October 12, the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Lacombe was wrecked by an explosion, the baggageman killed and another man seriously injured. The contents of a trunk, while being somewhat roughly handled, had exploded with disastrous results to life and property. On being informed by telephone by Corpl. Bayly, stationed at that point, I directed him to closely watch persons attempting to leave Lacombe, as it was thought at first that the explosion must have been caused by nitro glycerine or other powerful explosive used by safe crackers, a number of whom at that time were operating in the west, and that they must have arrived at Lacombe with the trunk, identity of which was then impossible. As the south-bound train was pulling in to Lacombe at 3.45 a.m. of the 13th, Corpl. Bayly observed two men on the station platform who aroused his suspicions and he questioned them. They gave the names of Henry Leine and Harry Nein, and stated that they had had a trunk burnt up in the fire that followed the explosion, and were bound for Calgary. The trunk check was asked for, but search of their pockets and valise failed to bring it to light. The train had by this time arrived at the platform and the two suspects endeavoured to board it, but were detained. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been sent to Lacombe by this train, then joined Corpl. Bayly and the men were taken to the detachment for further examination. It was ascertained that they were travelling photographers employed by one A. N. Aveldson of Calgary, and that they came from Tacoma, U.S.A. Further investigation developed the fact that they had checked a trunk to Lacombe from Red Deer, and that this trunk contained, among other things, a considerable quantity of magnesium powder used in flash light photography and a package of potassium chlorate. As it seemed likely at this time that these chemicals were the cause of the

explosion, the two photographers were held and eventually committed for trial when the case had been fully established.

At their trial the defence was that both of the accused were ignorant of the properties and dangerous nature of the magnesium powder and potassium chlorate, which had become mixed in the trunk, and should not therefore be held criminally responsible. The jury took this view and acquitted the accused, and the court, on discharging the jury, remarked that their verdict was a proper one as there was little doubt that the prisoners were not aware of the risks they themselves, as well as others, ran in handling the trunk and contents.

Aveldson, their employer, had suddenly left Calgary for the United States a few hours after the explosion and destruction of the Lacombe station.

Rex vs. Wilson and Girven, conspiracy and arson.—On March 1 a warehouse at Lacombe, occupied by the Lacombe Produce Co., was destroyed by fire. Circumstances pointed to arson and Detective Sergeant Tucker was detailed to investigate. It was found that considerable insurance was carried on building and contents. The company had at one time consisted of two partners, who had started the business on borrowed capital. One of them had since dropped out and at the time of the fire Samuel Wilson was the sole owner. The manager was Isaac MacIntosh, who was thought to have an interest in the company, and was under suspicion accordingly, he being in Lacombe at the time of the fire and the owner, Wilson, at Calgary. It was ascertained before long, however, that a Mrs. Girven, mother-in-law of Wilson, had been at Lacombe the night of the fire and inside the burnt building, where she subsequently said Wilson had sent her from Calgary to get some papers.

With this as a starting point, it was eventually possible to place Mrs. Girven and Samuel Wilson on trial for conspiracy and burning of the building, which was over insured, and from which Wilson was the only person likely to benefit. A very complete case was eventually made out against the accused. The preliminary hearing was set for March 20, when A. H. Russell appeared for the Crown, P. J. Nolan for the town of Lacombe, O. M. Biggar for the insurance companies and T. M. Tweedie for the accused. Georgina Girven did not appear and the defence produced two doctors' certificates to the effect that the woman was not in her right mind and not fit to appear, and asked that a commission be appointed to inquire into her sanity.

Mrs. Girven not having appeared, the prosecution asked for an adjournment, which was granted, and, no renewal of bail being forthcoming for Mrs. Girven, a warrant was obtained for her arrest and the other accused, Wilson, was taken to Edmonton in custody. On March 27 both accused were committed for trial, which took place at the next Supreme Court sittings at Red Deer on November 23, 24 and 25, where it was shown that Wilson had, on other occasions also, profited by the mysterious burning of insured property. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and Wilson was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Girven was sentenced to two years in the same institution. There is no doubt that this case had a very good effect in the matter of frauds against insurance companies. Detective Sergeant Tucker, who had been largely instrumental in its successful issue, was highly commended by their association.

Rex vs. McConnell, carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.—In view of the frequency of these charges and the difficulty of obtaining convictions, owing to the lack of corroboration of the victim's evidence, it is satisfactory to be able to note that in this particular case, wherein the accused was school teacher of his victim, he was found guilty of the offence charged and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Rex vs. L. B. Katchen, cattle stealing.—In January last some twenty-five head of cattle belonging to Ernest Aunger disappeared from the range near Stettler. Inquiry developed the fact that cattle supposed to have Mr. Aunger's brand had been disposed

of to the Dominion Meat Company, West End Meat Company, Cattle Meat Market and People's Meat Market, all of Calgary. These cattle had been unloaded at Calgary on the night of January 10, slaughtered on the 11th and the hides disposed of at once by an uncle of L. B. Katchen, a cattle dealer of Calgary. The hides were sold in the first instance to the Alberta Hide and Fur Company, who sold them to McCready of Calgary and Vancouver, who shipped them to Allen & Son of Kenosha, Wis., U.S.A., where they were finally located and found to have Mr. Aunger's brand.

Meanwhile inquiries where the cattle had been ranging resulted in our finding that L. B. Katchen, with one Summerton, had been to Aunger's place on January 5 and asked Aunger's father if he had any cattle to sell, and was answered in the negative, after which he had a conversation with the hired man, John Wartnow.

It was also ascertained that Summerton, about this time had been seen looking after a bunch of cattle near the railway for shipment by train, some of which at least had been seen to have Aunger's brand. Summerton was arrested and his statements regarding his connection with the cattle he had been seen in possession of led to the arrest of Wartnow, the hired man at Aunger's. Both Wartnow and Summerton decided it was best, in their own interests, to state what their connection with Aunger's cattle had been, and Katchen was then arrested. The facts, as finally ascertained, were, in brief, that Katchen had induced Wartnow and Summerton to steal Aunger's cattle, for which he was to pay them three and a half dollars for each animal and one thousand dollars to keep their mouths shut. Summerton had wanted to do the best he could for Katchen and take fifty head, but Wartnow had compromised on half that number and only twenty-five had been run off, for which Katchen had settled with Summerton and had shipped and sold the cattle in Calgary. Katchen's sentence was five years in the penitentiary and Wartnow and Summerton received a suspended sentence. Detective Sergeant MacBrayne did effective work in this case.

Murder of Aurelia MacGuckin.—On August 14 Phillip MacGuckin notified the Edmonton city police at about 7 p.m. that he had found his wife dead at their home in City Park Annex, on his return from work. Members of the city force with the coroner, went to the scene and found the body of Mrs. MacGuckin lying on the floor in an easy posture, the face and head covered with a towel. It was at first thought that she had fallen off a chair and fractured her skull and the ambulance was sent for to remove the body. Meanwhile, however, a bullet hole was discovered in her head and subsequently in a wire screen in a window which was open, and through which it had been fired, and the bullet itself was found embedded in the wall, a ·32 nickel copper jacketed revolver bullet. It was discovered, also, that the MacGuckin house was on the far side of the street that formed the city's boundary and we were therefore notified to this effect, and the body was removed by the city police under the instructions of the coroner. Detective Sergeant McCarvell then took up the case and the same night a statement was obtained from Phillip MacGuckin, the husband, who had been detained. This did not throw any light on the matter, beyond clearing him of suspicion to a great extent, and subsequently, at the inquest a week later, it was made abundantly clear that he could have had no part in the commission of the crime.

From that day to this we have worked on this case and have run to earth everything that looked like a clue, but without success so far. Both MacGuckin and his wife were of exemplary conduct and had no enemies that we have been able to discover. The time was during fair week, when there were thousands of strangers in the city, including all kinds of crooks and the nondescript characters that accompany the circuses and side shows and amusement booths that accompany the fairs.

The MacGuckin house is in an isolated spot surrounded by trees and brush, and in the same quarter of the city as the fair, which was held at the City Park Grounds, the next subdivision to the City Park Annex. The only theory of the crime which now remains, as a result of the investigations made, is that sneak thieves, believing the house to be temporarily unoccupied, entered it to rob it of any valuables it might

contain, but, being interrupted by Mrs. MacGuckin, who may have attempted to give an alarm, was shot by the man on watch outside, and, not wishing to move the body from where she fell, owing to the risk of bloodstains on hands and clothing, covered the face with the towel, picked up nearby, that any person who might pass soon after and look through the window might not discover the crime, which apparently was committed at about 4 p.m. and was not discovered until 6.30 p.m., when MacGuckin arrived home from work at the Burns Packing Plant, which is twenty-five minutes walk from his house.

One circumstance that lends colour to this theory is the fact that a small purse belonging to Mrs. MacGuckin, and which was in a handbag hanging on the bureau, was found quite empty, and we have reason to believe that she had some change in the purse at the time and several small coins which she had kept there for a long time. Also that another house in a nearby locality, and from which the owner was absent, was entered the same afternoon, a window casing having been removed for the purpose. It contained nothing of value which could be stolen. No one had been noticed by the few neighbours in the vicinity.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires have occurred during the past season and loss from this cause has been inconsiderable.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judicial districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Department of Provincial Health.

On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.

Infractions of the liquor license ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works

Act was in force relative to the sale of liquor until the beginning of the year, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the liquor license ordinance.

INDIANS.

The usual escorts and duties have been performed in connection with treaty payments. Special attention has been given to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act and the convictions obtained under that Act number sixty-five, as compared with thirty-eight last year. This is a very considerable increase. Nearly all of these convictions were of drunken Indians and of those who supplied them with the liquor. The increase of settlement and consequent distribution of liquor makes it easier for the Indians to obtain it.

Apart from drunkenness, and which is by no means general, the Indians of this district give little trouble and are honest and peaceful.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the Provost in charge of the guard-room and jail, with a summary of the prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. That there was overcrowding will be readily understood, when it is recalled that the guard-room contains but thirty-two cells.

The completion of the provincial jail at Lethbridge has not lessened the number of our prisoners. It has apparently only accommodated the increase of prisoners over last year. A noticeable feature of this year's records is the much greater number of men sentenced to the penitentiary. Last year the number was twenty-five. This year it is forty-three.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'G' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were 34 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 16 undergoing sentences, 14 awaiting trial and 4 awaiting deportation.

During the twelve months 456 prisoners were received, making a total of 490. They were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	424
Indians	5
Halfbreeds	19
Negroes	15
Lunatics	26
Chinamen	1
Total	490

Number of prisoners received each month—	
October	24
November	27
December	36
January	36
February	33
March	36
April	46
May	47
June	43
July	57
August	43
September	28
Total	456

The daily average was	42
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day	71
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day	23
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1912	20
Number of prisoners serving sentences	23

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—	
Time expired	223
Sent to insane asylum	18
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	36
Deported	8
Released (held for deportation, released by order of the Immigration Department)	1
Sent to other places for trial (Athabaska Landing)	3
Sent to Lethbridge jail	36
Released on ticket of leave	2
Sent to reform school (juveniles)	4
Handed over to Superintendent dependent and delinquent children	2
Handed over to relatives (lunatics)	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics)	6
Appealed	4
Dismissed	43
Suspended sentences	20
Sentence quashed	2
Released on bail	16
Fines paid	21
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912	43
Total	490

are classified as follows:—

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms in the guard-room

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder	1	2	..	..
Common assault	23	..	1	13 4/25
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	9	..	4	21 1/9
Indecent act on male person	2	2	..	..
Indecent assault	2	1	6	..
Horse stealing	1	4	..	..
Trespassing on Indian Reserve	2	..	1	..
Manslaughter	2	11	..	..
Theft	71	..	2	27 9/11
Cattle stealing	1	2	..	..
Mischief	4	1	1	22 1/2
False pretenses	17	..	7	22 1/17
Forgery	11	1	11	13 1/11
Attempted carnal knowledge	1	2	..	..
House breaking	5	..	9	..
Shop breaking	8	3	2	7 1/2
Criminal neglect	1	2	..	..
Carrying concealed weapons	6	..	1	10
Carnal knowledge	2	2	6	..
Vagrancy	57	..	1	0 11/33
Cruelty to animals	1	..	..	10
Drunk and disorderly	33	..	..	11 7/11
Frequenting house of ill fame	1	..	1	..
Incest	1	10	..	..
Drunk while interdicted	4	..	..	27 2/4
Masters and Servants Act	13	..	..	17 4/13
Indians, drunk	3	..	2	..
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	..	3	..
Gambling	2	..	1	..
Obstructing Peace Officer	5	..	1	14
Escape	1	..	1	..
Selling liquor without license	3	..	1	26
Wounding cattle	2	..	2	.. 1/4

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.: A. Boucher and J. Boucher, who were sentenced on May 10, 1910, to 18 months' hard labour for theft and escape from custody. They were released on October 16, 1911, having served 16 months and 23 days.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the prison rules strictly enforced.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. BLYTH, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

DISTRIBUTION and Strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Sup. constables.	Total.	Saddles.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Camrose	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Castor	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Clyde	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Coronation	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Daysland	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Edmonton	1	1	....	....	3	5	4	14	4	4	....	....	8
Edson	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	4	....	....	....	4
Entwistle	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Fitzhugh	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Fort Saskatchewan	....	1	1	3	....	14	5	24	20	7	....	1	28
Hardisty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Hinton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Lacombe	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Lac Ste. Anne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Morinville	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Stettler	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	2
Stoney Plain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul des Metis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Tofield	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Vegreville	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Wainwright	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Wetaskiwin	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
On Command	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
In hospital and sick	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Absent without leave	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Attached	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
	1	5	2	6	7	39	9	69	46	12	1	1	60

DETACHMENTS.

Reports in the past have been to the effect that the number of detachments was greater than the strength of the division could very well bear, while still insufficient for the proper policing of this large and populous district. This condition becomes more marked and acute with time and consequent development of the district, and the increasing proportion of men without training and experience makes it more than ever apparent.

HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness. One man was transferred to Depot to be invalided for varicocele. We had one case of typhoid and one man operated on for appendicitis, while one N.C.O. has been a long time off duty and under treatment for sciatica.

HORSES.

During the year we received nine remounts. Eleven horses were cast and sold, the average price realized being $80.73. One horse died.

The mileage of 'G' division horses for the last twelve months is 143,105.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition. A few more saddles are required.

CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is paying its way and is useful.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals, and a small library of books purchased and renewed by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This feature of our work continues to require the services of an officer and several men between Edmonton and the Rocky mountains. They are distributed at the principal points along the G.T.P. and C.N. railways.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of good quality.

GENERAL.

It is hoped that the increased barrack accommodation at Edmonton, authorized this year, will be completed in February next, when the present overcrowding and congestion will be relieved.

Edmonton was visited during the present month by His Royal Highness the Governor General. The required escorts were supplied by the militia.

The question of increased pay is one that should receive early consideration if the force is to retain any efficiency. It is becoming every day more impossible to keep men under present conditions, and to obtain suitable men as recruits.

The Industrial Workers of the World have obtained some footing at Edmonton and during the present month have endeavoured to prevail upon city workmen to leave their work. Demonstrations were made and a considerable number of foreigners were intimidated or induced to join them, but the prompt measures taken by the city authorities had good results and the movement at present does not appear to be gaining ground. The large number of foreign labourers makes of Edmonton a good field for this organization.

Members of the division have done their best to accomplish satisfactorily the large amount of work that has fallen to their lot.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been a fairly favourable one from many standpoints. Owing to the failure of the crop of 1911 in this district it was found necessary to issue relief to about 50 settlers living in the country around Manyberries, and a few were supplied with relief from Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille detachments by the N.C.O.'s and constables there acting under the instructions of the Immigration Department. I do not anticipate that much, if any, relief will be needed this year as the districts referred to have had excellent crops.

Cattle and other stock have wintered well in the central and western part of this district, but not so in the eastern section, where the loss of stock was heavy, but the high price of beef will I think compensate the owners for their losses.

The prospects for a good crop were excellent in the early spring, but we had a drought in June, when rain was most needed, consequently some crops which were indifferently sown have been failures. At this time the conditions did not look very promising, but the farmers who farmed well have come through all right as the late rains and the warm sunshine following brought the crops on rapidly, consequently there is a fair crop, and while there will be no big yields this will be compensated by high grades. The crops from Taber east are excellent and the grade high, it is stated that most of the wheat will grade No. 1 Northern.

Potatoes have been an excellent crop throughout the whole district. A large amount of flax has been grown throughout the district with fair yields.

Very little coal mining was done in the early part of the year owing to the immense quantity of American coal stocked by dealers consequent upon last year's strike. However this is now exhausted and the mines will soon be working full time. A great deal has been done during the year in the development of mine property, notably, No. 6 Shaft; Royal Collieries; Diamond City; Chinook and Lethbridge Collieries. These mines will give employment to a large number of men during the winter.

Business in Lethbridge has been comparatively quiet during the year and is to a large extent the aftermath of last year's coal strike. Much civic improvement has been made, a number of streets have been paved, street railway laid down and cars now in operation. Lethbridge has laid out 3 parks, the Galt, Adams and Henderson, which would do credit to any of the largest cities of Canada.

Medicine Hat is growing very fast and is now well on the way to become a large manufacturing centre.

Taber is also growing fast and at present showing great activity. The splendid crops grown in the country adjacent to this town, all of which will be marketed there, will give a large impetus to business there this winter.

The natural gas well at Bow island has been fully developed and the gas is now being piped to Calgary, a distance of 175 miles.

Towns along the Crow line and the Macleod—Calgary branch are also being supplied.

Lethbridge is now busily preparing for the Dry Farming Congress, which is to meet here on October 19, when representatives from all parts of the world are expected to be present.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have taken over the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Companies holdings and are now preparing ready-made farms throughout the district similar to those on the main line north.

The whole southern section of this district, heretofore considered unfit for anything except grazing, is now dotted with farms, and when the settlers become better off, and are able to purchase a few head of cattle each, there will be more cattle raised than when the country was devoted entirely to stock raising. One of the most difficult problems in this district which farmers have to contend with is the presence of noxious weeds and I am satisfied that more stringent measures will have to be taken by the government to eradicate this pest.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 979 with 88·5 per cent convictions, as against 657 cases for the year ended September 30, 1911. The increase has been general with the exception of cases under the Masters and Servants Act, where there has been an increase of over 300 per cent. I have come to the conclusion judging by the cases brought before me that there are too many men employing labour who are not in a position to pay and should themselves be employees.

The following is a short summary of the more important cases handled during the year:—

J. J. Shaw, incest.—In July, 1911, a letter was received from a woman named Mary Shaw, living at Sedro Woolley, Wash., stating that she had received word from her daughter Estella, aged 13, who was living on a farm with her father at Sweet Valley, Alta., saying that she was pregnant to her father. The matter was taken up, and after investigation lasting about six months, the father was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of incest. The girl herself was taken charge of under the Neglected Childrens' Act. Shaw was tried before Judge Stuart and jury on April 26, and acquitted. This case disclosed a shocking state of depravity, almost unbelievable, and necessitated a large amount of work.

William Bower, horse stealing and false pretenses.—On December 22, 1911, a livery stable keeper named Wild, at Taber, reported that he had hired a horse and buggy to a man whose name he did not know, some days previously and that the man had not returned, and that he was of the opinion that the outfit had been stolen. Traces of the horse were found going east, with the result that the horse and rig was found in the possession of one Delbert Burnham, of Burnett, where the accused had traded it off for another horse and rig. Further trace was found at Winnifred, where he had again traded with a man named W. Munden, and it was said the accused was heading for the boundary line. Every available man in that section was put on this case and it was learned that he had doubled back to the Crow line and he was traced to Seven Persons, where he traded the outfit he got from Munden to a man named J. F. Leonard. In every trade he made it was his custom to get cash to boot, which enabled him to live during this time. He was finally located and arrested at Norton, about twenty miles south of Medicine Hat, where he had sold this latter horse to a man named Harvy Woolley. He was tried before Judge

Winter and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on four charges of horse stealing and false pretenses, the sentences to run concurrently. The horses were returned to their respective owners. Owing to the accused changing horses and outfits so often we were put to an immense amount of trouble in locating this young man. He is to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

Frank Herington, Hjelmar Bodie and Charles Anderson, shooting horses and horse stealing.—The shooting of eight valuable horses, the property of A. R. Marchessault and others in the Manyberries district in September, 1911, was one of the most dastardly crimes committed during the year. On September 14, Marchessault telephoned to the Medicine Hat detachment saying that eight head of horses had been driven from his field, and that they had been found shot in a coulée by a rancher named Leslie Nantes. Inspector Parker immediately proceeded to the scene, where it was found that the horses had been shot in this coulée evidently by an expert shot. The investigation showed that they had been driven in a circle and shot as they passed, nearly every one being shot in the heart. Suspicion pointed to one Frank Herington, who disappeared after the shooting. Two valuable grey Percheron fillies were stolen from the field the same night, and I at once made every effort to locate these animals, as I was confident that the location of these would lead to the apprehension of the culprit. Staff-Sergt. Ashe was detailed on this case and spent a large amount of time on it, and from his investigation I was satisfied that the shooting had been done by one Frank Herington and a Finlander named Hjlemar Bodie. Bodie was arrested at Barons by Staff-Sergt. Ashe on suspicion and brought to Lethbridge, and remanded for a few days, but as we had not at that time been able to locate the team of fillies we were unable to produce any evidence against him, consequently he was discharged. Subsequently the horses were found in possession of a man named Colquhoun, living at Forres, Sask. He had bought them from a man answering the exact description of Herington, but who signed his name on the bill of sale as William Murphy.

As Herington was married to a half-breed woman living in the Cypress Hills and had a number of children, I was satisfied that wherever he was he would communicate with his family. I consequently had *fac similies* of his fictitious signature, 'William Murphy,' made, and the mail addressed to his family at Coulée, Battle Creek and Minda post offices watched with the result that letters were received shortly after from Meeker, Rio Blanco county, Colo., addressed to his wife and the writing on the envelope was identical with that on the bill of sale. Authority was asked for and given to take extradition proceedings if Herington was arrested in the United States. I repeatedly wrote to the sheriff at Meeker, Colo., but never received any replies. The next trace of Herington was at Chester, Mont. He evidently moved from there as we got no further trace of him till a letter was received from Morrisey, B.C., addressed to his wife. I immediately sent Staff-Sergt. Ashe and Corpl. Corby to Morrisey dressed as lumberjacks, with the result that Herington was arrested at a lumber camp near Morrisey, B.C. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a complete confession. He was committed for trial by Insp. Parker at Medicine Hat and was subsequently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary by Judge Winter. Bodie was re-arrested by Staff-Sergt. Ashe, together with his brother-in-law, Charles Anderson, and were both committed for trial by Insp. Parker. They appeared before Judge Winter and pleaded 'not guilty.' Bodie was found guilty on the evidence of Herington and others, and was sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Anderson was acquitted.

The reason given for the shooting of the horses was that Marchessault had foreclosed mortgages on the property of Herington. Three of the horses that were shot were the property of a settler named John Flynn, who happened to be camped at Marchessault's that night.

Re Charles Fletcher, charged with theft and house-breaking.—In the month of April, 1912, there appeared in the Lethbridge papers articles under the heading of 'Lost Lake,' that some person had been going around that district and breaking into unoccupied settlers shacks and committing different depredations. Corpls. Coleridge and McBrayne and Const. Ironside were detailed to try and effect the arrest of this person. After about two months' work a man named Charles Fletcher, who answered the description given of this man, was arrested by Corpl. MacBrayne at Lethbridge and was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment in the provincial jail on two charges of house-breaking, the sentences to run concurrently. In the meantime Fletcher had also been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room for theft of $15 from a Chinaman at Bow Island. Fletcher's operations extended over a large portion of the northeast part of this district, and he was no doubt responsible for a great many of the complaints of breaking and entering shacks where it was impossible to get any direct evidence as to the guilty party.

Re J. F. Lawson, attempted murder.—On May 24, 1912, a telephone message was received from Seven Persons at Medicine Hat saying that a man named Harpell, living at Endon, had been shot in the back of the neck by some one hiding in his stable on his homestead. Sergt. Harper immediately proceeded to the scene of the shooting and on arriving there found the stable surrounded by some of the neighbours of Harpell, who informed Harper that the man who did the shooting was still in the stable. Harper climbed in at the hay loft, first of all putting his hat on a stick as a precaution, and arrested Lawson, who offered no resistance. The preliminary hearing was waived by the counsel for the defence and the accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey at Medicine Hat on May 28, on charge of attempted murder and was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The evidence disclosed the fact that Lawson had gone to Harpell's place with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

Robert Clarke, breaking and entering post offices and theft of postal notes and money orders.—On the morning of June 7, a telephone message was received from the postmaster at Stirling stating that the post office at Stirling had been entered on the night of June 6 and that $27 in silver, a quantity of postal notes and money orders stolen. The place had been entered through a window and the thief had evidently stamped the orders and notes with the Stirling date stamp before leaving, as one of the stamped notes was found on the floor of the post office. Corpl. MacBrayne was detailed to work on this case and he also found that a peculiar marked pocket-knife and a locket had been stolen at the same time, the latter having been taken from a letter in the mails. Suspicion pointed to three strangers who had been seen in Stirling on the afternoon of June 6. The descriptions of these three men were distributed throughout the three provinces and to the south of the boundary line. Shortly afterwards trace was received through the officer commanding 'D' division that a man had been passing postal notes stamped and dated Stirling, June 7, at Cayley, Nanton, High River and Okotoks. We then received a letter from the post office inspector at Calgary stating that the post office at Monarch had been broken into and the date stamp stolen. Also that the post office at Langdon had been entered and a number of postal notes and money orders stolen from there.

Staff Sergt. Ashe, who was working on this case on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway received information that a cross-eyed man had attempted to pass one of the stolen notes at Bassano for $48.50. I also received notification that the post office at Stavely had been entered on the night of May 31, and a number of registered letters stolen. We were at this time using every endeavour to trace the three men who were seen at Stirling on the afternoon of the day of the robbery there. We then received word that a cross-eyed man had cashed stolen orders at Coaldale and Chin. We were then satisfied that he had doubled back into this district. The next trace we got of the cross-eyed man was in a telephone message from the postmaster at Bow

island who telephoned and said that a cross-eyed man had come into the post office and attempted to cash two of the stolen notes for $10, that he had left the post office to get the local police and when he returned the man had disappeared. I caught Corpl. MacBrayne at Medicine Hat and instructed him to come up the Crow line and sent Corpl. Coleridge from Grassy lake down the line towards Medicine Hat. A man giving his name as Robert Clarke was arrested about 4 a.m. on the next morning by Corpls. Coleridge and MacBrayne, he was walking east along the railroad track and was arrested just west of Winnifred. On searching him a large number of the missing postal notes and orders were found, also the locket and knife stolen from Stirling post office. He was brought to Lethbridge where he made a voluntary confession of having broken into and entered the post offices at Stavely, Stirling, Monarch and Langdon, also that he had broken into a barber's shop at Claresholm a short time previously. A note-book was found on Clarke showing the aliases used by him and also the ingenious methods by which he disposed of the stolen notes. The modus operandi being to mail letters containing one or two notes addressed to one of the different aliases, he would then call at the post office, ask for his mail and take out the notes in the presence of the postmaster and present them for payment.

We also learned through the officer commanding 'G' division by wire from Wetaskiwin that an express parcel containing a large number of the notes was in the office there, addressed to J. V. Earle, one of Clarke aliases, also that there were two registered letters in the post office addressed to the same person. These were found to be in Clarke's handwriting, and were held but were not called for.

Clarke did not use the trains much in travelling from place to place but purchased a bicycle at Calgary from some of the proceeds, and travelled by that means.

He appeared before Judge Winter on June 28, and pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges and was sentenced to seven years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The loss to the department will not be great as an order was made by the judge to turn over to the Post Office Inspector the $89 found on the accused as well as the bicycle which had been purchased out of the proceeds. The bicycle is still in my possession but will be sold and the amount received for it will be forwarded to the Post Office Inspector.

There has been one charge of murder preferred during the year. A settler named E. C. Stokely is now in the guard-room here awaiting trial on a charge of murdering his brother, who was shot and killed on July 7. His trial will take place before the Supreme Court sitting here on October 29.

The number of cases shown under the summary of crime does not include the cases of the city police forces in the towns throughout the district, but only those which have been handled by the division.

'K' Division,

Lethbridge, October 4, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight of September 30, 1911, there were in cells 14 prisoners, consisting of three undergoing terms of imprisonment, five committed for trial, two awaiting trial, two awaiting deportation, two insane.

During the twelve months 607 prisoners were received, making a total of 621.

Compared with the number last year, there has been an increase of 152.

They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	571
Indians	6
Half-breeds	5
Chinese	5
Japanese	1
Negroes	11
Lunatics	18
Total	617

Females—

Whites	3
Lunatics	1
Total	621

Number of prisoners received:—

October	34
November	19
December	47
January	63
February	55
March	58
April	55
May	54
June	42
July	53
August	66
September	61
Grand total	607

The average daily number	31
The average number monthly	50
The maximum number in any day	60
The minimum number in any day	5
The maximum number received in any month (August)	66
The minimum number received in any month (November)	19

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	278
Sent to Ponoka lunatic asylum	14
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	11
Deported to England	3
Deported to France	1
Deported to Austria	1
Deported to Finland	1
Deported to Sweden	1
Deported to the United States	53

Deported to Scotland	1
Taken to Kingston, Ont. (insane)	1
Taken to provincial jail, Lethbridge	75
Sent to other places for trial	19
Sent to the industrial school, Portage la Prairie	1
Sent to Galt hospital for treatment	3
Died in the guard-room	1
Released by order of the Attorney General	2
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	112
Females—	
Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	3
Sent to Calgary (insane)	1
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1912	39
Grand total	621

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 331. These classified are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	161	1	3
Drunk and disorderly	73		20
Theft	17	1	19
Tresspass on C.P.R	24		26
False pretenses	3	1	14
Stealing a ride C.P.R	12		25
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	2	3
Assault	15	1	15
Assault on peace officer	1	3	
Drunk while interdicted	1		30
Unlawfully entering Canada	4		30
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	2		30
Embezzlement	1	3	
Creating a disturbance	4		15
Damaging property	1		30
Receiving stolen property	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1		10
Liquor licence Act	1		10
Indian Act.			
Liquor to Indians	5	1	14
Drunk, etc	2	1	7

In cells at midnight September 30, 1911	14
Received during the year	607
Total	621
Discharged during the year	582
In cells at midnight September 30, 1912	39
Total	621

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 12 months 18 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room; 14 lunatics were sent to Ponoka asylum; 1 lunatic was sent to Kingston, Ontario, and 2 were discharged; 1 female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room.

During the past 12 months 53 undesirable immigrants were deported to the United States. Also one each to the following countries:—England, Scotland, France, Sweden, Finland and Austria.

All those deported served terms of imprisonment previous to being deported.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges in separate cells.

During the past 12 months the following improvements have been made in the guard-room:—A new floor has been laid in the bathroom; also a new enamel bath, three enamel wash basins, enamel urinal, and two water closets have been put in to replace the old ones condemned.

New flooring has also been laid in the guard-room office.

During the past 12 months three prisoners have been removed to the Galt hospital for treatment.

One prisoner, Richard Albert Walker, was admitted to the guard-room on May 7 last, sentenced to a term of 1 month hard labour for trespassing on C.P.R. property. At the time the prisoner was admitted he was insane and suffering from syphilis. He died at 9 p.m. on the night of May 12, 1912, in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Edwin Clark Stokely, was admitted to the guard-room on July 12 last on a charge of murder, and was committed for trial on July 11 last by Insp. Howard, J.P., and is still in the guard-room awaiting trial.

One prisoner, John Carroll, was admitted to the guard-room on August 15 last on a charge of attempted murder, and was committed for trial on August 14 last by S. J. Layton, J.P., and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

One prisoner, Richard Christian, was admitted to the guard-room on September 19 last on a charge of attempted murder, and is still awaiting trial in the guard-room.

During the past 12 months 104 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed to the guard-room for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa; with the result that one, William Harkness, who was committed to the provincial jail, Lethbridge, on a charge of theft and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour, was found to be William McDonald, who had been sentenced to 2½ years in the New Westminster penitentiary, B.C., on a charge of robbery with violence and had been released on parole. At the expiration of his sentence in the provincial jail he was transferred to the Edmonton penitentiary to serve the unexpired portion of his sentence, 1 year 2 months and 18 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VENUS, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Carrying pistol with intent	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Escaping from custody	4	3		1
Intimidation	1	1		
Contempt of court	1	1		
Perjury	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	300	292	8	
Abduction	1			1
Incest	1		1	
Seduction	3	1	1	1
Seduction of girl under 14	1		1	
Indecent assault	4	2	2	
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Playing cards in gaming house	2	2		
Looking on at card game in gaming house	1	1		
Indecent act	2	1	1	
Against person and reputation—				
Attempted murder	5	1	2	2
Assault	84	73	11	
Assault causing bodily harm	4	3	1	
Murder	2		1	1
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Attempted rape	1	1		
Rape	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	3		2	1
Excavation left open	5	5		
Assault with intent	2		2	
Neglect to provide for wife	1		1	
Against rights of property—				
Burglary	3	2	1	
Theft	78	64	14	
Horse stealing	11	6	2	3
Robbery from post offices	1	1		
False pretenses	17	12	5	
Fraud	1	1		
Destroying trees	1		1	
Theft of trees	15	15		
Mischief	13	11	2	
Concealing stolen horse	2		2	
Cattle stealing	2			2
Cattle killing	4		4	
Cruelty to animals	2	2		
Criminal breach of trust	1		1	
Concealing mortgaged property	2		2	
Intent to commit indictable offence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	7	3	3	1
Horse shooting	4	3	1	
Housebreaking	3	2		1
Wilful damage	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Intoxication	18	18		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling goods into Canada	8	8		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	26	26		
Trespassing on C. P. R.	11	11		
Selling liquor to operator on duty	1	1		
Operator drunk on duty	1	1		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally entering Canada	33	32	1	

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ending September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against Ordinances—				
Insanity Act	25	20	5	
Noxious weeds	13	13		
Masters and servants	103	92	11	
Steam boilers	8	8		
Public Works	3	2	1	
Liquor license	35	32	3	
Pound ordinance	3		3	
Public health	15	10	5	
Game Act	18	17	1	
Delinquent children	2	2		
Estray animals	13	11	2	
Prairie fires	5	4	1	
Inspection of stock	4	4		
Motor ordinance	2	2		
Highways, travelling on	3	3		
Entire animals	1		1	
Horsebreeders' ordinance	1	1		
Pool room ordinance	1	1		
Total	979	855	110	14

Total number of cases before the Supreme Court and District Court for the year ending September 30, 1912:—Number of cases, 57; convictions, 37; fines, 5; imprisonment, 17; penitentiary, 13; suspended sentence, 2; dismissed, 20.

Of the 14 cases shown as not tried in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows:—Convictions, 6; acquitted, 4; defaulted, 1; and in the remaining three cases a plea of *nolle prosequi* was entered.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to be able to report an almost entire absence of prairie fires, which in the past have been one of our most troublesome duties. Five cases were reported during the year with four convictions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme Court and for the trial of criminal cases at the District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to the pentitentiary provincial jail and guard-rooms. The lunatics have also been escorted to Ponoka asylum. Reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police of all convicts reporting on license. Three hundred and four prisoners have been conveyed to the provincial jail during the year, by police transport.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to destitute settlers and liens taken on their homesteads by members of the Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Manyberries and Irvine detachments.

All prisoners confined in the Lethbridge guard-room who were subjects for deportation have been reported to this department.

Customs.—The members of our detachments at Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Wild Horse are preventative officers. The N.C.O.'s in charge at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse are acting sub-collectors of Customs. Eight cases have been tried under the Customs Act and seven convictions obtained.

A large number of infractions of the Customs Act have been reported to the Collectors of Customs and the majority settled by the payment of double duty.

A seizure of 68 head of horses being illegally in Canada was made by Corpl. Green and Corpl. White. The disposition of this case is still under consideration by the Commissioner of Customs.

Agriculture.—Any case of contagious disease brought to our notice has been reported to the local inspector of this department.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have done a lot of work in maintaining quarantine at the different outbreaks of smallpox at Magrath, Suffield and in the country east of Warner. The outbreak at Magrath assumed alarming proportions, but I am pleased to report that it was of a mild form.

INDIANS.

It gives me pleasure to state that there have been fewer cases tried under the Indian Act during the year.

This year there was no procession of Indians at the Lethbridge fair with the result that not a single arrest was made for intoxication, although there were a large number of Indians in town for the fair. I am quite satisfied that it is not in the interests of the Indians to have them paraded at fairs, &c., but on the other hand tends to not only unsettle them but to degrade them.

A small amount of relief has been issued to destitute Indians at Medicine Hat.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are generally in good condition and fit for work, a few require rest and will be turned out for the winter at Writing on Stone detachment. Three or four will have to be cast and sold next spring. I will require ten saddle horses and one team early in the new year, in order to occasionally give rest to those requiring it. I realize that I have been trying to do too much with the horses at my disposal.

The following horses were cast and sold during the year: Reg. Nos. 112-209-272-282-446-2506-2670-2738 and 2973. Reg. No. 467 died at Grassy Lake on April 4 from pneumonia. Reg. No. 2419, the last of the Quorn ranch horses in this division, was destroyed at Irvine on account of a diseased foot.

Reg. No. 583 was destroyed at Medicine Hat on July 29. This horse was a remount which had just been purchased and was injured internally while being branded.

Eleven remounts were received during the year. Reg. Nos. 233 and 446 were transferred to this division from Macleod. Reg. No. 269 was transferred from this division to 'Depot.'

It would seem that it is getting more difficult each year to find suitable saddle horses, and it is seldom that a horse of the quality seen years ago in numbers, can now be found.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1911—	
October	14,572
November	13,909
December	14,737
1912—	
January	13,019
February	13,456
March	12,903
April	11,800
May	12,273
June	12,898
July	12,982
August	12,194
September	12,257
Total	157,000

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery of the division is in good shape and we have received none during the year. One set of single harness is required for the post and also one set of light medium.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

At Lethbridge hot water heating has been installed in the two officers' quarters. The old guard-room has been converted into quarters for a staff-sergeant and Sergt.-major's office.

On the night of February 15, a fire occurred in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shop building, causing damage to the extent of about $400. Authority was given and the building again put in repair. Tenders were called for verandahs and hardwood floors for the officers' quarters, but were higher than the grant allowed. I would ask for a vote of $1,000 to have this done next year. The detachment building at Coutts requires an expenditure of about $400 at once to make it habitable for the winter. The old log shacks at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille should be replaced with new buildings, as they are becoming infested with vermin. I would consider that suitable buildings could be erected for $2,000 each, including freight.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still prospering and is much appreciated by the men. Grants to the amount of $633.01 have been made during the year to the division.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Both rooms are comfortable. Papers are received monthly and weekly from the comptroller. New books are bought monthly, locally, and several newspapers are subscribed for out of the library fund.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that owing to the demands for straight police work it has been impossible for me to give the division the drill and training which I consider should be given every year.

We have done a little, but not enough. The annual revolver practice has been held.

FORAGE.

All forage has been purchased under contract and the quality has been good. Oats will likely be cheaper this year than for some time past.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	3	3	3	11	.....	22	16
Coutts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	7
Grassy Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Irvine	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	3
Magrath	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Manyberries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Medicine Hat	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	5
Medicine Lodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2
Pendant d'Oreille	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Suffield	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Warner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wild Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Writing on Stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4
On Leave	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	1	3	3	4	11	21	3	46	47

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. A number of men from other divisions have been operated upon by Hon. Surgeon Mewburn during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

On the whole this has been good. Since last report there have been two desertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I note in my last year's report under this heading that I reported an unusually large number of accidental deaths, the number being 26. I find this year it has been increased to 47, all of which required considerable work, and where property was found, it has been taken charge of and handed over to the public administrators of the province. I also find that we have received during the year 72 circulars or letters inquiring for missing people, these have been circulated and inquiries made.

I was detailed during the month of April to recruit in eastern Canada and spent a month in getting 27 men. I found it difficult to get men of the stamp we require for the pay allowed: we require men of good character as well as a fair education, as men without these qualifications are of no use in this force. The government

was pleased to increase the pay of the constables of the force last spring, but this, I regret to say, did not affect the non-commissioned officers, who are the backbone of the force, and I trust that a substantial increase will be given to them sufficient to induce them to remain in the force so that it may be kept up to a high state of efficiency.

I trust, sir, that you will also see your way to recommend an increase of pay to the officers of the force, also that a change be made in the Pension Act so that we would receive our pension based upon the present value of allowances, which at the present time is a good deal greater than years ago.

I would respectfully call your attention to the crowded condition of our guard-room during the past year. We have 18 cells and what I consider accommodation at the most for 25 prisoners, but we have had as many as 60, and while we have been fortunate in not having had any outbreak of sickness, I consider that if we are to have this overcrowding that it will sooner or later result in some epidemic. The guard-room is so overtaxed that we cannot have beds for the prisoners to sleep on, consequently they have to sleep on the floor.

I have made arrangements with the Deputy Attorney General to notify magistrates and justices of the peace throughout the district to commit prisoners to the provincial jail when our number exceeded 25, but I found this arrangement could not be adhered to.

With the increase of settlement throughout the district I find it impossible with the present strength at my disposal to fully police the 12,248 square miles of territory which this division covers, and trust that the strength will be increased by ten men. The purchase of a motor car for the division would be of great assistance and save both men and horses.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS O. WILSON, *Supt.,*

Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Ranching in this part of the province will soon be a thing of the past. Ranchers are going out of business. Most of the land has been opened for homesteaders. Ranchers who have land of their own and leases are obliged to fence to keep their stock. Old ranching grounds are gradually being cut up by farmers. Stock cannot any more roam over the country as hitherto. Fences and herd-laws are their obstructions.

The climate has also changed, and for the last few years, owing to early snowfalls, ranchers have to make provision of hay and grain to feed their stock. The big ranchers cannot put up enough hay, and last winter they lost heavily. Horses are still grazing the year round, but last winter being hard for stock quite a number of horses died on the range.

Maple Creek district is supposed to be a ranching country, with a great number of cattle, but the price of beef in the town of Maple Creek is higher than any place in the province. Since last winter the best cut of beef has been sold for 30 cents a pound.

Last fall rain was plentiful, and heavy snow fell during the winter. It prepared the ground for a crop; this spring the soil was in good condition and encouraged farmers, even ranchers to put in a crop. The acreage was more than thrice that of last year. There was a plentiful rainfall throughout the district in the summer; the result was that a very good crop was harvested and the return was more than the average. In some places the average was 35 and 38 bushels of wheat an acre, the other grain in proportion. There were a few isolated sections hailed out but they still had a crop which returned from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

The town of Maple Creek showed a good growth during the year. Business was good and the fine crop just harvested assures a continuance of the same fortunate condition. About 1 mile of cement pavement has been laid on the principal streets which adds greatly to the comfort of the citizens and to the appearance of the town. Live stock shipments from Maple Creek for the year are as follows: horses, 1,180; cattle, 3,156; sheep, 3,113.

Swift Current.—This town is growing rapidly and very good business has been done. In the district the condition of settlers is reported satisfactory, the crop in yield and quality has been good and threshing has progressed nicely. The district is being settled up fast, very few homesteads available, and settlers have to go far north and south to locate. Live stock shipments from Swift Current and Waldeck

for year are: horses, 140; cattle, 1,190. During the year railway connection has been established northwest 45 miles to Cabri and southeast the same distance to Vanguard. Mixed trains are now running three times a week.

Gull Lake.—The condition of settlers in this district is excellent and splendid crops are reported. Land is being taken up rapidly. During the year about 5,000 horses and 3,000 cattle have been shipped from Gull Lake.

Cabri.—This village, which is at the end of the Canadian Pacific railway branch northwest of Swift Current, is about 45 miles distant. It has been in existence for a year. It is quite a village and will be a good town in a few years. The land in that district is very good. A detachment has been established at this point in July last. A branch railway line from Swift Current, which has been in operation for a short time, has helped the development of this district which is being rapidly settled. This year's crop has been a good one. There is still a small quantity of flax uncut on account of late rain. No live stock has been shipped from this district.

Happyland.—This settlement is 80 miles northwest of Maple Creek. Two-thirds of the settlers are Germans and are a very industrious people. In a few years, if they have a crop every year, they will be well-to-do. The land is very good and well adapted for any kind of grain. The condition of settlers this year is favourable and crops good, with the exception of a small strip of land that has been hailed out. Still the yield, which they have, is from 10 to 15 bushels of good wheat to the acre. The Immigration Department had to supply a great many settlers last winter with provisions and fuel. Most of the people had only a small crop last year, and some none at all, they having come on their homesteads too late to put in a crop, just being able to do breaking for this year.

Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier.—These districts are mostly settled with French-speaking farmers. During the past year a large area of land has been brought under cultivation. The settlers generally are in comfortable circumstances, being well equipped with live stock and machinery. One of the best crops which have been grown in this section was harvested this year. Threshers' reports show as high as 35 to 45 bushels of wheat, and as high as 50 bushels on some farms in Lac Pelletier, and 90 bushels of oats per acre, proving that the district is admirably adapted for grain growing. Very little damage was done by hail and none by frost. Most of the grain is still in stook so there seems to be a shortage of threshing machinery. No shipments of live stock have been made to outside points. A new ranch, that of the 76 outfit, has been opened on White Mud river on which 3,000 head of cattle have been placed. These were brought in from Montana. Many settlers in the southern part of this district are anxiously awaiting the completion of Weyburn to Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific railway as it will be impossible for them to find a market for their produce till this line is in operation. Construction of the grade seems to be progressing slowly, the nearest camp to the east being 25 miles away. East of Notre Dame the villages of Neville and Vanguard on the Canadian Pacific railway branch from Swift Current are growing fast and business at both points is good. Notre Dame and Lac Pelletier farmers are hauling their products to Neville and Vanguard, a distance of from 12 to 20 miles.

In the country, south and east of the Cypress Hills, comprised in Ten Mile, Willow creek and East end sub-districts, the condition of the settlers is satisfactory. Crops where grown are good, but the greater portion of this section is devoted to ranching. Last winter in the southern part, the snow was deep and feed scarce, in consequence of which a large percentage of stock died. Many cases of destitution were reported and relieved in the Kelvinhurst district last winter. The destitution was caused by total failure of crop the preceding summer. I am glad to say that conditions there this year are more favourable, a fair crop having been harvested.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1	1		
Attempted murder	3			3
Assault	38	24	14	
" causing bodily harm	3	2		1
" indecent	2	1	1	
Rape and attempted rape	5		3	2
Leaving excavations unguarded	3	3		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	36	25	9	2
" from H. M. mails	1	1		
Horse-stealing	2	1	1	
Cattle-stealing	3		1	2
" wounding	2	1	1	
Cruelty to animals	11	9	2	
House breaking	4	2		2
Burglary	3	1	1	1
False pretenses	1			1
Wilfully damaging property	7	4	3	
Mischief	4	3	1	
Trespass	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Pointing firearms	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	71	71		
Drunk and disorderly	68	68		
Causing disturbances	15	14	1	
Swearing and using obscene language	1	1		
Buggery and attempted buggery	1			1
Seduction	2		1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5		
Inmates of " "	16	16		
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	3		3	
Keeping gaming house	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1			1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Assaulting peace officer	1			1
Refusing to assist officer	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying Liquor to Indians	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	23	17	6	
Game	12	11	1	
Prairie fire	9	5	4	
Liquor license	12	10	2	
* Insanity	16	15	1	
Horse breeders	2		2	
Estray animals	7	4	3	
Pound	1		1	
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Steam boilers	3	2	1	
Motor and vehicles	1	1		
Election Act	1		1	
	418	334	66	18

* 5 Brandon, 10 Regina.

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME OR DISTRICT COURT.

Number of cases	24
Number of convictions	12
Number of fines	2
Number of imprisonments	3
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	4
Suspended sentence	2
Acquitted	12
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor	Nil.

The tabulated list of crime shows an increase for the year of 118 cases and does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws, which are not brought to our notice. On account of abundant rains throughout the past season, only six cases of prairie fire were entered, against 12 for the previous year.

Victor Erickson, murder.—A murder case usually excites public interest to a degree which no other case will, but the one at Tompkins will surely stand out in the annals of crime as showing how closely akin to a beast man can become when he allows his passions to overcome him. Victor Erickson, who resided at Tompkins, Sask., was charged with the wilful murder of his infant stepdaughter, Viola, a child of about two years. How a child of such tender years could arouse the murder-lust in her stepfather is a mystery, but nevertheless it was so, and a most terrible and abhorrent death was the result. Erickson had taken a dislike to the child ever since he married the mother, and the former suffered several beatings at his hands. The climax came, when, in its childish movements, the little girl made several excretions on the floor of the house. Then it was that Erickson, seized with a frenzy, and in a manner resembling a maniac, excruciatingly murdered the child.

The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury after a lengthy *sederunt* brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Chief Justice Wetmore sentenced accused to 20 years hard labour in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rape and attempted rape.—Under this head we had no less than five cases; two acquitted at the Supreme Court sittings and one dismisssed at the preliminary hearing; two are awaiting trial now and accused are released on bail.

Shooting with intent.—E. P. Johnston, charged with shooting with intent. This man during the course of a spree ran his automobile into the Indian camp near the town of Maple Creek, and wantonly fired a gun at some Indians and half-breeds. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, and his honour, Judge Lamont, imposed a fine of $75, in default two months.

C. W. Green, shooting, on May 19 last, Paul Frank with intent. Green cleared out at the time and was supposed to have gone to the other side. He subsequently surrendered, and was tried on July 29 last. At preliminary hearing the charge was reduced to assault and the accused was fined $30 and costs, and bound over for one year.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

'A' Division.

Maple Creek, Sask., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith guard-room statistics for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912:—

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1911: Males, 7	7
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1912: Males, 146; females, 1	147
Confined in cells midnight September 30, 1912	4
Daily average	10·86
Maximum number on any day	20
Minimum number on any day	0
Number awaiting trial	1
Number serving sentence	3

Number of lunatics received during the year:—Males, 5; females, 1; disposed of as follows:—4 males and 1 female sent to Brandon asylum for the insane, and 1 male discharged as sane.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. GARLAND, *Sergt.*
Provost.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to abundant rainfall generally throughout the district during the past season, only six cases were entered against twelve for preceding year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme Court and District Court held in this district.

Customs.—Sergt. Bath, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs there.

Department of Immigration.—The destitution which prevailed last winter amongst settlers in the Happyland and Kelvinhurst districts, gave a great deal of work to the police to do in patrolling the districts, finding out the conditions of the people and assisting them, through the Department of Immigration.

INDIANS.

Only a few non-treaty Indians live in this district. They are well behaved and give no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
										Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Maple Creek	1	1	..	...	2	1	3	5	13	4	7	....	11
Cabri	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	1	1	....	....	1
East End	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	4	....	8
Gull Lake	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	2	1	....	....	1
Happyland	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Notre Dame	...	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Swift Current	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	4	6	2	....	8
Ten Mile	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	3	2	....	5
Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	..	1
Willow Creek	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	2	....	3
Total	1	1	....	1	5	4	11	8	31	23	17	....	40

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the reduced strength of this division it was found impossible to carry out any drills.

The annual revolver practice has been gone through with.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been exceptionally good.

HORSES.

We have all the horses we require, but many are old and should be replaced; no remounts this year; 2 horses cast and sold; 2 died.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

The supply of transport harness and saddlery is adequate and all is in serviceable condition. We will require two lumber wagons during the year to replace old ones.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been closed during the year and it was not found profitable to keep a stock of goods with such a few men in the post. The reading and recreation rooms are comfortable. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa and are greatly appreciated, especially at the isolated detachments. The room is also fitted with a piano and billiard table.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The division has been kept adequately supplied and the quality is good.

GENERAL.

Although the town of Maple Creek has now electric light and water works systems, these services have not been extended to the post. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. The installation of electric light and water here would greatly minimise the danger from fire and enable the few men in the post to deal more efficiently and quickly with any fire that might break out. The inadequate condition of the guard-room has been reported on in previous years. As pointed out last year there is no accommodation for female prisoners and no facilities whatever for washing and bathing.

Inspector J. Ritchie was transferred to 'C' division and replaced by Inspector G. W. Currier from 'Depot.' The strength of the division is still under its quota; very short of men in the post when there are a number of prisoners. The outposts closed last year could not be reopened. There are many settlements where detachments should be established, but with the reduced strength of the division it was impossible for this to be done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There has been a much larger percentage of land under cultivation this year than hitherto and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest, and I have not heard of any material damage by frost or hail.

Large numbers of new settlers have come in and are well to do and are settling principally in the north and northwest. They are of mixed nationalities, American and German predominating.

Regarding the new lines of railways. The construction work in the southern part of this district has been carried on all the season.

The C.P.R. Cut Knife-Wilkie line is at present running construction trains and it is anticipated a mixed service will be put on shortly.

The Kerrobert-Wilkie line will be in operation shortly for construction trains.

In the Battleford and North Battleford districts the G.T.P. have surveyed a line and partly purchased a right-of-way from Saskatoon to Battleford which will go through the Cutknife country and from there to Wainwright.

The C.N.R. have graded from North Battleford to Mervin and have steel laid as far as Edam, three trains running between these points per week. This line will, it is expected, eventually connect with Edmonton, going through the Onion Lake district.

The Prince Albert-North Battleford line is nearly all graded, but it is doubtful if steel will be laid this year.

The G.T.P. Biggar to Battleford line is practically completed and a celebration to commemorate the event is set for the 2nd proximo.

The town of North Battleford claims a population of some 5,000, and a great many new building have gone up and it has quite an air of prosperity.

Battleford is also forging ahead with its new railroads coming in. Population about 2,000. New buildings going up all over. A new town hall has been built at a cost of $35,000. A milk factory has been started, also a sash and door factory and a foundry now in operation. The A. McDonald Company, of Winnipeg, are erecting a large warehouse. Cement sidewalks have been laid throughout the town, a new power-house has been built. Water pipes have been laid throughout the town and it is expected water will be turned on this year. With its beautiful wide streets and picturesque location there is no reason why the old town should not go right ahead.

Lloydminster is also making headway and many new buildings have been put up this year, one being the post office which will cost about $30,000.

Summary of Crime.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	2	1	1						2
" attempted	1	1							1
Shooting with intent	3	2	1						3
Rape and attempted					1	1			1
Assault, common	136	118	18		3	3			139
" indecent					2	2			2
" aggravated	1			1					1
" causing bodily harm	1			1					1
" with intend to do bodily harm	1	1							1
Attempted suicide	2	1	1						2
Bigamy	1		1						1
Abduction and aiding	1		1						1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2			2					2
Carnal knowledge	1			1					1
Non-support of wife and family	1		1						1
Child desertion	2	2							2
Criminal neglect	1	1							1
Intimidation and threatening	4	3	1						4
Defamatory libel	1	1							1
Leaving excavation unguarded	4	4							4
Extortion	2		2						2
Micellaneous	1	1							1
Offences against property—									
Theft	103	76	23	4					103
" from person	6	1	5						6
" by juvenile	1		1						1
Horse stealing	9	4	2	3					9
Cattle stealing	7	2	5						7
" shooting or wounding	4	1	2	1					4
Cruelty to animals	8	6	2						8
House and shop breaking	6	4		2					6
Burglary	10	7	3						10
Fraud	4	1	3						4
Forgery and uttering	1	1							1
False pretenses	25	6	16	3					25
Robbery with violence	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property	3		2	1					3
Wilfully damaging property	4	4							4
Arson and attempted	2		2		2	1	1		4
Mischief	1		1						1
Trespass	1		1						1
Killing or wounding dogs	2	2							2
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	5	5							5
Pointing firearms	4	4							4
Discharging firearms	2	2							2
Having firearms on person when arrested	1	1							1
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	81	80	1						81
Drunk and disorderly	125	120	5		1	1			126
Causing disturbance	9	9			1	1			10
Swearing and obscene language	1	1							1
Indecent acts	1	1							1
Indecent exposure	3	3							3
Seduction	1		1						1
Nuisance	1	1							1
Disturbing public worship	1	1							1
Misleading justice—									
Perjury	7		5	2					7

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court	2		2						2
Escaping from custody	2		2						2
Obstructing peace officer	1	1							1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Mischief on Railway	2	2							2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	10	3						13
Indians intoxicated	7	7							7
Intoxicated on reserve	3	3							3
Liquor in possession	12	9	3		2	2			14
Offences against—									
Dominion Lands Act	1	1							1
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants	196	172	24						196
Game	36	31	5		3	3			39
Prairie and forest fires	39	34	5		1	1			40
Liquor license	33	29	4		4	4			37
Insanity	24	24			1	1			25
Horse breeders	6	6							6
Estray animals	6	3	3						6
Pound	26	22	4		1	1			27
Herd	2		2						2
Fence	3	2	1						3
Village ordinance	5	4	1						5
Livery stable	5	5							5
Public Works	16	16							16
Elections	2	1	1						2
Druggist	3	3							3
Public health	6	5	1		4	4			10
Hawkers and peddlars	2	2							2
Noxious weeds	2	2							2
Steam boilers	12	12							12
Motor and vehicle	13	13							13
Neglected children	5	5							5
Optometry	1	1							1
Dental	1	1							1
Threshers	1		1						1
School					1	1			1
Town by-laws	3	3							3
Boarding house	2	1	1						2
Grand total	1,101	909	171	21	27	25	2		1,128

SUMMARY OF CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	54
Number of convictions	15
Fines	1
Sent to jail	4
Sent to penitentiary	5
Suspended sentence	1
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	20
Awaiting trial	8

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

Jessie Wilson, murder—This case was mentioned in last year's report, Jessie Wilson being committed for trial by F. J. A. Demers Esq., J.P., on November 8, 1910, appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Battleford on November 17, 1911, and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

As was expected the defence took the line of insanity and brought witnesses from eastern Canada to try and prove that she had been insane, but instead of proving insanity, they showed her to be a woman with a sulky temper.

Thomas Elmore Wilson, it would appear had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and Jessie Wilson had attempted to cure him of this pernicious habit by placing some strychnine in his dinner, with the result that he died.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Case mentioned in last year's report. She appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury in November, 1911, and case was withdrawn from the jury, and she was dismissed. This was a case that was not handed over to the police until months after the alleged offence had taken place and it was almost impossible to gather evidence that would have warranted a conviction.

Gordon Doner, murder.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury and was acquitted, case was tried in November, 1911.

The evidence in the case was very slim, as it was all on the evidence of one Barr, who stated that accused had told him the following morning that a drunk (Francis Belock) had been in the King George hotel at Battleford on September 23, 1911, and was sick behind the clerk's desk in the hotel, and that he, Doner, had kicked him. At the post-mortem it was proved that accused had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

R. J. Buller, false pretences.—This case was tried at Saskatoon and Buller was acquitted. Case mentioned in last year's report.

A. Arnault, burglary.—On November 21, the wholesale liquor store in Battleford owned by Leeder & Co., was broken into, and the above named party was suspected of the burglary. He was committed for trial and on December 15 he appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

It appears that on the night of November 20, A Arnault and his brother W. Arnault, broke into the stable of Mr. Dunbars and took two saddle horses, and rode to town, that A. Arnault went to Leeders wholesale liquor store and broke the window, and practically cleaned the window out, some 50 bottles in all being taken, only 14 bottles were recovered.

Arnault claimed that he was assisted by another party, but this was carefully investigated and it was proved conclusively that the party named by Arnault was not out of the house the night it happened.

It appears to me that Arnault all the way through was shielding some one else, as it was impossible for him to have taken all the liquor alone, and the chances are that he was assisted by some other member of his own family and that he simply would not give the facts away.

This boy had been previously convicted of horse stealing and was released on a suspended sentence.

Jas. Sidney, criminal neglect.—On January 9, 1912, Jas. Sidney went to Biggar for supplies and returned home with his brother-in-law. Mrs. Sidney it appears

objected to the brother-in-law staying there and left the house poorly clad, taking her son with her, stating at the time they would have a night on the prairie. Sidney made no effort to stop her going out, nor any effort to find out where she was.

Two days afterwards her body and that of her son were found about two hundred yards from Lefee's house.

He was committed for trial in February, and was tried at Saskatoon and was found guilty.

The case was taken before the full court at Regina and the case was dismissed.

J. B. Simms, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Onion Lake, and on January 17, he appeared before Judge MacLean, who after reading all the depositions, referred the case back to be tried by two justices of the peace, as it was one he could not try, and the evidence did not disclose attempted murder, merely one of pointing firearms.

He was brought before J. A. McGibbon, Esq., J.P., and F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., the same day and was released on suspended sentence and fined the costs. He had already served over a month in the guard-room waiting his trial.

John Daly, attempt to wound.—Several men were in the Windsor Hotel bar, Battleford, in the month of January drinking, when Daly grabbed hold of one of them, and the party started to cry out that Daly was stabbing him. The other men took Daly away and it was found that Daly had cut this man's clothes with a knife.

He was committed for trial and appeared before Judge Newlands in April, and was found guilty of common assault and fined $20.

Lew Wilson, threatening letters.—This man was arrested south of Lashburn and brought before F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P., and was committed for trial. He appeared before District Court Judge Maclean on February 12, and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that one McCutcheon owed him a sum of money and would not pay it, and he wrote to McCutcheon's father stating that if the money was not paid he would shoot him, and stated in the letter a similar case where the man had been shot.

Robert Walker, cattle stealing.—Committed for trial on February 7 by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J.P. Case tried by District Court Judge Maclean and accused was dismissed.

The facts of this case are that one T. Snell had a calf in Brook's pasture near Walker's farm, and that the calf disappeared and was afterwards found in Walker's stable with the horns marked with a file. Walker claimed that the calf was his and that he had lost it in the fall.

Judge Maclean, in dismissing the case, ordered that the animal be handed over to the police, who could give it to whom they liked. The animal was returned to Walker, as it was found on his place.

Later on T. Snell with some friends went to Walker's place and took the calf away, and Snell was committed for trial on a charge of robbery, but this case will not be brought up for trial, as it is considered to be a civil action, as it all depends on the ownership of the animal.

G. Klorenluck, J. Neuls Okayzkowski, cattle stealing.—The men were committed for trial at Kindersley and sent to the Prince Albert jail. The facts of the case are that these men killed an animal they did not own on the prairie and took the carcass to their own places, and parts were found in their possession.

H. Donald and R. Ferguson, theft of pig.—Clarke & Fletcher purchased some dressed hogs at Salvador, and one hog and a half was stolen, which was found in

possession of the accused; they were committed for trial. They were tried in June at Saskatoon and sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The defence set up was that they had purchased the hogs in Ontario and had them shipped to Salvador as baggage. This was proved to be false, as the pigs when purchased by Clarke and Fletcher were not cold, and had been placed on a box in their storehouse, and the marks of the box were quite clear on the carcass of the animals found in Donald and Ferguson's possession.

Wm. Siefert, false pretenses.—In April, Wm. Siefert called at the store of Watson and Howard at Luseland and made inquiries re the price of flour from Mr. Howard, he went away, and came back when Howard was at dinner and told the clerk, that he had arranged with Mr. Howard to get ten bags of flour, stating half was for himself and the other half for a Mr. A. Smith, giving his own name as J. Brooks.

He had previous to this obtained lumber from the Beaver Lumber Co.'s agent in February, and given his name as J. Kelly. He also bought farm implements under the name of J. Brown.

He was tried at Saskatoon on June 11 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown, and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

O. Gedecke, Lester Plum, housebreaking, burglary, horse stealing, &c.—The above two men were arrested near Kerrobert in July, were committed for trial by J. H. Genereux, Esq., J.P., on some fourteen charges in the month of August, and were sent to Prince Albert jail, where they appeared before Judge Forbes and were sentenced to five years on each charge to run concurrently.

These two lads started from Kindersley and started by stealing a horse from one Volk, this horse they brought to North Battleford, and traded for another, then went with the Saskatchewan Light Horse from North Battleford to Sewell. While they were at Sewell, a buggy was found in the bluff near North Battleford, filled up with articles they had stolen along the trail from Scott to North Battleford. On the return from Sewell they stole a buggy and set of harness, and burglarized two stores.

Reed Bros., cattle stealing.—In the month of July, 1911, the Reed Bros. were engaged rounding up stray horses in the Manitou district, and informed various parties that they were doing this for the provincial governments, inquiries were made and it was found that they had no authority to do so. It would appear as if they sold some of the horses they rounded up.

W. W. Reed, the father of the above, complained to the police, it was afterwards found that Ralph Reed had stolen his father's cattle and taken them to Kindersley, where he had sold some of them.

On July 7, the Reed brothers were arrested on a charge of fraudulently selling a horse, and on August 9, 1911, were committed for trial and sent to the Prince Albert jail.

On September 16 W. W. Reed laid an information against his sons, charging them with cattle stealing. Other informations were laid against Ralph and Louis Reed for cattle stealing, and warrants issued for cases against them in Alberta.

When these men were committed for trial they had the sum of $1,282, which was handed over to the jailer. They were released on bail to the amount of $1,000 (two sureties of $500 each). Of the cattle stolen by them, 17 head are claimed by A. Casely.

In March, 1912, bail was renewed for these men in Prince Albert, but in June, 1912, an order was given by Mr. Justice Newlands that the bail should be finally estreated, I am unable to say if this has been done. The father, W. W. Reed, appears to be as much mixed up in illegal cattle transactions as his sons, and he has left

the district for the States, and it is doubtful if he will ever appear in this country again.

Painted Nose, horse stealing.—Thunderchild, a treaty Indian, came to the police at Battleford and complained that a horse of his had been stolen near Edam and sold to a Mrs. Severson, of Edam, by above named Indian. A warrant was issued and Painted Nose was arrested at Duck Lake in July, and was committed for trial the same month. In August he appeared before District Court Judge MacLean and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the guard-room, Battleford. The judge in sentencing this Indian took into consideration the Indian's age and his previous good conduct.

Robert Mitchell, receiving stolen property.—In September an information was laid at Waseca by A. D. Smith against the above named man, and he was committed for trial and released on bail. It appears that Mrs. Smith, wife of the complainant, sold certain horses to Mitchell while her husband (A. D. Smith) was undergoing a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for horse stealing. Smith claims that she had no right or authority from him to dispose of a single hoof, as the animals were all his property. Mrs. Smith on the other hand claims she has a perfect right to sell the animals as the majority of the cattle were purchased with money earned by her in Medicine Hat before they came to the Waseca district, and that she also has had to sell cattle to be able to live while her husband was undergoing imprisonment.

Smith, himself, is a man of vicious temper, and would, I doubt, never have been convicted on the charge of horse stealing, if he had not given his wife a terrible thrashing, and she in revenge told of his having sold Sanderson horses which were stolen. Smith was also well known in Ontario, where he was convicted of arson, along with his brother and a negro, some years ago.

John Gunderson, indecent assault.—On September 8, Gunderson was arrested on above charge, and was committed for trial on September 12, by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P. On September 2, Mrs. Behm left her house in the vicinity of Battleford, and went out to work for the day, leaving her children at home, Tekla and Margaret, the eldest being seven years and the younger five. About noon of the same day the accused came to the house and was drunk at the time and offered the children whisky and five cents, he then took the youngest child on his knee and indecently assaulted her, he attempted to assault the elder one in an outhouse, and as the child cried he took her back into the house and threw her on the bed and indecently assaulted her. The children in their evidence stated that he had left the house once and that they had put a catch on the door and he had got a stick and lifted the catch from the outside and came into the house again. The children's evidence was corroborated by two men who were passing the house at the time and saw the man pick something up off the ground and then go and open the door. These men waited to see what he would do, and shortly afterwards they saw him leave the house and go towards town.

Gunderson is an interdicted man, and has already been tried for causing a disturbance by being drunk, and it was not known until some days afterwards that he had attempted to get into a house where a lot of young girls were. It would look very much as if this man is not sane, and when in the guard-room here he appeared a stupid creature.

He has since been released on bail.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford	1	1	3		2	7	3	17	24
Alsask				1		1		2	2
Biggar					1			1	1
Cutknife						1		1	1
Edam						1		1	1
Kerrobert						1		1	1
Kindersley						1		1	1
Lloydminster				1		1		2	2
Macklin						1		1	1
Maidstone						1		1	1
Meota						1		1	1
Onion Lake					1			1	2
Radisson						1		1	1
Unity						1		1	1
Wilkie		1			2	2		5	4
Transferred						3		3	
	1	2	3	2	6	23	3	40	44

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Assistance was rendered this department during the year in issuing fuel and relief in the southern portion of this district.

Indian.—An escort was sent to Meadow Lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to Prince Albert jail and pentitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon, serving subpoenas for the Supreme Court.

Agriculture (Provinces).—Hunting up owners who have not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms and on detachments when inspected.

The annual revolver practice was started in August and completed the same month.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were several serious breaches of discipline disposed of during the year and the offenders senteneed to the Regina guard-room.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good with the exception of an accident to Rg. No. 4602 Const. Wiltshire, T., who broke his leg while playing football, but has now returned to full duty.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Insp. Burnett, V.S., and Insp. Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 118,550 miles.

There were two horses sold and horse Reg. No. 163 died during the year. Five horses were received from Regina.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Thirty-seven cases were tried under the Indian Act, thirty-one being convictions and six dismissals.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIVISION.

Insp. Demers was promoted to superintendent.

Sergt. Major Spalding was promoted to inspector and transferred to Depot division.

Corpl. A. N. Nicholson promoted to sergeant.

Const. W. G. Bradley promoted to corporal.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We require a new two-seated democrat and 12 new saddles and one medium and two heavy and one single set of harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen here. We do not need one.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A library is kept up by subscription. The illustrated papers sent from Ottawa are very much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Co., Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

As I pointed out last year the concert hall and hospital building require repairing. New tank house with tank and accommodation for fire engine, &c., and a new coal shed is needed. I would recommend that new inspector's quarters be erected and located on the main road from town at the barracks entrance.

WATER SUPPLY.

It is expected the water works system will shortly be installed in town and I would strongly recommend that the barracks be connected therewith. I urge this for many reasons, sanitary conditions and fire protection being the most important.

GENERAL.

I would recommend that two automobiles be furnished this division more especially as the asylum on the north side will be completed next year. The asylum will necessitate considerable travel from the stations at both towns. Also in regard to cases of crime where immediate action must be taken when every moment is of vital impor-

tance to the police. I would consider that this means of transportation would be cheaper than horse flesh in the long run and more efficient. The distance alone from barracks to the North Battleford station and return is some eight miles and teams are constantly on the road meeting trains. The detachments north, east and west of here have been inspected monthly from this post either by an officer or an N.C. officer. Insp. Genereux in charge of the Wilkie district inspects all detachments in the southern district.

In my opinion square tents would be more adapted for police use than the bell tents supplied.

Much valuable help is given by our men to new settlers in the way of instructing them as to the conditions prevailing in the land of their adoption, as to the climate, &c., &c., and advising them as to coping with the winter months.

The division was inspected by yourself on July 20, 1912.

I desire to acknowledge the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-missioned officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'C' Division.

'C' Division.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Battleford.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Battleford.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the 'C' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1912.

At midnight on September 30, 1911, there were thirteen prisoners confined in the guard-room consisting of twelve undergoing terms of imprisonment and one awaiting trial.

During the year 166 were admitted, making a total of 179.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 40 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified at follows:—

Males—	
Whites	132
Half-breeds	21
Indians	12
Persian	1
Lunaties (white)	8
Lunatic (Indian)	1
Total	175
Females—	
White	1
Halfbreeds	3
Total	4

Number of prisoners received in—

October	7
November	12
December	14
January	5
February	12
March	11
April	10
May	16
June	22
July	20
August	28
September	9
Total	166

The daily average number of prisoners was	11·53
The monthly average number of prisoners was	11·70
The maximum number on any day was on June 24	24
The minimum number on any day was on February 3 and 4	4
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of August	28
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of January	5

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	85	
To Prince Albert jail	5	
To Prince Albert penitentiary	1	
To other places	3	
Suspended sentence	5	
Ticket of leave	3	
Bail	8	
Released by order of Chief Justice Wetmore	1	
Fines paid	26	
Cases dismissed	16	
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	8	
Lunatics handed over to relatives	1	
		162

In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912:—		
Serving terms of imprisonment	10	
Committed for trial	3	
		13

Females—

Time expired	1	
To Prince Albert jail	2	
To Prince Albert penitentiary	1	
		4
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1912		0
		179

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.,*

Provost.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

I was transferred to the command of 'F' Division from June 1 last, arriving at the headquarters, Prince Albert, for duty on June 15.

Sixteen detachments are at present located in the district and a new one (Cumberland House) will shortly be opened. During the season Cormorant Lake detachment, on the line of the Hudson Bay railway, was established.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions which existed during the season, the crops generally, throughout the district may be classed as fair and in some sections have been exceptionally good. The increase in the acreage under cultivation over the previous year has been very large.

Many new settlers of a desirable class have come into the district, some three hundred passing through the immigration hall at Tisdale, most of them taking up land north of that point.

In the Rosetown section, between four and five hundred new settlers with their families and outfits have located. They are a well-to-do class of people. At all points throughout the district a satisfactory increase in population is reported.

Steel is now being laid on the Melfort-Humboldt line, a branch of the Canadian Northern railway from Melfort, southwest, connecting with the main line at Humboldt. There is a valuable gravel bed on this branch, which will be of benefit to the company for ballasting purposes.

The Canadian Northern railway are grading from Laird to Carlton. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway have their line from Wakaw to the south branch of the Saskatchewan graded, and it is expected that the steel will be laid to St. Louis during the present fall. This company have about completed their grade to within a short distance of Prince Albert city.

The Canadian Northern railway are constructing a spur from Delisle on their Goose Lake branch to Swanson and south.

The work on the Hudson Bay railway is being pushed forward, the dump is now about 50 miles beyond the bridge at Le Pas. Between four and five hundred men are employed on the work. Steel to complete the bridge across the Saskatchewan at Le Pas is arriving daily.

During the coming winter, I understand, a large force of men will be employed on rock work and clearing the right-of-way beyond mileage 60 on the Hudson Bay road.

Throughout the smaller towns many substantial buildings have been erected during the year and local improvements carried out.

At Rosetown among the new buildings put up is a new fifty-room brick hotel. The Traders and the Union Banks are each erecting brick buildings. A new flax mill is also in course of construction together with a number of private residences. The population of this town in 1911 was about 300 and at the present time is not far short of 900.

The town of Melfort, in the Carrot River valley, has a new post office costing $35,000 in course of construction, also a $50,000 public school. Many fine private residences have been erected. The town of Melfort is now installing water-works, sewerage and electric light system.

The Carrot River valley has come into prominence during the past year or two, due to the splendid quality of its soil, and abundance of hay and wood, making it an ideal mixed farming locality. The Leese Land Co., of the United States have had several excursions of land-seekers into the district during the summer, all men with means. This company have a number of motor cars which they use to show the land to those people they bring in.

At Humboldt, building operations have been very brisk, especially in private residences. A new brick hospital, post and custom office, fire and town hall are in course of construction. Cement sidewalks have been laid down, which add much to the appearance of the town.

At Shellbrook a new school house has been erected also a large town hall, flour mill and numerous private residences. A new elevator is in course of construction.

At Big River, 80 miles north of Prince Albert, the Big River Lumber Co.'s mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has a mill capacity estimated at 500,000 feet of lumber and about 80,000 laths in 24 hours. The Big River section is a timber country, so that very little land has been taken up. The land about Ladder lake, northeast of Big River, was recently surveyed and, I understand, will shortly be opened for homestead purposes. The population at Big River consists chiefly of employees of the lumber company, and, including women and children, is about 1,000. The C. N. Railway Company, run a train twice a week from Prince Albert to Big River.

Saskatoon, the most important city in northern Saskatchewan, has made wonderful progress during the past year. On October 25, 1911, the civic census gave the city a population of 18,096, and I understand the present population is estimated at about 27,000. The city has 42 miles of cement sidewalks, five miles of wooden sidewalks and three and a half miles of street paving, 33·55 miles of water mains and 31·90 miles of sewers, also three miles of trunk sewer.

Quite a number of small industries have started operation in Saskatoon during the past year. The Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, on August 8 last, purchased the new thousand-barrel flour mill of the Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Co., to which they are now making very large extensions. The plant in question will be their sole western one.

Trade conditions generally in Saskatoon are very favourable. Business in all lines is particularly brisk. Merchants, wholesalers and others report a steadily increasing trade. Within the first six months of the present year, customs statistics and bank clearings showed increases of respectively 115 per cent and 91 per cent over a similar period of last year.

Buildings at Saskatoon on August 31, had reached $6,641,380, an increase of $1,613,014 over a similar period of 1911.

At Prince Albert, where the headquarters of the division is located, the city occupies one of the most picturesque and beautiful sites in the west. Its present population is about 10,000, an increase of some 3,100 over the previous year.

A conservative estimate of the building record during the year places the figure at slightly over two million dollars, and many fine buildings have been erected. I understand the following industries are to be established at Prince Albert in the near future:—cigar factory; general wood-working plant; special wood-working plant;

paint factory; stove and soil pipe factory; sand-lime brick plant; cement block industry and sash and door factory.

The city has 14·85 miles of sidewalks; 13·50 miles sanitary sewers; 5 miles storm sewers and 19·1 miles water-mains. A new sewer-disposal plant is under construction to cost $50,000. The trunk sewer will be partially completed this fall at a cost of $100,000. The extension under this head to the western end of the city, which is estimated to cost $50,000 additional is under construction and will be in use early in 1913.

Two hundred thousand dollars will be expended this season on power development at La Colle falls, 27 miles below Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan river. The Ambursen Dam Company, who were awarded the contract, have established a camp above the spot where the dam will be built and work is progressing satisfactorily. When completed, the dam will cost $1,000,000 and develop 10,000 h.p. The completion of this dam will mean a great deal to the city as cheap power will thus be provided in connection with electric lighting, car service, industries, &c.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company operate an extensive lumber plant in the east end of the city. This company owns timber limits covering an area of 450 or 500 miles and are located at various points from 25 miles to 150 miles north of the city of Prince Albert. The logs are cut and hauled during the winter months, some 1,200 to 1,800 men being employed at this work, which usually begins about October 15 and ends about April 1. The logs are hauled to the small rivers which are tributaries of the North Saskatchewan, by horses and ice locomotives. In the spring, as soon as the ice is out of the rivers, driving operations are commenced and the logs floated down to the mouth of the small rivers, where they are made into rafts and towed up and down the North Saskatchewan river by the company's steamboats, to their saw-mill at Prince Albert.

Sawing operations usually begin about April 15, and end about November 1. Five to six hundred men are employed at the mill. In the logging operations during the winter, from 700 to 800 teams of horses are used.

The shipping department and planing mill is in operation the entire year and some 150 men are employed in this department. The saw-mill at Prince Albert has a capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 pieces of lath per annum. The lumber manufactured is spruce and tamarack and is sawn into building lumber, &c., and is shipped principally into the prairie districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

The Prince Albert Oil and Development Company are boring for oil on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, a short distance from the city and have reached a depth of 600 feet. The manager has gone east to procure a new diamond drill machine to enable the work to progress more rapidly.

There are three brick-yards in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert.

The Celtic Brick Company Limited employing about 72 men, having a capacity of 56,000 bricks per diem; the Northern Brick Company, employing 38 men, capacity 48,000 bricks per day and the Ittner brick yard, employing 30 men per day, capacity 20,000 bricks per day.

The following is an approximate statement of the business done by the Prince Albert abattoir during the month of September, 1912:—

144 cattle killed.
153 pigs "
49 calves "
202 sheep "
12,000 lbs. ham, &c., cured.
500 doz. eggs shipped.

About 2,500 head of cattle were shipped from the abattoir to different points during the year.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	3	2		1
Attempted murder	2	1	1	
Manslaughter	2		2	
Threatening to kill	1			1
Shooting with intent	4		4	
Wounding "	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm	2		2	
Assault, common	98	86	11	1
" causing bodily harm	14	6	3	5
" indecent	7	2	5	
Rape and attempted	8	2	4	2
Attempted abortion	1	1		
Abduction	1		1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	6	1	5	
Non-support of wife and family	3	2		
Criminal neglect	2		2	
Intimidation	5	4	1	
Extortion	2		2	
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft	143	109	30	4
Theft from the person	3	2	1	
Horse stealing	2		2	
Cattle stealing	2		1	1
Cattle killing	4	2	1	1
Cattle wounding	8	2	6	
Cruelty to animals	8	7	1	
House and shop breaking	6	4	2	
Burglary	2	2		
Fraud	1		1	
Forgery and uttering	8	7	1	
False pretenses	15	8	4	3
Robbery with violence	2		2	
Wilful damage to property	5	1	4	
Arson and attempted	3		3	
Mischief	9	7	2	
Killing or wounding dogs	2	1	1	
Criminal breach of trust	1		1	
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	8	8		
Pointing firearms	5	5		
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	10	7	3	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	149	148	1	
Drunk and disorderly	126	125	1	
Causing disturbance	26	24	2	
Swearing and obscene language	8	8		
Indecent acts	1	1		
" exposure	2	2		
Buggery and attempted	3		2	1
Seduction under promise of marriage	1			1
Keeping house of ill-fame	9	9		
Inmate "	22	22		
Frequenter "	6	6		
Prostitution	1	1		
Sending indecent card through mail	2		2	
Miscellaneous	4	3	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	3		2	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	4	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1	
Assaulting "	3	2	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Mischief	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	6	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve	3	3		
Liquor in possession on Reserve	5	5		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against Immigration Act	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	82	74	8	
Game	51	49	2	
Hide and Brand	1	1		
Prairie and forest fire	19	16	3	
Liquor license	15	12	3	
Insanity	26	23	3	
Horse-breeders	1		1	
Poundkeepers	6	6		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Livery stables	6	6		
Public works	3	1	2	
Public health	3	3		
School	5	5		
Hawkers and pedlars	2	2		
Noxious weeds	3	3		
Pollution and streams	1	1		
Steam boilers	5	5		
Motor vehicles	15	15		
Neglected children	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Total	1,056	885	148	23

MANITOBA.

Offences against person—				
Common assault	6	6		
Offences against property—				
Theft	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	1	1		
Fraud	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	29	20	9	
Drunk and disorderly	10	9	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Refusing to assist peace officer	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	3	3		
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Trespassing on reserve	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes				
Masters and servants	16	16		
Liquor license	8	7	1	
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	12	8	4	
Insanity	2	1	1	
Total	96	79	17	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Offences against the person—				
Common assault	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft	1	1		
False pretenses	1	1		

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1912—*Concluded.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Offence.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	2	2		
Drunk and disorderly	1	1		
Offences against provincial statutes—				
Public Works Act	3	3		
Masters and servants	3	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—				
Refusing to give information	1	1		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	3	3		
Total	16	16	Nil.	Nil.

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territ.	Grand Total.
Cases entered	1,056	96	16	1,168
Convictions	885	79	16	980
Dismissed or withdrawn	148	17		165
Awaiting trial	23			23

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R. N. W. M. P. records for the past ten years:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered	91	333	391	321	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168
Convictions	61	256	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980
Dismissals and withdrawn	30	77	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165
Awaiting trial					16	8	10	14	20	15	23

The following is a summary of the cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts in the Prince Albert and Saskatoon judicial districts, throughout the year:—

Supreme and District Court cases	83
Number committed for trial	90
Number of convictions and fines	95
Sent to jail	163
Sent to penitentiary	12
Let out on suspended sentence	3
Awaiting trial	14
Honourably acquitted	6

James Alak, murder.—On October 3, 1911, this accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont and jury for trial. The evidence submitted was practically the same as that produced at the preliminary hearing, with the additional testimony of Luke Bugyik, who stated that the accused had threatened to shoot members of his

father's family. The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty. Accused was sentenced to be hanged at Prince Albert on November 28, 1911, above sentence being carried out on the day set.

Hoo Sam, murder.—On November 24, 1911, accused appeared for trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury and entered a plea of not guilty. The evidence produced was similar to that given at the preliminary hearing. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The appeal in this case was not upheld, and the death sentence imposed, was carried out at Prince Albert jail on March 26, 1912.

Jeff Garland, murder.—On July 20, Const. R. F. V. Smyly, of the Saskatoon detachment, received a telephone message from the Baldwin hotel at that place reporting trouble. On his arrival at the hotel, Garland was pointed out to Const. Smyly as having stabbed two men, named Maloney and Hall, after some altercation in the barroom. On August 1, 1912, Garland appeared before Magistrate Brown at Saskatoon and was committed for trial.

M. Baczyrski, attempted murder.—On August 7, 1912, it was reported to Saskatoon from Colonsay that a shooting affair had taken place there. On Investigation it was found that it was the outcome of a dispute between neighbours using a right-of-way over unfenced land. It seems that the wounded woman had objected to her neighbours driving over her land to avoid a slough and struck Baczyrski with a hoe, who then ran away going into the house. He reurned with a ·38 caliber revolver and fired three shots at Mrs. Weseloski, one of which took effect in her mouth. She was at once taken to a hospital in Saskatoon, where she made a speedy recovery. When Baczyrski was arrested, and after being warned, he stated that he had shot the woman because she had hit him with a hoe. At his trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, on September 25, the prisoner giving evidence on his own behalf admitted the shooting, and the judge charged strongly against the prisoner, but in spite of the evidence and charge, the jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Bedard and Kelly, burglary.—On Wednesday, November 7, 1911, word was received at Prince Albert of the burglary of Perret's jewellery store at Duck lake. Corpl. Prime proceeded to Duck lake to investigate and found the following to be the facts:—

On November 7, Mr. Perret arrived at his store and discovered that same had been burglarized, and jewellery to the value of $200 taken. On the afternoon of the 6th, two suspicious looking characters had been seen about the town. On November 7, after Mr. Perret had reported the matter, search was made for these men, and one of them, George Bedard, was located and arrested on suspicion in the Queen's hotel. When searched this man was found to have a gold seal in his pocket with the jeweller's tag attached, bearing the trade mark which Mr. Perret identified as part of the stolen property. Later on in the day, Corpl. Prime noticed the second man, James Kelly, walking up the track, evidently intending to board a freight train which was about to leave for Prince Albert. He ran after him and arrested him. These two men on November 7, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour for vagrancy. On January 12, 1912, these men were released from jail and immediately re-arrested on charge of theft. Just about this time, Corpl. Prime learned that a man named Bourget had been heard to talk a lot of the burglary. Bourget was subsequently located in a lumber camp, and brought to Prince Albert. There he made a statutory declaration, the substance of which was as follows: Bourget was confined in the common jail, Prince Albert, on November 5, 1911, for vagrancy. While in jail he met Bedard who told him about the burglary, giving him all the details, including the matter of the gold seal which was found in Bedard's pocket. He also stated that Bedard told him all that was taken and what it was wrapped in, viz., a shirt of Kelly's. On the strength of this evidence, accused were committed for trial on the charge of bur-

glary as well as that of theft. The next step was to discover the booty. Every piece of ground was searched, operation was hindered by the fact that the articles were under the snow. In the spring, on April 6, a citizen of Duck lake found a sack which contained the missing jewellery which was wrapped in a shirt. This formed the last link of the chain of evidence against the men, and on April 23, accused appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Johnson and jury, and after deliberation of two minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Kelly was sentenced to seven, and Bedard to six years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Quee Wee Zance, Indian, horse stealing and escape from custody.—On December 27, 1910, this Indian escaped from the common jail at Prince Albert, where he was serving a sentence for horse stealing. Patrols and detachments were active in the matter of his recapture. A reward of $50 was offered for information which would lead to his arrest and this was later on increased to $100. On May 3, 1912, word was received from Mr. Field, farming instructor at the Fishing Lake reserve, that Quee Wee Zance was on that reserve. Corpl. C. W. Thomas, of the Saskatoon detachment, accompanied by Constable J. D. Clanchy at once proceeded to make the arrest. Mr. Field indicated the tent in which Quee Wee Zance was sleeping, pointing out the corner of the tent in which he would be found. Corpl. Thomas in proceeding to the tent found that twigs had been carefully placed about it for some little distance to give alarm and these he had to remove. While opening the tent flap a slight noise was made which awakened Quee Wee Zance. After Corpl. Thomas had closed with the Indian a scuffle ensued during which Corpl. Thomas was struck on the back of the neck and partially stunned by one of the occupants of the tent. He however had managed to get Quee Wee Zance on his back and called for Const. Clanchy who at once responded. In transferring the prisoner to Const. Clanchy the Indian broke away and ran. It being 2 o'clock in the morning and dark, the Indian a noted runner, and he having been warned by Corpl. Thomas, that he Corpl. Thomas was a policeman, a shot was fired over him. This having no effect, two shots were fired at the running Indian which caused him to slow down and enabled Corpl. Thomas to catch up to him, and again arrest him. It was then found that the Indian had been seriously wounded and he was immediately taken to the Saskatoon hospital and operated on. He died in the hospital on May 6. An inquest was held and the following verdict rendered:—

'The deceased came to his death on May 6, 1912, through wounds received from a revolver in the hands of Corpl. Thomas on May 5, 1912, while performing his duty as a peace officer, attempting to arrest the deceased.'

Isodore Herman, indecent assault.—The offence in this case was of an extremely repulsive nature, the accused being a Chippewayan half-breed of about 18 years of age, the female assaulted being only about two years old. The circumstances surrounding the case are as follows. Reg. No. 4374 Corpl. Handcock of the Green Lake detachment, while on patrol to Portage La Loche, a point about 450 miles north of Prince Albert, was informed by Mr. A. McLean, J.P., of the Hudson Bay Company, that the above named man had been discovered in this act by the child's mother. Evidence was taken and the accused committed for trial to Prince Albert jail. During the taking of the evidence it came out that this was not the first time the accused had committed this offence as on a former occasion he had been severely whipped by the Reverend Father Percard, after admitting his guilt. The accused is now in the common jail at Prince Albert awaiting trial.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been sixteen convictions under the Prairie and Forest Fires Act during the year throughout the district. With ordinary care and observance of the

Act, there ought to be little or no difficulty under this head. Campers and travellers, especially in the wooded section of the country, should exercise particular care in putting out camp fires. The present season being very wet the losses from prairie and forest fires were small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Magistrates and coroners have been provided with police assistance.

Indigent cases have been inquired into by the detachments, and the relief authorized by the Commissioner of Public Health has been issued through them.

The effects of deceased persons have been attended to when necessary and duly reported to the official administrators.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the various courts and to the jail and penitentiary at Prince Albert. This duty has been heavy during the past year.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided when required in connection with treaty payments, and reserves have been visited as frequently as other duties would permit. There have been a number of convictions against Indians during the year for drunkenness in the district, and cases have occurred where natives have died from the effects of drinking extracts and essences in spite of the vigilance of the Indian Department officials and that of our detachments.

Assistance was rendered when necessary to the Departments of Public Health, Interior, Post Office and Customs.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The government long-distance telephone is now under construction from Prince Albert, east, to Tisdale, and poles have been set up as far as Kinistino. This line will likely be completed this fall.

A direct line between Humboldt and Lanigan has been constructed. New rural extensions are being made all over the district.

The number of telephone extensions in Prince Albert city up to September was 160.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

Much needed repairs were carried out during the season and there still remains a lot to be done under this head. The mess, wash and bathrooms, and main hall-way of the men's quarters were kalsomined and painted.

A new sidewalk has been put down about the barrack square. Stable No. 1 has been re-floored, white-washed and painted.

The exterior of the officers' quarters, guard-room, office and men's quarters have been painted, and I trust it will be possible to have the stables, Q.M. store and shops painted next season as they require it badly.

A hot-water heating system is being installed in the quarters of the officer commanding, and will shortly be in operation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Winchester carbines with which the members of the division are armed, although old and obsolete, are in fair order. I should be glad to see the division armed with the regulation rifle of the force.

The Colt revolver is an excellent shooting weapon, and all those on charge to this division are in good order.

The Sam Browne equipment answers the purpose well, and is in first-class order, being repaired whenever necessary.

SADDLERY.

During the year six saddles have been condemned and sold. They were very old and had done much service, and were no longer fit for our purpose.

I trust they will shortly be replaced with serviceable saddles. I shall then call in several at present on detachment, as they are unfit for service, being very old, and should be replaced.

Repairs are carried out when found necessary.

HARNESS.

With the exception of two sets of light driving harness and one wheel heavy, which will shortly have to be replaced, the harness of the division is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Old and unserviceable transport was recently condemned and sold by public auction at Prince Albert. That remaining is in a good state of repair.

When the new winter transport recently asked for has been supplied, the division will be in a fair state under this head.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

The horse strength of the division on September 30, 1912, consisted of 22 saddle and 12 transport horses, a total of 34, distributed as follows:—

At headquarters	17
Detachments	17
Total	34

The losses and gains during the year were as follows:—

Losses—	
Cast and sold	6
Gains—	
Transferred from depot	5

When the large amount of patrol work on the part of detachments in considered, the general health and condition of the horses has been good.

Horses which have become sore-footed and stale have been brought into the post and turned out on pasture for rest. The shoeing of the horses has generally been satisfactory.

The hay and oats supplied have been of fair quality. The contract for the supply of hay at Saskatoon for the ensuing year has been awarded to Messrs. Speers & Co. The hay for Prince Albert will be purchased as required locally in the open market. On account of the continued wet season, hay will doubtless be scarce.

RATIONS.

Provisions supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron & Heap, of Prince Albert, from July 1, 1912, have been of good quality and delivery satisfactory.

The Hudson Bay Company have the contract for supplying the flour and bacon required, McKay & Co. the beef, Epicure Bakery the bread, all of which have been of good quality.

Butter is supplied by the Humboldt Creamery and is very satisfactory.

It has been decided to use coal instead of wood as fuel in the future, and tenders have accordingly been submitted for consideration.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Supplied during the year has been ample, and generally speaking of good quality.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room set aside for this purpose requires kalsomining and painting, and I hope to have this carried out before the winter sets in. The library is very small and I trust that a recommendation which I purpose making shortly for its enlargement, will meet with your approval. The illustrated and other papers supplied by the department, are received regularly, and are much appreciated.

HEATH.

It is with much regret I am called upon to report the following deaths in the division during the past year:—

Supt. C. Constantine, who died on May 5, 1912, while on sick leave in California.

Reg. No. 2410, Quartermaster Staff-Sergeant Webber, H.S., died at Prince Albert on February 25, 1912.

Reg. No. 5158, Constable Massina, A.J., died at Saskatoon on June 19, 1912.

The late Supt. Constantine joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on October 20, 1886, and during his long period of service had performed much arduous and honourable duty. His name will always be associated with the early days of the far-away Yukon, and his memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by the early inhabitants of that section. His demise was a distinct loss to the force and was deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The late Staff-Sergt. Webber was the quartermaster-sergeant of the division and had completed 19 years of regular service. His early death was much regretted by his comrades.

Constable Massina, had completed 1½ years of service and was a smart, intelligent young man of much promise.

MUSKETRY.

The annual revolver practice was carried out, somewhat earlier this year than usual, and I am of the opinion that better shooting was the result.

The score of Reg. No. 4716, Sergt. Thomas, C.W., of this division was particularly good.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer and weekly inspections of the arms, accoutrements, transport, &c., have been made by myself.

Detachments have as far as possible been regularly inspected by an officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of a sub-district.

This post was inspected by the Assistant-Commissioner during April last.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the barracks here not having any waterworks system we are without any fire protection, other than a few hand extinguishers, water pails and two old and worn out hand fire engines, which require 20 men each to work.

In this connection I would ask that authority be obtained to have the city waterworks system extended to the barracks, next spring, as the city mains have now reached a point opposite the barrack gates. If this were done, we could give the system a good try-out and have any necessary repairs made before cold weather sets in next fall.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spec. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	14	17
Melfort			1					1	1
Tisdale						1		1	1
Barrows						1		1	
Le Pas		1		1	1	1	1	5	
Cormorant Lake						1	1	2	
Hudson Bay Jnnction					1			1	1
Green Lake						1		1	
Big River						1		1	
Shelbrook						1		1	1
Duck Lake					1			1	2
Saskatoon				1		4		5	6
Rosetown					1			1	1
Hanley						1		1	1
Humboldt					1			1	2
Vonda						1		1	1
Total	1	2	2	4	7	16	6	38	34

GENERAL.

The city of Prince Albert was honoured by the visit of His Royal Highness the Governor General, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and H.R.H. the Princess Patricia, on September 2, 1912. The party were suitably received by the civic officials, the grounds of the city hall being prettily decorated for the occasion. Large numbers of citizens from town and surrounding district were present to greet the royal party.

The District Agricultural exhibition was held at Prince Albert during August and was attended with the success due its importance.

In concluding my report, I wish to say that I have received the prompt support of all ranks in carrying out the many duties. I have at all times found Scrgt.-Major Wilcox of great assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police, Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'N' division for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding the division, retired to pension March 1, 1912.

Insp. D. M. Howard transferred to Depot division.

Insp. T. A. Wroughton transferred from Depot division to 'N' division from January 1, 1912, and promoted superintendent, March 1, 1912.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

General development and prosperity mark the entire north country. During the past year there has been a large influx of people who have settled around Athabaska Landing, Grande Prairie and the Peace River country. The homestead entries both at Athabaska Landing and Grouard have far exceeded those of any previous year. It is gratifying to report that the settlers who are coming north are of the very best type—men with money and plenty of energy—and it is this class that is needed to develop the vast country to the north. Athabaska Landing itself is increasing in size. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has now commenced a regular service of mixed trains and freight is beginning to arrive with some degree of regularity. Considerable building is going on in the town and several industries are expected to commence operations during next year.

The town of Grouard at the west end of Lesser Slave lake is experiencing a boom such as Athabaska Landing had a year ago. Grouard has grown considerably during the past year and the population, according to a census which was recently taken, is 800. A large amount of land speculation is going on there, and as has been the case in many Canadian towns 'wild-catting' is indulged in to a considerable extent. There is, however, every reason to believe that Grouard will become a thriving little town.

There has also been considerable development at Grande Prairie, and as the country surrounding it is of the best it is natural to suppose that a fair sized town will be situated there.

As stated, a large number of settlers are located in the Peace River country, and the present settlement of Peace River Crossing is having its share in development along with the other places in the northwest country.

Concerning the northeast part of this district, I have to report that at Pelican Rapids the Calhoun Oil Company are boring for oil with every indication of success. Natural gas has been found in practically unlimited quantities there, and all down the Athabaska river to Fort McKay indications are plentiful. At Fort McMurray and Fort McKay there are several outfits boring for oil and it is reported that indications of oil being found are promising. As is well known there are vast deposits

of asphalt at and near Fort McMurray, and if railway transportation could be got this natural commodity would furnish a valuable asset to that part of the country.

The various railway companies throughout the Dominion are becoming alive to the value of the north country, and at the present time the following railways have chartered for the construction of roads to the different places mentioned:—

The Canadian Northern railway to Athabaska Landing from North Battleford via Cold lake. The Canadian Pacific railway from Wilkie to Athabaska Landing via Lloydminster. The Transpacific, Mackenzie Basin and Hudson Bay road from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, to Fort Smith, to Fort McMurray and to Vancouver via the Pine Pass. The Canadian Northwestern from the Landing to Peace River Crossing via Grouard, from the Landing to Fort McMurray, and from the Landing to Lac la Biche. I understand the government have guaranteed the bonds for the last three projected lines. The McArthur line is also building from Edmonton to Dunvegan via Mirror Landing.

What benefit these railways will confer on the north country can better be imagnide than described. All through the north there are wonderful signs of prosperity, nad settlers will doubtless reap the benefit of their labours at an early date.

As regards crops the reports from all quarters of the district are highly favourable. Although the weather was somewhat wet occasionally, that does not seem to have materially affected the yield. There has been quite a spell of good weather from the end of August and most of the farmers have got their grain safely garnered. The hay crop, however, I fear will be very short in some localities, due to prairie fires and other causes.

Everything points to a continuance next year of the advent of settlers, and as we have now the railway to Athabaska Landing, it will be easier for merchants to have their freight forwarded to this point for distribution north.

The Edson and Grand Prairie trails have been the cause of a good deal of comment. Nearly all those who have travelled by it, especially during the winter and early spring, can find nothing to recommend it; latterly, however, the reports are that the road is much improved although the chief complaint still is the lack of accommodation, forage and supplies. The government, I understand, have spent considerable money to improve this trail. A large number of settlers for the Grand Prairie section come through by way of the Landing, and proceed via Lesser Slave lake and Sturgeon lake. These roads were particularly good this winter and spring, so good indeed that I made the round trip to Peace River Crossing and return to the Landing in fourteen days, and this in spite of the fact that it took me two days to cross the lake both coming and going on account of storm and drift, the trails being practically filled up and fresh trails had to be broken. Previous to this the going on the lake was so good that teams frequently used to make from Sawridge to Grouard in one day, a distance of 80 miles.

I regret to report that we have had no further news of Herbert Darrell, the intrepid 'dog-runner' and Arctic traveller, and I fear there is no question but that he has been lost and has perished. Being intimately acquainted with the man and knowing his capabilities, if he were still alive I feel sure some word would have been received from him before this.

Several outbreaks of small-pox have occurred in the district, but I am pleased to report that owing to prompt and energetic action this disease has not spread to any extent, the epidemic also seems to have been of a more or less benign type, as no deaths have been reported. One or two cases occurred at the Landing, also at Calling river and Pelican portage.

Forest fires have been rather more in evidence this summer than usual owing to the particularly dry spell of weather in May and June and the exceptional amount of travel up and down the different waterways. The fire patrol boat has been constantly on the move and has on several occasions rendered us very valuable assistance in taking parties and patrols to distant points on the river when special circumstances arose

necessitating the same. In this connection I would state that every year it is becoming more and more necessary that we should have some sort of motor boats on the river, capable of making good time, strong and able to accommodate from three to four men with equipment. As the country is settling up the means of acting quickly is more and more important.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that very little crime of a serious nature has been recorded during the year. An increase, owing to the growth of population of the country, is shown over that of the last three years, but the percentage of crime to population is somewhat less.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered	78	117	174	271
Convictions	57	97	145	225
Dismissals and withdrawals	19	19	30	41
Awaiting trial	2	1	0	5

The only serious crimes I have to report are as follows:—

Cattle shooting.—George Vaughan, of Waterhole, near Peace River Crossing, was arrested by Staff-Sergt. Anderson on a charge of shooting and wounding some oxen belonging to Wm. French and A. T. Garton on May 8. Accused appeared before Mr. Bedson, J.P., for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial. He was tried by Judge Noel at Dunvegan on June 15, and pleaded 'Guilty.' Sentence of two months' imprisonment at Lesser Slave Lake guard room was imposed on accused.

On August 29 another complaint was made to Staff-Sergt. Anderson about some cattle belonging to C. Chalmers having been shot at Waterhole. A man named C. Richenstone was arrested on suspicion, and although there is not much doubt that he was guilty, it was impossible to obtain enough evidence to commit him for trial. He was, therefore, acquitted.

Manslaughter.—It was reported to Staff-Sergt. Anderson on July 8, that a half-breed, named Pierre Thoma, had been found dead in the bush about thirty miles from Spirit river. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned, as it appeared from the evidence that his hunting companion, Pierre Lawrence, had shot him in mistake for a moose or bear. Upon further investigation, however, Staff-Sergt. Anderson discovered sufficient evidence to arrest Lawrence on a charge of manslaughter, and he was brought before H. E. Calkin, Esq., J.P., on July 20, and committed for trial. His case will come before the Supreme Court next February.

Attempted suicide.—On August 3, it was reported here that a homesteader named Philip McDermott, living about 11 miles from the Landing, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Two constables, accompanied by the doctor, were immediately sent out to investigate. McDermott, an old man of 65 years of age, was found in his shack with his throat badly cut with a razor and the floor of the shack and the bed smothered in blood. He was brought into town and placed in hospital, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, was brought before T. A. Wroughton, Esq., J.P., on September 14, and committed for trial. He is now in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room awaiting trial.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Crime from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals and Withdrawals.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the Person—				
Assault, common	18	13	2	3
" indecent	3		3	
" causing actual bodily harm	1		1	
Manslaughter	1			1
Attempted suicide	1			1
Non-support of wife	1	1		
Offences against Property —				
Theft	26	14	11	1
Cattle maiming	2	1	1	
False pretenses	3	1	2	
Forgery	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	5	3	2	
Offences against Religion and Morals —				
Drunk and disorderly	112	111	1	
Vagrancy	15	14	1	
Shooting off firearms	1		1	
Indecent conduct	2	1	1	
Disorderly house	1		1	
Indian Act —				
Indian drunk	4	4		
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	5		
Offences against Law and Justice —				
Obstructing peace officers	2	2		
Fisheries Act	1		1	
Offences under Summary Jurisdiction —				
Pointing firearms	1		1	
Provincial Statutes —				
Masters and Servants Ordinance	15	8	7	
Prairie and Forest Fires	15	15		
Liquor License Ordinance	33	28	3	2
Insanity	5	3	2	
Total	274	224	42	8

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	6
Number of convictions	1
Acquitted	2
Sent to jail	1
Awaiting trial	3

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Prairie fires were reported as prevalent this spring in the Grande Prairie district, and reports from Chipewyan state that forest fires have been more numerous than usual. The government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat working on the Athabaska river, and these men are constantly patrolling and on the lookout, but fires are a difficult matter to contend with. Trappers, half-breeds and Indians scattered all over the country and miles from the nearest human habitation become very careless, and are doubtless the cause of a majority of these fires, but to bring it home to the perpetrators in this country is very like looking for the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay, and it is a mere chance that a conviction is likely to be procured and the only thing that can be done is to endeavour to get to the fires as soon as possible and put them out before they get too much of a headway. Prairie fires on the other hand, are more easily brought home to the individual and several convictions have resulted. Burning off old grass and stubble without taking the necessary precautions to have sufficient help to control the fire, is the main cause of these fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. There being only a few vessels wintering at Herschell island, the amount of customs collected during the year was not very large—some $680 was collected up to January and sent to the collector at Dawson, Y.T., Herschell island being an outpost of that port.

Indian Department.—Whenever required we have assisted this department, and provided escorts to accompany treaty payment parties whenever possible.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing, and embraces nearly all the departments of the public service, including Public Health, Provincial Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children, Protection of Game, Fisheries, Public Works and others.

Post Office.—In outlying districts and where required our men carry the mail, although we have no regular duties assigned to us in this connection.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room, but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held, these are only, however, meant for temporary use and prisoners are transferred to Fort Saskatchewan on the first opportunity.

The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1911	0
Received during year	26
Discharged during year	23
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912	3

Classification of Prisoners.

Whites	14
Indians	0
Half-breeds	12

Disposal of Prisoners Discharged.

Time expired	13
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room	7
To Ponaka lunatic asylum	3

SCHEDULE showing crime under which Prisoners were charged.

Manslaughter	1
Attempted suicide	1
Assault	1
" indecent	1
Theft	7
Accessory before the fact	1
Cattle maiming	1
Forgery	1
False pretenses	2
Drunk and disorderly	4

Indian Act—	
Supplying liquor to Indian	1
Liquor License Ordinance—	
Liquor in prohibited territory	2
Insanity—	
Males	3
	26

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments, consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out any kind of drill, the majority of the N.C.O.'s and men in the division were well trained before being sent here. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This is rather a drawback, as most of the men take a lively interest in rifle shooting and like to excel; it is both a useful accomplishment and a pleasant pastime. We still have the old Winchester carbines, but I hope it will not be long before they are replaced with a more modern and serviceable weapon.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in the classification practice being made by Regt. No. 3730 Corpl. Pearson, F. S., with a score of 319.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Some five patrols were made between Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge detachment and Sturgeon Lake, since the withdrawal of the constable from the latter place. These patrols were principally undertaken to keep in touch with persons coming in on the Edson trail; also to keep an eye on the Indians, there being several reports that liquor was being trafficked in and that beaver were being killed. Careful investigations were made but we were unable to get any evidence that such was the case.

In January, Sergt. Clay made a patrol from Beaverlodge to Edson on the new government trail. He reports that the trail was good to the Big Smoky river and very fair from the Smoky to Sturgeon lake, to House river and the Little Smoky the hills are reported as bad, from there into Edson also the roads are very hilly. On the whole he reports the trail a good one for winter travel but altogether impossible for a summer trail. The greatest drawback, however, was the scarcity of forage and supplies, between Sturgeon lake and the Little Smoky, a distance of about 197 miles, there was no hay to be got. At the Little Smoky, hay was being sold at $100 per ton and at the Athakaska river, $75. During the last summer, however, a good deal of work has been done and the trail has been considerably improved, last reports state that the road is now in fair shape.

Sergt. Clay made a patrol west of Beaverlodge to the Red Willow river and the borders of British Columbia. He states that the Red Willow district would make an ideal ranching country, a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can be obtained the year round. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can be obtained in close proximity to the river, coal is also obtained from the banks of the Red Willow. He further states, 'Most of the settlers here burn coal obtained

from the banks of the Red Willow. I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet. The coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.' The chief object of this patrol was to investigate the report that the Beaver Indians were killing beaver and were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds. This the Indians deny strenuously, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides. They likewise emphatically deny trafficking in liquor, this may or may not be true, but Indians invariably prevaricate when questioned as to liquor.

Moose and beaver are reported to be especially plentiful at the head waters of the Red Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are numerous and this is usually a good augury that fur will also be plentiful.

Patrols were made from Fort Vermilion on the Peace river to Hay river and also to the Little Red river, both these patrols were made in connection with the Indian treaty payments which were satisfactorily carried out.

During the winter a patrol was made from Smith Landing to Hay river and Fort Simpson. Some of the Resolution Indians are in the habit of making a dash for the Barren lands in March after musk ox and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it and frequently females in calf are killed in this way, the Indians stating that they cannot distinguish between the male and female. The traders state that the spring skins are not so good as those killed in the fall. If the close season were to commence on January 1, instead of March 20, many females and calves would be spared and the game more successfully preserved besides guaranteeing a better quality of skins for the market.

There have been requests for police posts to be established both at Fort Simpson and Resolution, and in accordance with your instructions, I am making arrangements to establish a post at the former place.

From Fort Chipewyan patrols were made to Fond-du-Lac, Fort Smith, Lac la Biche and Athabaska Landing. These patrols were made in the winter time with dogs to ascertain general conditions existing both among Indians and white settlers.

These reports all confirm the statement that fur generally was plentiful and that game was also abundant, and that there was no want or destitution.

Reports from Lac la Biche state that a good deal of illicit whisky selling is going on. Five patrols have been made to this point, but we have been unable hitherto to get any direct evidence and I would recommend that a police post be established at that point permanently.

Many other patrols have been made but outside of the usual hardships incidental to northern travel, there is little of particular interest to report.

WOLF BOUNTY.

At Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing and Fort Vermilion wolf bounty is being paid by the Dominion government through us. This bounty is very liberal and it is always a matter of surprise to me that more wolves are not killed, especially as they are said to be numerous. Since the last report bounty has been paid on some 38 wolves as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan	10
Smith Landing	18
Fort Vermilion	10

38 @ $20 = $760.

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave Lake district it is difficult to get accurate information. Mr. Harding, the Hudson Bay Company's

factor at Fort Resolution states that from information from various sources he would estimate that there would be about 350 at least. They are well protected and should increase in number rapidly.

REINDEER.

From all reports the reindeer sent in last year by the Dominion government and wintered near Chipewyan, have done well since their arrival, some thirty out of a band of fifty reaching their destination. The lossess occurred during transportation. It is stated, however, that the herd have been stampeded from their summer range by mosquitos. It is thought, however, that owing to their domestic habits they will be collected again without loss. I have had no advice concerning this latter statement and cannot speak authoritatively on the matter.

The fur catch during the past season has been considerably in excess of that of last year, and most of the traders and trappers seem to be pleased with results. Caribou, moose, bear and other game are said to be more numerous than usual. The indications are that chicken and partridge will be very plentiful, the coveys being large and the birds well grown. Several complaints have been made from various districts of the illicit killing of beaver, more especially around Sturgeon lake, the Wapiti valley and House river, south of Fort McMurray. Patrols were sent out to investigate. At Pelican Portage two beaver skins were offered for sale by one Alec Desjarlais. A warrant was offered for this man, but up to the present time we have been unable to locate him, he being somewhere in the interior trapping. The skins were seized.

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

Reports from the north with regard to the Esquimaux are satisfactory, they appear to be happy and contented and no destitution or want is reported. A number usually arrive about August from the mainland in whaleboats to trade with any vessels that may be at Herschell island and leave again about September for the coast and up the Mackenzie, where they remain for the winter hunting and trapping. About twenty-five natives wintered at Herschell island and are becoming Christianized. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker performed eleven marriages and baptized twenty-five. These natives were all vaccinated last winter by A. A. Surg. Wilson as a safeguard, an outbreak of small-pox (92 cases) being reported at Rampart House, the disease, however, seems to have been confined to that locality.

Of the northern Indians, the Chipewyans are the most numerous in the Slave Lake district and are good trappers and hunters and live regulated and happy lives. They are a fine type of people, large vigorous men who work hard and live well. On the other hand the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, living to the east of Fort Resolution, are idle and shiftless. They do no more work than is necessary to keep them alive, dress in skins and their mode of life is the same as that of their tribe fifty years ago. They are small, under-sized people, and do not appear to be increasing to any extent.

At Fort Macpherson the few Indians remaining around the fort during the winter, became towards the end of March pretty hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. Towards the end of May the main party of Peel River Indians arrived from their winter hunting grounds and report having killed plenty of caribou and moose.

Mr. V. Stefanson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada and the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last from Coronation gulf, and left again for Point Barrow on his way to New Cork. He gives good accounts of the natives he met, whom he reports to be quiet and in good health and circumstances.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Distribution state of 'N' Division, September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabaska Landing	1			1	2	2	2	8	5	
Chipewyan				1			1	2		6
Grande Prairie									2	
Herschell Island		1			1	2		4		8
Lake Saskatoon				1		1	1	3	4	
Lesser Slave Lake					1	1	1	3	6	
Fort Macpherson				1		2		3		5
Peace River Crossing			1					1	2	
Smith Landing					1	1	1	3	2	5
Fort Vermilion				1				1	1	2
On Command		1						1	1	
Total	1	2	1	5	5	8	6	29	22	25
Other Divisions Present.										
'G' X						1		1		
Total Strength	1	2	1	5	5	10	6	30	22	26

Owing to the rapid increase in development of the country it will be necessary in the near future to establish more detachments in the northern parts of this district.

During the year a new detachment was opened at Grande Prairie City, and I have been instructed to place a detachment at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river as soon as it can be established. Sturgeon Lake and Sawridge detachments are temporarily closed, as I had not a sufficient number of men to maintain them.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector W. J. Beyts is in charge of this district and is stationed at Herschell Island. Regt. No. 4347 Const. Johnston, W. A., and Regt. No. 4848 Const. Parsons, J. were transferred to this district to relieve Consts. Blake, A.N., and Wissenden, F.L.R., who, having completed their terms of service, took their discharge.

I regret to report that the base of the headstone sent to Fort Macpherson to be erected on the graves of Inspector Fitzgerald and the other members of the force who lost their lives last year, did not reach there. The Hudson Bay Company's scow in which it was placed was unfortunately wrecked in the Pelican rapids and the stone was lost overboard whilst being transferred to another scow.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT.

The division possesses at the present time nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters of the division, we have a lot and a small detachment building with two cells and stabling for eight horses. It has not been considered advisable to erect permanent detachment buildings at the present time, as conditions are changing so rapidly that it might necessitate the abandoning of new buildings, so wherever possible buildings are being rented. A new building for officers' quarters is being put up at Smith Landing for the accommodation of Inspector Field.

This had to be done as there was no suitable building that we could rent, and this point will be the headquarters of that sub-district for some time to come.

At Fort Vermilion efforts are being made to get a more suitable building than that occupied by us at present, which is unsuitable for various reasons.

At Lake Saskatoon we have succeeded at last in renting quarters which are a vast improvement on those previously occupied by this detachment.

The old barracks at Lesser Slave lake are getting into rather poor shape, the logs in many of the building are badly rotted, the building used as the main barrack building which also contains the cells is infested with vermin and it seems impossible to eradicate the same, they get into the logs, and it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

One constable was dismissed and one N.C.O. was reduced in rank, otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is one less than that of last year.

Horse Regt. No. 2893 died at Fort Vermilion from debility and old age, and Horse Regt. No. 93 was cast and sold.

Remount Regt. No. 578, purchased from William Day, was added to the strength of the division.

One of the team used by Staff-Sergt. Anderson at Peace River Crossing, Pack Pony No. 205 will be cast and sold shortly, being unfit for further police service. The rest of the horses from all reports are in good serviceable condition.

We had an outbreak of simple fever which attacked all the horses at the headquarters of the division, their temperature running up to 105 and 106 degrees in a few hours. All, however, made a good recovery, but some had to be sent to pasture before being entirely recovered.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes, boats, &c., but some of the wheel transport is getting old and worn out. The new double buckboard sent to Grand Prairie, made by D. G. Lotta Company of Edmonton, is a good serviceable vehicle, and I would like to get one made for this post. The democrat wagon we have here is not strong enough for the heavy roads that have to be encountered. I would also urge the necessity of a motor boat for this river and also for the Peace river. But for the kindness of Mr. Palmer, who allowed us the use of the fire patrol boat on several occasions, we would have been rather handicapped.

GENERAL.

In closing my report, I would repeat what Col. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., late superintendent in command of this division said in his report last year, 'I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking part in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodaion for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard room with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River Crossing.'

The N.C.O.'s and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially bring to your notice the conscientious and painstaking work of Regt. No. 2353 Staff-Sergt. Anderson, K. F., and Regt. No. 4279 Sergt. Clay, S. G., both of whom have shown admirable tact and discretion in difficult circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION.

REGINA, October 14, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1912, having taken over the command from Supt. W. H. Routledge from June 1, 1912, who was transferred to command 'F' division, Prince Albert.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 198 recruits underwent training at the 'Depot.' There was no N.C.O.s' instructional class held this year. During the winter months weekly inspection parades were held by the commissioner. All rides were under the supervision of Inspector Dann, and foot drills were in charge of Corpl. Doidge and latterly Acting-Corpl. Griffin. The sergt.-major has also taken squads whenever possible. Lectures to recruits were held whenever possible on police duties, detachment returns, veterinary and musketry. The annual revolver course for 1912 was fired during August last. A detachment of 1 officer and 25 N.C.O.'s and men were furnished as portion of an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Calgary and attended the stampede. This same party were encamped on the Ghost river, where a camp was established for the use of the Governor General. They left Regina for Cochrane, Alta., on August 22 and returned September 20.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year, and the last bunch have been broken in at Regina by V. Clanchy, who was engaged for that purpose.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The old officers' mess, erected in 1882, has at last been pulled down, and that institution moved to the house vacated by the commissioner when he moved to the new quarters recently constructed for his use. On the night of March 21, 1912, a most disastrous fire burnt down the 'A' barrack block; this building being of old well-dried wood, was soon a mass of flames and nothing was saved from it, everything being consumed; some of the men had difficulty in getting clear, one having to jump from the second story window. This building is being replaced by a modern structure, which has been commenced, but owing to the strike of bricklayers and carpenters, work has been at a standstill for the last few days, and a temporary covering put over to protect the work already completed from the winter storms. It is to be hoped that this building will be completed as early as possible next summer. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Smith Bros. & Wilson, of Regina.

A new sidewalk has been built on the east side of square.

'B' block has been remodelled inside for the use of men and painted throughout, a new lavatory and reading room fitted up. This building, together with the officers' quarters, requires to be painted on the outside next spring. The old guard-room, No. 1, is quite unfit for use as such, and while everything has been done to make it habitable, it is beyond repair and should be replaced by a more modern building.

The assistant commissioner's quarters are being brick veneered; this work is now almost completed.

Stables Nos. 2 and 5 require pulling down and replacing with more modern buildings, also the ice-house and coal sheds might well be removed and replaced by other buildings, as at present they present a very unsightly appearance, while during the cyclone which struck Regina a portion of the roof was lifted from ice-house and the walls bulged out. Repairs were effected as well as was able.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A number of new saddles have been purchased from the Great West Saddlery Company, and are now in use, they are of a slightly different pattern to the old ones, and are giving satisfaction. Such new harness as has been required has been purchased, and supplied through the supply store, and the division is well equipped with both saddles and harness. For a time after the fire the shortage of head collars was felt, but they have now been replaced.

Such repairs as have been necessary have been carried out by the post saddler. Inspections have been made of these stores at frequent intervals.

TRANSPORT.

Three new buggies were recently purchased from the McLaughlin Carriage Company, and are in use in the post. The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair, by post artisans, and it has also been repainted during the summer.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of the division has been good. Two horses have died, Reg. No. 371, from congestion of the lungs, and Reg. No. 439, from over-exertion caused by running away with saddle on.

The new pasture fence has been completed giving ample accommodation for a large pasture in which several horses have been turned out from time to time to rest.

The shoeing has been done by the farrier sergeant and has been satisfactorily accomplished. The following statistics give the gains and losses for year from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912:—

Horses purchased	57
" transferred to depot from 'E' division	1
" " " 'K' "	1
Total receipts	59
Horses cast and sold	6
" died	2
" destroyed	3
" transferred from depot to 'E' division	6
" " " 'F' "	5
Total losses	22
Summary—	
Gains	59
Losses	22
Net gain	37

Besides the above one pack pony No. 220, was cast and sold.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year have been of the best quality obtainable, and suitable in every way.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract and have been generally satisfactory, Messrs. Cameron and Heap being awarded the contract from July 1, last.

The Hudson Bay Company have been awarded the contract for bacon.

The Robinhood flour mills have been awarded the contract for flour.

The beef contract was awarded to H. Armour & Co., Regina.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

In regard to the clothing issued I find that the serges as received from the contractors appear to be too full in the back and narrow across the chest, the collars too do not fit correctly.

Several cases have come to my notice of the new supply of riding breeches splitting at the knee after having been worn once or twice, in each instance wherever possible a board has been held and forwarded.

The rules and regulations regarding the issue of kit have been amended, making numerous alterations from the date the increase of pay was brought into force.

I would recommend that in the place of 1 pair of long boots being issued each year, of man's service, that 2 pairs be issued the first year, none the second and 1 pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

Under this heading, I would say that the health of the post has been good during the past year, and the matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer.

The following were invalided at the 'Depot' during the year:—

5002.	Constable	Holmes, R.
5044.	"	Hagley, J.
4887.	"	Palfrey, H. P.
5267.	"	Chalmers, A. D.
5204.	"	Hepworth, W. C.
5150.	"	Vaughan, C. L.

I am glad to be able to report that there were no deaths at this division during the past year.

MUSKETRY.

A new rifle range is nearly completed out at the old Indian industrial school, now used as a guard-room, the work of constructing this range has been in the hands of Inspector Spalding, who with only the prison help has got matters forward so that it should be completed before the winter sets in. The range will consist of 600, 500 and 200 yard firing points, and is situated along the Wascana creek in the place selected by yourself. The revolver practice was carried out, and mention made of same under the heading of drill and training.

The scoring was fair, and I would suggest that if possible more opportunities might be given to recruits and other members for individual practice, during the year. At present outside the annual course they have to purchase their own ammunition.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made throughout the year of this post by the orderly officers and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection was put to a severe test on the night of March 21 last, when the barrack block 'A' was burnt, and stood the test well. The chief trouble at the time was insufficient presssure in the mains. Since the fire two new hose reels and 800 feet more hose have been purchased. Parade for fire brigade is held once a week under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms. Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks.

Furnaces and stovepipes are inspected regularly by the different artisans and orderly officers throughout the post.

CANTEEN.

Since the fire the canteen has been operated from the sergeants' mess, where the billiard room has been placed at the disposal of the men for recreation.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

All the arms in the post, with the exception of a few revolvers and 34 Ross rifles, were destroyed in the fire, and at present the old Winchester carbines are on issue, the revolvers having been replaced by new ones from Ottawa.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Owing to the fire of March 21, 1912, which burnt down the library, and the fact that the recreation room had to be turned into a mess room to replace the one which was in 'A' block, the accommodation has been very limited, but shift was made and the billiard room of the sergeants' mess was turned over for use as canteen and recreation room.

The following is the report of the librarian, Corpl. Bennett:—

REGINA, October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Depot Division, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report in connection with the 'Depot' Division library, for year ending September 30, 1912.

In my last report I mentioned that it was intended to make the addition of four Morris chairs, and also to improve the lighting in the library. The chairs were purchased and were greatly appreciated. Stronger lights were installed and made the library much nicer for reading.

The addition of several good books was also made.

Unfortunately, on March 21 last, the library and contents, were destroyed by the fire which burnt 'A' block to the ground.

The loss of the library was felt keenly by all in the post, as with the exception of a very few books, which were in the hands of the members of the division living outside barracks, all the books consisting of some 2,300 volumes, were destroyed.

Since the fire, the English illustrated papers, and magazines have been the only reading matter we have had, and they were appreciated more than ever.

After the fire, the sergeant's billiard room was turned into a temporary reading room, but now a splendid room has been completed, with up-to-date fixtures and fittings for the daily papers and magazines.

The replacing of the books seemed to be the greatest difficulty, but quite unexpectedly this was overcome. Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of the 'Times,' London, England, learning of our loss, interested himself on our behalf, with the result that over 800 books were shipped to us through the 'Victoria League.' The only donors whose names are known are: Messrs. Cassel & Co., Hodder & Stoughton, Duckworth & Co., J. M. Dent & Sons., Ltd., F. Niven, Esq., W. Newall, Esq., A. D. Carlisle, Esq., and Miss Alice Glendenning.

The books are of a very good class and strongly bound, many of them being by famous and popular writers.

Two splendid new book cases hold these books, and the library will be opened in a few days' time with a stock of over 1,000 volumes. I need hardly say that we are very grateful for the generous donations from England.

Mr. Kennedy and all donors known were written to and thanked for their generosity. Books to the value of $65.37 were purchased from Messrs. McClelland & Goodchild, Ltd., of Toronto.

A grant of $200 has been given the library from the fine fund to be utilized for the purchase of books, and to replace the Morris chairs.

The library will open with a very good collection of books, and in a very short time will be as well stocked, if not better, than the old one.

I append statement of accounts for year.

Cash on hand from 1911	$169 67	Book case	$ 25 00
Subscriptions for year 1912	286 75	Morris chairs	80 00
		Subscriptions to illustrated papers, magazines, daily papers, &c.	67 62
		Books purchased	137 09
		Fittings	19 15
		Sundries	67 90
		Balance carried forward to 1913	59 75
Total	$456 42	Total	$456 42

I have the honour to be .sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) B. A. S. BENNETT, Corpl.,

Librarian.

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30, 1912:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Arcola							1			1		2	1			1
Avonlea										1		1	1			1
Balcarres										1		1	1			1
Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4
Broadview										1		1	1			1
Canora										1		1	1			1
Carnduff										1		1	1			1
Craik										1		1	1			1
Ceylon									1			1	1			1
Drinkwater									1			1	1			1
Elbow										1		1	1			1
Estevan							1					1	1			1
Esterhazy										1		1	1			1
Filmore										1		1	1			1
Gravelbourg									1	1		2	4			1
Holdfast										1		1	1			4
Indian Head							1			2		3	1	2		3
Kamsack									1			1	2			2
Lanigan									1			1	1			1
Marienthal										1		1	1			1
Melville										1		1	1			1
Milestone										1		1	1			1
Monmarte																
Mortlach										1		1	1			1
Moosejaw								1		2		3	2			2
Moosomin								1				1	1			1
Nokomis																
North Portal										1		1	1			1
Norway House								1		1	1	3				
Ogema										1		1	1			1
Outlook										1		1	1			1
Ottawa				2			3	1				6				
Pelly										1		1	1			1
Punnichy										1		1	1			1
Sheho									1			1	1			1
Split Lake										1	1	2				
Town Station								1		1		2	1			1
Radville										1		1	1			1
Watrous										1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch									1	1	1	3	3			3
Windthorst										1		1	1			1
Wolseley																
Wood Mountain				1					1	2	1	5	5	4		9
Yellow Grass										1		1	1			1
Yorkton				1					1	3		5	5			5
On Command				4			1	2				7				
Regina	1	1		5	1	1	4	5	8	150	10	166	96	18	1	115
Total	1	1		13	1	1	11	12	18	170	15	243	152	25	2	179

GUARD-ROOMS NOS. 1 AND 2.

The following reports from Insp. Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room, and Staff-Sergt. Fleming, provost in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with the matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DEPOT DIVISION,
REGINA, October 6, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail), for the 12 months ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, September 30, 1911	27
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912	718
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912	719
Remaining in cells, midnight, September 30, 1912	26

The number of prisoners received last year was 401, or 317 less than received this year.

The following is the classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White	663
Indian	4
Half-breed	4
Negroes	2
Lunatics	63
Females—	
White	3
Lunatics	5
Half-breeds	1
Total	745

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—	
October	31
November	62
December	93
1912—	
January	73
February	49
March	70
April	55
May	50
June	56
July	62
August	68
September	49
Total	718

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	109
Regina for trial	46
Other places for trial	27
Prince Albert penitentiary	16
Regina jail	17
Moosomin jail	21
To No. 2 guard-room	388
Fines paid	6
Extradited	1
Released on ticket of leave	4
Released on bail	1
Deported	3
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	63
Released as sane	2
Escaped	2
Conviction squashed	1

Females—

To Prince Albert jail	4
To Brandon asylum	5
To Ponoka asylum	1
Released as sane	1
Fines paid	1
Total	719

The daily average number of prisoners has been	33
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	35
The maximum number has been (monthly)	93
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been	31
The maximum number of prisoners in any day	22

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, and doing time were charged with—

Assault	23
Assault, indecent	4
Attempted buggery	2
Attempting to use a forged cheque	1
Attempting to commit suicide	1
Attempting theft	2
Brothel keeping	7
Bigamy	3
Carrying firearms	1
Drunk	75
Drunk and disorderly	44
Deserting employment	1
Deported	3
Escaped from custody	2
Extorting money by threats	2
Exhibiting obscene post cards	1
Fraud	3
Forgery	4

Horse stealing	2
House-breaking	4
Having opium in possession	22
Incest	1
Manslaughter	1
Murder	1
Malicious mischief	1
Non-support of wife	3
Offences under Master and Servants Act	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses	25
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	4
Obtaining whilst interdicted	6
Perjury	1
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute	2
Resisting immigration officer	1
Rape	1
Shooting at a police officer	2
Selling liquor without license	4
Seduction	1
Theft	55
Trespass on Canadian Pacific railway	56
Vagrancy	300
Prostitutes	4
Lunatics, male	63
Lunatics released as sane	3
Lunatics, female	6
Lunatics released as sane	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk and supplying liquor	4
Total	745

The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or now are doing so in guard-room is 432.

Classification as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	19	3	
Assault indecent	4	6	
Attempted buggery	2	9	
Attempting to use forged check	1	12	
Attempting to commit suicide	1	3	
Attempting theft	2	4	
Brothel keeping	7	4	
Bigamy	3	18	
Carrying firearms	1	3	
Committing an indecent act	1	6	
Drunk	42	2	
Drunk and disorderly	50	1	
Deserting employment	1	1	
Extorting money by threats	2	9	
Exhibiting obscene post cards	1	6	
Fraud	3	3	10
Forgery	1	10	
Horse-stealing	2	60	
House breaking	2	39	15
Having opium in possession	2	1	
Incest	1	48	
Manslaughter	1	240	
Malicious mischief	1	2	
Non-support of wife	2	4	
Offence under Master and Servants	2		30
Obtaining money by false pretenses	11	61	15
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted	3	2	15
Obtaining goods on false pretenses	4	4	
Procuring a girl to become a prostitute	1	30	
Resisting Immigration Officer	1	3	
Rape	1	48	
Shooting at police officer	2	12	
Selling liquor without license	4	4	
Theft	69	2	
Trespass on C.P.R.	5		30
Vagrancy	173	33	
Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	5	
Total	432		

The general health of prisoners has been good. With the exception of 59 cases of breaches of discipline disposed of by the Officer Commanding, the conduct of the prisoners has on the whole beeen good. As in other police guard-rooms there is no proper accommodation for lunatics. They are a proper nuisance to prisoners. During the year there have been no less than 65 lunitics admitted to the guard-room. Some of the lunatics admitted were very troublesome. I would like to suggest that a padded cell be installed in the guard-room for very troublesome lunatics so when they kick and throw themselves around the cell they can do no injury to themselves. At present they have to be strapped down if they are dangerous.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on parole. W. H. Spencer who was sentenced on July 22, 1911, to six months hard labour for vagrancy by E. T. McVicar, J.P., Indian Head. He was released on parole on November 1, 1911, after serving 3 months and 11 days. Charles Mitchell who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to four months hard labour for obtaining money on false pretenses

by D. McInnis, J.P., Rouleau. He was released on parole on July 12, 1912, after serving 3 months and 25 days.

R. P. Brooks who was sentenced on March 18, 1912, to six months hard labour for theft by Judge Johnson, of Moosejaw, he was released on parole after serving 4 months.

William Ringland who was sentenced on April 4 to four months hard labour for horse stealing by Judge Ousely, of Morse, he was released on July 22 after serving 3 months and 11 days.

CONVICTION SQUASHED.

The case of one Major Goodenough who was sentenced on January 11, 1912, to twelve months hard labour for extorting money by threats from one Neby George Hamilton at Ogema. He was released from custody and conviction squashed by order of the Attorney General.

There was one case of extradition during the year that of Emile Oscar Peugnet. This man was arrested shortly after Christmas, 1910, at Willow Bunch, charged with the murder of a woman named Adelaide Warnier in France. He appeared before Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands, Extradition Judge, on February 25, 1911, and was remanded in custody in the guard-room pending the further production of evidence by the French government. Peugnet was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence, by the French authorities, he was released from custody. He was again arrested on January 20, 1912, and on further evidence being forwarded from France, he was extradited on February 17, 1912. He was tried in France and found 'guilty' and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The guard-room was painted both inside and out this summer. The walls of the cells were filled with jap-a-lac crevice and wood-filler and painted. New beds were put in each cell, and hardwood flooring laid down all over the guard-room, which is a great improvement. Provision is being made to have a new bath-room and water-closet installed in the guard-room. The present system is out of date and very inconvenient in winter owing to every place being coated with frost on account of no heating apparatus being installed in the guard-room at the back part.

All the work was done by prison labour with the exception of the flooring which was done by the carpenter.

I would like to request to have an addition built to the guard-room. At present the accommodation is small which makes prison labour scarce. There is enough work for 100 prisoners daily. Owing to the prisoners having to attend stables three times a day, I find it very difficult to get any work done around the post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. J. FLEMING, S.S.,

Provost.

GUARD ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'Depot' Division, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Depot Division Guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1912.

On May 8, I took over command from Inspector T. M. Shoebotham, and on that date 41 prisoners were in confinement here. The staff consisted of a provost, staff-sergeant and nine constables.

Last year's report explains the necessity of the provincial government securing the old industrial school, and the converting of same into a temporary jail, now known as guard-room No. 2. The steady supply of prisoners still continues and is on the increase, warranting the steps taken, as the daily average for the past year shows. No increase has been made in the staff, although at times when the number of prisoners went up to 50, and over, it would have been difficult to have put them all to work every day had not the work on the rifle range made it possible to put out an average of 18 to 20 under two, and as many as 25, under three escorts.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

A garden of about two acres was got under cultivation, but owing to late ploughing and wet weather, the ground was in poor condition for sowing small seeds.

Weeds in abundance and a volunteer crop of oats, came up too quickly for most of the seeds, with the result that the vegetable crop was not a success.

However, good results were obtained from raddish, lettuce, beans and cabbage, and quantities were sent in to the division mess from time to time, while the mess here had all they could use in season.

Weeding and cultivation made plenty of work for the prisoners, and several were kept at work with scythes all summer cutting weeds and grass.

Fall ploughing has been started, and seven or eight acres will be brought under cultivation ready for spring planting.

The cyclone of June 30, while not striking here in full force, was sufficient to blow in the west side of the jail yard fence, and badly twisted the south end of it. The ventilators on the stables were also blown down, about two hundred yards of lattice fence destroyed, and the cement building, evidently built for a blacksmith shop, somewhat injured.

This made considerable work clearing away, and renewing parts. Two hundred trees were taken up from the groves here and sent to barracks for planting, quite a number were transplanted to other parts of the grounds. While many were trimmed up, making some improvement in the appearance of the place, but much in that respect still remains to be done.

A little over a mile and a half of fencing was done around the northwest side of police section, west of barracks. Posts were hauled from town, driven in place, two strands of wire and top rails were put on. Repairs were done to the fencing on this property, while the Grand Trunk Pacific have built a good fence along the right of way on the north side.

Hay cutting was started about July 20, and since that time none has been hauled from barracks. At the present time we have thirty tons of good hay on hand in addition to the 13 loads sent to barracks.

RIFLE RANGE.

On June 20, the commissioner located and laid out the grounds for a six hundred yards rifle range. A start was made on the following day, but owing to so much wet weather the cement work on the butts is not yet finished. The trench for targets is located in the face of the creek bank and about 250 yards south of the guard-room. The excavation for targets and building stop-butt has been our heaviest work, the trench being 89 feet long and 20 feet deep and 12 feet wide at the bottom. The rear slopes back about 1 in 2, which with the addition of 8 feet of loose earth, 6 feet

wide on top, makes a safe stop-butt, at least 8 feet above the top of the raised targets. The earth in front of the cut was cleared away to a level of six inches below the targets and the remainder raised with spent earth making a safe marker's shelter, which will be improved with concrete wall inside. Concrete floor for markers, and a four foot-wall to the rear targets is completed.

Six steel target frames have been received and placed in position. The base with upright bolts, is bedded in the concrete floor making it possible to remove the frames if necessary.

An opening has been cut in the south end, to a sufficient depth, for drainage and to give an easy entrance to targets. Firing mounds, at two, five and six hundred yards have been built.

The frames for signalling discs are completed, also sixteen second and third pairs of targets for putting cotton on.

For the concrete work about ten loads of stone were gathered and broken up. Twenty-five loads of old concrete were obtained from the walls of the old blacksmith shop, these together with four carloads of gravel, will complete butts. With good weather every detail will be finished, in two weeks' time and the result will compare favourably with any other range in Canada.

LAUNDRY.

A number of stationary tubs, connected with hot and cold water and drained into sewer have been installed in the basement. In addition to the washing of all prisoner's clothing here, that from No. 1 guard-room is also attended to.

GUARD-ROOM.

Cell accommodation is the same as last year. The front of one cell and the door has been covered inside with sheet-iron, darkening the same for the use of confining prisoners requiring punishment.

All other cells received a fresh coat of white paint, while the floors were painted black. The paint on the floors wears off in a week or so and rust then at once appears on the iron.

About four weeks ago, an experiment was made with a mixture of cement and sand, 1 in 3, and applied an inch and a quarter thick on the floor of two cells. The result is very satisfactory, insomuch that I would recommend that all cells receive the same treatment, as well as the floors in the bathroom and lavatory.

The furnaces and steam heating plant are being overhauled by competent men from the Department of Public Works of the province.

ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING PLANT.

The above mentioned is also receiving attention, in order that it will be in good order for the winter.

Gas jets are being removed from front of the cells beyond reach of prisoners.

I would recommend that the bars of one window in each cell room opening into jail yard be converted into a gate, which will be used only, if necessary, in case of fire. Permission has already been received to remove the bars from two windows in the men's barrack room, where they had all been barred.

BARRACK ROOMS.

Two rooms situated in the west end of the west wing are now occupied by constables and are very comfortable.

RECREATION.

A complete tennis outfit was purchased from the fine fund and a court built early in the summer, the opportunity for play being much appreciated.

A pool table sent from barracks was set up and is used almost every evening.

Plenty of reading matter is received which helps to pass the long evenings.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I would recommend the purchase of four Babcocks, which will be much more effective than the small dry dust extinguishers now on hand.

The water tank in attic gives very little pressure on the hose connected with them, and would not be as serviceable as a Babcock, in case of fire.

Pails of water are kept full and in convenient places in several parts of the building.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

The heavy work on the rifle range caused numerous complaints to be made by the prisoners working on it that the allowance of food was not sufficient to sustain them all day. The commissioner was good enough to grant an extra quarter ration to 20 prisoners, that being the average working on range. This was sufficient, but it will be discontinued at the end of September, as the work is about completed.

MESSING.

No complaints have been made by any of the men, although the cooking has been done altogether by prisoners. This is not at all times satisfactory, owing to so many changes and as a rule the prisoners, are not familiar with the handling of rations Others lack experience as cooks, and extravagance is bound to occur, even though an escort is on duty all day in the kitchen.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

No serious offences against prison discipline have occurred. Several prisoners are more persistent than others in breeches of the prison rules, and were punished accordingly. The dark cell has so far not been much used. The fact that it is available has a somewhat chastening effect.

In conclusion I would ask for further promotion for Corporal W. Walshaw. In addition to the efficient performance of his duties as provost, he has to act in the capacity of sergt.-major in connection with the discipline and conduct of the men at all times. He also takes his turn with me in visiting the guard at night.

I attach hereto his report, giving the detail, and particulars of arrivals of prisoners at this guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. SPALDING, Inspr.,

Commdg. Regina Guard Room No. 2.

R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina Guard Room No. 2, October 1, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding Regina Guard Room No. 2.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit report of arrivals and discharges, &c., of prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1912.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1911	17
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912	458
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1912	440
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1912	35

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White	446
Indians	2
Half-breeds	5
Chinese	4
Negroes	1
Total	458

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1911—	
October	22
November	27
December	57
1912—	
January	43
February	37
March	35
April	42
May	50
June	27
July	48
August	43
September	27
Total	458

Prisoners discharged from guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	334
Transferred to No. 1	75
To Regina for trial	3
To Moosejaw for trial	1
Released on ticket of leave	4
Escaped	1
Deported	4

Discharged, fine paid	12
Released by order of Attorney General	1
Released by order of Judge Brown	2
Released by order of Judge Hannon	1
Discharged by order of immigration department	1
Committed suicide	1
Total	440

The monthly average number of prisoners has been	37·92
The daily average number of prisoners has been	38·03
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received	57
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	57
The minimum number of prisoners in one day	10

The following schedule shows the crimes which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with:—

Arson	1
Assault	22
Assault, carrying fire-arms and vagrancy	1
Assault and non-support of wife	1
Assault and trespass	3
Assault and theft	1
Assault and vagrancy	3
Attempted murder	1
Attempted theft	1
Attempted suicide	1
Awaiting deportation	2
Bigamy	1
Drunk	10
Drunk and disorderly	9
Drunk and vagrancy	30
Extortion	2
Forgery	6
False pretenses	13
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict	1
False pretenses and horse stealing	1
Horse stealing	3
House-breaking	7
Making false order	1
Masters and Servants Act, contravention of	6
Non-support of wife	2
Opium and Drug Act, contravention of	5
Perjury	1
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	1
Rape	1
Selling liquor without license	4
Stolen horses, in possession of	1
Stealing train ride	5
Theft	49
Trespass on railroad	23
Trespass and vagrancy	10
Vagrancy	224

Vagrancy and stealing train ride	1
Wilful damage	1
Pointing fire arms	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk, possession of liquor and vagrancy	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1
Total	458

The total number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard-room is 410.

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Month.	Days.
Assault	22	1	16
Carrying loaded fire-arms and vagrancy	1	6	
Assault and non-support of wife	1	8	
Assault and trespass	3	1	14
Assault and theft	1	2	
Assault and vagrancy	3	1	10
Attempted theft	2	3	
Drunk	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly	9	1	5
Drunk and vagrancy	32		18
Forgery	2	6	15
False pretenses	8	7	11
False pretenses and supplying liquor to an interdict	1	4	
Horse stealing	1	4	
House breaking	3	5	
Making false order	1	1	
Masters and Servants Act, contra	6	1	14
Non-support of wife	2	2	
Opium and Drug Act contravention	5	2	6
Pointing fire-arms	1		25
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	4		20
Selling liquor without license	4	4	22
Stealing train ride	5		26
Theft	42	2	16
Trespass on railroad	23		29
Vagrancy	214	1	7
Vagrancy and stealing train ride	1	3	
Indian Act			
Drunk, possession of liquor, vagrancy	1	10	
Supplying liquor to Indian	1	1	
Total	410		

There were four cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one a man who was sentenced to 60 days' hard labour on July 17, 1912, for theft. The other a foreigner was sentenced to 30 days' hard labour for vagrancy, on August 13, he was recaptured the same day, and committed suicide three days later by hanging himself. The coroner, Dr. Johnston, of Regina, held an inquest when a verdict was returned that: Roy Lantz came to his death by hanging himself whilst in a fit of temporary insanity.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WALSHAW, Corpl.,

Provost.

Before closing this report I would state that on June 30, 1912, the city of Regina was visited wtih a cyclone, which caused a great deal of destruction to property, together with the loss and injury to a number of people. In connection with this matter all the available officers, men and horses, were sent down to assist in keeping order and rescue work,. under the personal supervision of yourself; and during the following ten days this division furnished the following detail for night patrol of the devastated area:—

3 officers.
36 N.C.O.'s and constables.
3 teamsters, with wagons.
21 saddles horses.
6 team horses.

Besides the above all tents on hand were loaned to the city for use in establishing a refuge camp for those who had lost their homes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspr.*,

Commanding 'Depot' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 25, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1912. I took over temporary command of this district on April 27, 1912, during the absence on duty of Supt. J. D. Moodie and, on that officer being transferred to the Yukon on August 1, last, I assumed command from that date pending the appointment of a superintendent.

Regina district, on September 30, 1912, was composed of the following, apart from the district office:—

Sub District.	Detachments.	Officer.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special.	Horses.
Wood Mountain	4	1	.....	.....	4	5	2	20
Yorkton	7	1	.....	..	3	7	.....	12
Moosomin	3	.. .	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4
Indian Head	3	.....	1	....	..	4	.....	5
Lanigan	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	....	4
Arcola	2	.....	1	.. .	.....	2	.....	2
Moosejaw	6	.....	...	1	1	6	..	7
Estevan	10	.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	10
Town Station	1	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	1
Craik	1	.....	.. .	.....	.... .	1	. ..	1
Holdfast	1	....	.....	.	.....	1	.....	1
Norway House	2	...	.....	1	.....	2	1	....
Totals	44	2	3	4	11	41	3	67

Making a total of 44 detachments, 61 officers, N.C. officers and constables, 3 special constables, 67 horses and 34 dogs.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The advancement throughout every part of the district has been very marked. Immigration has been steady and land now available for homesteading is scarce, of a poor quality and generally some distance from a railway. Crop acreage has increased over 15 per cent generally and the yield of all grain will be greatly in excess of last year. In some districts excessive rains have spoiled the hay crop entirely, especially in Kamsack and Pelly districts where the amount of rain has been unprecedented. Mixed farming is being entered into to a large extent but not what would be expected, as the large cities and towns now in Saskatchewan have created a demand for all kinds of farm products. This, in part, accounts for the present excessive cost of living.

Railway, telephone and telegraph construction is being carried on in every direction as fast as material can be had and men employed. There is still a great necessity for railways running about due north and south from the main lines.

Splendid modern buildings are being erected in the cities and large towns, which shows that the people of those places are optimistic of the future. Many villages of two years ago are now flourishing towns. The great increase of population, together with the great amount of railway construction, the springing up of new places and the rapid growth of old ones, has increased the necessity for more men. Applications are continually being received for new detachments, but with the limited number of men at our disposal it was not possible to accede to all requests. During the year, for various causes, several detachments were closed, usually being but a transfer to some point in that locality from which a more effective service could be performed. Several new detachments were opened and all outlying points throughout each patrol district were visited at least monthly. The great demand on our men on detachment makes it very difficult for them to attend the rural districts as often as could be wished for.

The number of cases handled in the district during the past 12 months showed an increase of nearly 60 per cent over the previous year; the increase in the number of convictions was 56 per cent. There are 58 cases more than last year awaiting trial on September 30, 1912. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of crimes of violence and offences against the person. This is, I think, attributable to a large extent to the large floating population, some a most undesirable class, now in the country, and to the great number of foreigners in our midst. Some of these foreign races hold life very cheaply and will commit murder on slight provocation. In examining into the causes of crime, I cannot but note the very large number which are due, either directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

SUMMARY of Cases before Supreme and Districts Courts.

Committed for trial	133
Number of convictions	68
Number of fines	5
Sent to jail	34
Sent to penitentiary	22
Let go on suspended sentence	7
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	57
Remanded in custody	12
Awaiting trial	3
Honourably acquitted	1

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person —				
Murder	6	*1	1	4
" attempted	2	2		
Threatening to kill	3	3		
" to shoot	6	1	3	2
Wounding	2	1		1
Threatening to do bodily harm	3	3		
Assault, common	508	423	84	1
" aggravated	3	2	1	
" causing bodily harm	32	22	8	2
" indecent	12	9	3	
Rape and attempted rape	19	8	10	1
Attempted suicide	7	1	4	2
Blackmail	2	1		1
Bigamy	3	3		
Abduction	5	2		3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	7	1	4	2
Non-support, wife and family	6	5	1	
Child desertion	14	14		
Intimidation	6	5	1	
Libel	1		1	
Unlawfully administering drugs	4	3	1	
Neglecting to bury child	1		1	
Miscellaneous	20	13	6	1
Offences against property —				
Thefts	451	342	105	4
" from the person	3		2	1
" from H.M. mails	1			1
Cattle stealing	8	1	4	3
Horse stealing	26	14	10	2
Shooting or wounding cattle	17	7	6	4
Cruelty to animals	92	76	16	
House and shop breaking	21	13	3	5
Burglary	6	4	2	
Fraud	11	6	3	2
False pretenses	76	53	17	6
Forgery	24	14	7	3
Embezzlement	2	1		1
Robbery with violence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	14	11	3	
Arson	3		3	
Mischief	71	53	17	1
Killing or wounding dogs	14	11	3	
Buggery on dog	1	1		
Miscellaneous	26	20	6	
Offences against Public Order —				
Carrying concealed weapons	21	17	3	1
Pointing firearms	20	17	3	
Discharging firearms	7	7		
Vagrancy	469	458	11	
Drunk and disorderly	378	369	9	
Causing disturbance	87	76	11	
Swearing and insulting language	26	22	4	
Indecent acts	4	4		
" exposure	2	2		
" exhibition	6	6		
Incest	1	1		
Seduction	7	4		3
Keeping house of ill-fame	8	7	1	
Frequenters "	10	10		
Prostitution	8	8		
Keeping gaming house	3	3		
Gambling	26	26		
Living on avails of prostitution	3	3		
Nuisance	4	4		
Miscellaneous	13	11	2	

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	8	3	4	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	4	4		
Contempt of court	6	4	1	1
Escaping custody	9	7	2	
Obstructing peace officer	7	5	1	1
Assaulting peace officer	6	5	1	
Resisting arrest	2	2		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	125	122	3	
Trespassing on railway	55	55		
Miscellaneous	6	6		
Offences against Customs Act	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	56	45	9	2
Indians intoxicated	45	42		3
Intoxicated on reserve	11	11		
Liquor in possession on reserve	5	4	1	
Prostitution	1	1		
Offences against Animals Contagious Desease Act	5	5		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants	642	564	78	
Game ordinance	75	70	5	
Hide and brand	4	1	2	1
Prairie fires	35	35		
Liquor License ordinance	203	187	15	1
Insanity	111	102	8	1
Horse breeders ordinance	34	33	1	
Stray Animals Act	16	12	3	1
Pound ordinance	49	41	7	1
Herd	6	6		
Village ordinance	4	4		
Livery stable ordnance	6	6		
Medical profession	6	6		
Veterinary surgeons	4	4		
Public health	19	19		
School Act	7	2	5	
Hawkers and pedlars	10	9	1	
Noxious weeds	8	8		
Steam Boilers Act	43	40	1	2
Motor Vehicles Act	62	60	2	
Election Act	1		1	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Grand totals	4,344	3,741	531	72

* E. O. Peugnet arrested near Willow Branch on charge of murder committed in France; extradition ordered to France. Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1905 to the year ending September 30, 1912:—

——	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	(11 mos.) 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Cases entered	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,344
Convictions	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,741
Dismissed or withdrawn	246	250	186	190	154	355	327	531
Waiting trial	12	20	24	26	16	14	15	72

Solomon Rose, not yet arrested on charge of murder, will bring the 'awaiting trial' for 1912 up to 73 cases.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in Regina district during the year may be of interest:—

Rex vs. John Aurischuk, murder.—The case of the above named, charged with the murder near Goodeve about March 16, 1912, of Joseph Czernowski, a retired Galician priest, was a most brutal affair. This priest, who was farming a short distance outside Goodeve in the Yorkton sub-district, was found badly mutilated on the railroad track about one mile east of Goodeve, his body having evidently been placed on the track and subsequently run over by two trains. John Aurischuk was arrested on suspicion by Constable Kempston, he (Aurischuk) being absolutely unable to account for his actions on the night in question, and it was known that he was on bad terms with the deceased, having used threats towards him on several occasions. What led to the suspicion that Czernowski had been murdered was the fact that his home was in a different direction altogether from where his body was found on the track. Corporal Turner was placed in charge of the investigation and succeeded with the assistance of Constable Kempston in building up a very strong case of circumstantial evidence against the accused who was confined in the guard-room at Yorkton until his trail which was to have taken place on June 18. As this case hinges very much on the analysis of the blood stains found on various exhibits in connection with the crime, and as such analysis had not been completed when the case was called in June, an adjournment was granted until the December sittings of the Court at Yorkton and the prisoner was taken to Moosomin jail for safe-keeping.

Rex vs. A. Luzenski, murder.—This is another serious case awaiting trial. The body of one Maloski was found on the outskirts of Melville, Sask., covered with brush and other indications of foul play. The body was identified as that of a railroad labourer who was working on a Grand Trunk Pacific extra gang near Melville up to the night of December 30, 1911. Upon examination of the body by the police it was found that the inside pocket where the Galicians are in the habit of carrying their money and other valuables had been cut out and the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the man's jaw bone had been crushed with some blunt instrument. The coroner's jury at Melville returned a verdict of homicide against a party or parties unknown. Constable Kempston then started a thorough examination into the facts with the result that a strong suspicion began to rest upon one Anton Luzenski, who was a fellow labourer with the deceased and lived in the same boarding car and who had left Melville on the morning of January 2, 1912. The accused was by Constable Kempston arrested in Winnipeg on April 17 of this year and committed to Yorkton jail to await trial. This case was also called on June 18 but was adjourned to enable the prosecution to locate a couple of material witnesses and the prisoner was remanded to the next assizes to be held in December. He was then remanded in custody to the Moosomin jail. This also is a case of circumstantial evidence of a very strong nature although the case for the prosecution is by no means as strong as in the Aurischuk case.

Rex vs. Wasyl Ewanuik, murder.—This was a most cold-blooded and premeditated murder which took place south of Foam lake, Sask., also in the Yorkton sub-district, on May 28, 1912, being the result of a quarrel between two young Galician homesteaders over a girl. Panko Woitas, a Galician, was murdered while ploughing on his homested by Wasyl Ewanuik, his neighbour, who went up to him with a double barrelled gun and fired two shots at him. The first missed but the second struck him in the side. The victim fell to the ground and died at 2.00 a.m. the following morning. The crime was witnessed by the father and brother of deceased and they immediately fell upon the murderer and tied him up with ropes and notified Corporal

Birtwistle of Sheho detachment who arrested him. The preliminary trial took place at Foam lake on May 30 before Inspector Junget, J.P., and the evidence adduced for the prosecution was very conclusive and established the fact that prisoner has been assaulted by the deceased on account of a girl and had sworn vengeance. He was committed to Prince Albert jail to wait his trial which is slated for Saskatoon in October and there is no doubt but that a conviction will be entered (since convicted and sentenced to be hanged).

Rex vs. George Donchon, attempted murder and suicide.—The above named is a Russian who, having led an unhappy life with his wife at Canora, Saskatchewan, jumped upon her and cut her throat, face and shoulder, and then attempted to end his own life in the same manner. Donchon and his wife were brought to the Yorkton hospital where they recevered. On May 23, the accused was able to stand his preliminary trial, being committed to the Yorkton guard-room by C. Junget, J.P. The case came up at the Supreme Court held in Yorkton on June 18 before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, where the prisoner pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to three years in Prince Albert pentitentiary.

The King vs. Walter T. Ross, forgery and thefts.—In last year's report the accused in this case was waiting trial. It will be remembered that this man was a member of the R.N.W.M. Police and was discharged with a bad record; he was afterwards employed as deputy sheriff in the Yorkton district and committed theft of lien notes, the victims being foreigners in the Melville and Goodeve districts. The tracing of this criminal was a long and interesting one, and finally resulted in the arrest of the accused in London, Eng., from where he was brought back, under the Fugitive Offender's Act, by Inspector Junget. Ross was committed for trial and tried at the fall assizes held in Yorkton in December, 1911, before Mr. Justice Johnstone. The prisoner made a great fight through his solicitor, Mr. R. A. Bonner, of Winnipeg, but was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

A. E. Gibbs charge, murder.—This was a case in which Gibbs was charged with murdering one Herman Bower at Rouleau on November 14, 1911. The facts were that both Gibbs and Bower were playing pool in one of the pool halls at Rouleau, and some words took place and Gibbs advanced on Bower and struck him over the head with an 18-ounce billiard cue, the small end in Gibbs' hands. The result of this blow was death, Bower dying in about six hours' time. Gibbs was committed for trial by Insp. G. L. Jennings, R.N.W.M. Police, J.P., on November 16, 1911. This case came up in the higher court in January, 1912. The jury could not agree and the second jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

J. A. Mowatt charge, horse stealing.—The facts of this case are as follows: Early in 1911, Gerrard Smith, of Gravelbourg, had some stray horses on his premises belonging to Mowatt. The accused came for them and took them away without paying the legal charges and at the same time it was assumed that a horse the property of Smith was taken and later sold to one Nobert. Mowatt disappeared and after a great deal of correspondence he was finally located and arrested by Sheriff James R. Stephens, of Glasgow, Mont., U.S.A. The accused consented to waive extradition and was escorted back to Moosejaw from North Portal by Corporal Mercer on July 9, 1912. The preliminary hearing was adjourned several times on account of the prosecution being unable to get the necessary witnesses, but on August 12, the case was committed for trial and the accused allowed out on bail.

Rex versus Jack Anderson, horse stealing.—This man was held in custody waiting his trial, just over nine months. The case was adjourned several times owing to the trouble in getting necessary witnesses from the U.S.A. Sergt. King, of the Wood Mountain sub-district, was sent to the states to use every endeavour to persuade the

witnesses to appear at Moosejaw against Anderson. Finally sufficient witnesses were secured to prove a case of horse stealing against Anderson in the Wood Mountain sub-district and at Moosejaw the accused was given five years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert pentitentiary.

Rex versus John Dill.—This was a case of bringing stolen property into Canada—a number of head of horses. After much work and trouble, this man was convicted at Moosejaw and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. It was proven in this case that out of the seven head of horses this man brought into Canada, six were stolen. This case also occurred in the Wood Mountain sub-district.

Rex versus Ella Perry.—This was a case of a girl shooting and wounding her father, L. G. Perry, at Wood Mountain. Miss Ella Perry shot her father with a ·32-calibre revolver during a quarrel with him. She was arrested and committed for trial by Insp. J. C. Richards, J.P., at Wood Mountain and allowed out on bail to look after her father's property, he being taken to the Moosejaw hospital for treatment. The case came up for trial at Moosejaw in June at the Supreme Court before Judge Johnson and jury. The girl stated in her defence that she had not meant to hurt her father, but was afraid at the time that he was going to kill her. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of 'not guilty' and the girl was discharged.

Rex versus John Lambert.—This was a case of a youth stealing fire-arms in the United States and bringing them into Canada. He was arrested, committed for trial, and at Regina, on June 27, 1912, appeared before His Honour Judge Hannon, and electing a speedy trial and pleading 'guilty' to the charge was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was allowed to go on suspended sentence on account of his youth.

Rex versus George Tressler.—On March 12, 1912, Laura Tressler, the daughter of the accused, laid an information against her father for having on several occasions forcibly had sexual intercourse with her and in other ways ill-treating her. The accused was committed for trial on April 30, before Judge Rimmer at Arcola; the accused was found 'guilty' and sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary and to receive six lashes, three at a time.

Rex versus Alex. McPherson, alias Spence.—This man came to the Arcola district in the fall of 1911, and producing a letter purporting to be signed by a firm of solicitors in Scotland and stating that the bearer, Alex. Spence, was heir to a fortune of $17,000 which he would receive in the spring of 1912, induced one man to part with $500 as a loan and another with $50. The accused invited his last victim to a dance which he stated he was giving about 12 miles away. There was no dance and Spence disappeared and was finally traced to Eagle River, Ontario, and brought back for trial. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Rimmer, at Arcola in June, and was found 'guilty' on both charges of false pretences and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Re John Schwengle, perjury in the U.S.A.—On March 18, 1912, a letter was received from the American Consul General at Winnipeg, requesting the provisional arrest and detention of the above named, charged in the United States District Court for Minnesota with perjury, on January 4, 1905, at Crookston, Minn. Schwengle was located in the Craik sub-district and brought to the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Regina to wait extradition proceedings. The U.S.A. authorities were unable to produce sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition order being signed and the prisoner was released by Justice Lamont on April 18.

Albert Scrase charge, false pretenses.—This man was given one year's imprisonment with hard labour for having obtained from the North Star Elevator at Yellowgrass $155 by means of bogus grain tickets. One Charles Hann was left in charge of

the elevator during the absence of the regular agent. He issued grain tickets to two men, one of them the accused, who had brought no grain to the elevator. Hann and Mellem, the other two men in this case, have not yet been arrested. On May 23, the accused appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hannon and was found 'guilty' and awarded the above sentence.

Rex versus H. O. Ward, conversion.—This man, an ex-employee of the C.P.R., was for several years acting freight agent at Moosomin. During December, 1911, his books were thoroughly audited and it was discovered that during the past eight years the accused had stolen nearly ten thousand dollars of the company's money; he had during all those years kept his books in such shape as to deceive the company's auditors. He pleaded 'guilty' before His Honour Judge Farrell in the District Court at Moosomin and was sentenced to one year with hard labour in Moosomin common jail and after serving six months he was released on parole.

Rex vs. Ulus Bankey.—This man had charge of an elevator and lumber yard at Esterhazy from the Imperial Elevator Co. His books were audited and found to be nearly $2,000 short. It was found that the accused had forged a farmer's name to a grain cheque for $350. He was brought back from Winnipeg and in the District Court at Moosomin was sentenced to one year.

Rex vs. Charles Cottrell, rape.—This man was sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary at Moosejaw in April, 1912, having been convicted of a charge of rape committed on a woman in the Willow Bunch district some time in December, 1911. His Lordship, Judge Johnson, in passing sentence said that as Cottrell was an old man and had not many more years to live he would pass a very light sentence so that when discharged the prisoner could lead a better life in an effort to atone for his crime.

Rex vs. Alfred Gaudry, theft from H. M. Mails.—The accused in this case who is but 18 years of age and who had a bad record is waiting trial on a charge of theft from H. M. Mails and also of horse stealing. Gaudry was released from the Edmonton penitentiary in July, 1912, on ticket-of-leave, and at our request was held on a warrant for horse stealing committed previous to the offence for which he was serving two years. He was taken to Willow Bunch and there committed for trial, and allowed out on bail. Subsequently he was employed driving the mail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw, relieving his father the regular carrier. While so employed he abstracted a number of registered letters from the mails and cached the contents along the trail between Willow Bunch and Moosejaw in different places. Sergeant King, of Moosejaw detachment, obtained a confession from Gaudry who told where he had cached the money, &c., taken from these letters; some of the stolen goods were later recovered by Willow Bunch detachment. Gaudry was committed for trial on this charge also and is now waiting trial. A brother of the accused, Sam. Gaudry, is at present serving a term in the penitentiary at Prince Albert for horse stealing.

Rex vs. H. M. Middaugh, fraudulent conversion.—On May 20, 1912, information was laid before T. Murray, J.P., by G. L. Boddington, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that H. M. Middaugh who was the company's agent at Yellowgrass, did on May 11 fraudulently convert to his own use the sum of $1,016.09 which should have been credited to the Canadian Pacific railway being freight charges on two cars of coal delivered to a resident of Yellowgrass. Accused was committed for trial. On appearing for election in the District Court at Regina on May 31, accused was admitted to bail in $10,000. On August 17 the sureties for Middaugh laid information that they had reason to believe that he was about to abscond for the purpose of evading justice. Warrant was issued and Middaugh was arrested and conveyed oo Regina jail. On September 20 accused appeared before Chief Justice Wetmore at Regina and pleading guilty was remanded until October 4 for sentence.

Rex vs. John C. Thiel, charges murder and attempted murder.—A few minutes to five o'clock on the afternoon of September 30 word was received at the barracks that a man had shot two men. It appears that the above named, John C. Thiel, a German-American, who had been employed with a farmer named William Parkin living a few miles west of the barracks, shot and killed his employer and wounded the foreman Lee Prine who were on their way home from Regina. Thiel managed to evade the police for some nine days by hiding in the dense undergrowth and brush in the coulees surrounding his home. He was eventually driven from cover and arrested at his home by Inspector Newson. Thiel is at present confined in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police hospital at Regina where he is slowly recovering his strength and will probably be in a fit condition to undergo his preliminary hearing in a month's time.

The following is a list of deaths, accidental and suicidal, investigated by members of the force in Regina district during the past year.

Accidental	48
By suicide	12
Total	60

This is a decrease of 46 cases from last year, 42 of the former and 4 of the latter.

The number of lunatics in the district taken to asylums, under order of the Attorney General, has been:—

From Yorkton	13
" Regina	69
Total	82

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of cases is much less than last year, and this is attributable to settlers and others exercising more care than formerly, a larger area of broken ground and a wet season. All cases have been investigated and prosecutions brought against the parties responsible whenever ascertained. These actions have had a splendid effect throughout the country. All fires were of small importance compared with some of former years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As formerly, all assistance possible has been given to other departments of the government.

Orderlies have been provided for all Supreme and District Courts; coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance. Where necessary, all particulars of property of deceased persons have been sent to public administrators. The Commissioner of Public Health has been made acquainted with all cases of destitution of which the police were cognizant and relief has been issued where required. Quarantine regulations have been enforced where necessary.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to their various places of confinement including the provincial pentitentiaries at Prince Albert in Saskatchewan and Edmonton in Alberta. Escorts have also been sent to bring back for trial in Saskatchewan prisoners arrested outside this province.

Liquor License Department.—The inspectors of this department of the provincial government have been given every assistance and many convictions have been obtained, either directly or indirectly, from evidence secured by the police. The number of cases has been very large this year owing to the fact that hotels are established in villages

as soon as they are any size, and these being on the many new lines of railway and removed in many instances from proper supervision, irregularities constantly occur; also, in some of the newly settled parts the country is practically overrun with 'blind pigs.' Informations in all cases are laid by members of the Liquor License Department.

Immigration and Customs.—Inspector J. C. Richards, the officer commanding Wood mountain sub-district, acts as Collector of Customs at that port of entry. He reports:—

Number of let passes issued	94
" persons covered by let passes	166
" animals covered by let passes—horses	270
" " " " mules	6
" " " " cattle	16
" entries made	85
" entries for duty	43
" settlers free	42
" animals entered by settlers—horses	290
" " " " cattle	73
" " " " mules	2
" " " for duty—horses	387
" " " " cattle	23

Amount of duty collected, $6,495.46.

These figures are from April 1, to August 31, 1912. The records for the part of the year from October 1, 1911, to March 30, 1912, were destroyed in the fire which burned Wood Mountain post.

Inspector Richards reports that the total amount of duty collected during the year would be about $25,000 and $35,000. At ports along the boundary and at various places in the district assistance has been given this department in regard to locating settlers who had failed to report at the port of entry and smugglers who had come into Canada. Much assistance was given in all parts of the district to new settlers.

Post Office Department.—Assistance has been rendered in investigating cases where registered mail had gone astray, or mail stolen. Through the efforts of the police in the Indian Head sub-district, four convictions were obtained, viz., detaining letters, enclosing letters in parcel post, stealing letters and destroying letters in transit. When asked by the post office inspectors, all possible help has been given them. At Moosejaw a very serious case of theft from the mails while en route from Willow Bunch to Moosejaw was investigated, part of the stolen property recovered which had been buried near Willow Bunch, the offender arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Department of the Interior.—Indians.—The reports regarding the Indians throughout the district show that they are slightly on the increase. In the Moosomin district only was there serious sickness during the year. The following will show the number of reserves and the number of Indians in each district:—

Wood Mountain	130
On temporary reserve; not self-supporting. These are Sioux Indians and are the remnant of Sitting Bull's warriors who crossed into Canada after the historic Custer massacre.	
Yorkton—On 3 reserves (Crees and Salteaux)	406
Arcola—On 1 reserve (Crees and Assiniboines)	225
Wolseley—On 1 reserve (Assiniboines)	154
Punnichy—On 4 reserves (Crees and Salteaux)	565
Moosomin—On 4 reserves (Crees, few Salteaux)	717

Most of the Indians are now in fair circumstances, going in more and more for farming. There were as usual a number of prosecutions under the Indian Act, most of these due to intoxicating liquor. Several denominational schools are established throughout the reserves and are well attended by the children.

Escorts were furnished the officials of the Indian Deparoment when treaty moneys were paid.

All reserves are covered as often as possible by police patrols.

In the Indian Head sub-district some 40 convictions were secured for wood-stealing from Indian reserves.

Timber.—Several convictions have been had against parties taking crown timber without having the requisite permit. Preservation of this timber in some districts is absolutely necessary; frequent patrols are made through the timber reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture.—Assistance has been rendered to the veterinary inspectors of this department in the enforcing of quarantine regulations and the inspection of stock and all cases of contagious diseases which came to our notice were duly reported.

The provincial legislation in regard to stallions has been enforced and all owners have been impressed with the necessity of proper enrolment of such animals. The police have been of much help to farmers being the means whereby much stock which had been missing was located and returned to the owners.

Department of Justice.—Record is kept at detachments of ticket-of-leave convicts reporting and the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa notified.

Department of Neglected Children (Provincial).—The work in this department is growing rapidly and under directions from the superintendent, children have been taken from various parts of the district to the shelter at Regina and also to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Inspector Junget, in his report for Yorkton sub-district, has again called attention to the guard-room at that point. It is very unsafe and has no jail yard. In regard to the possibility of a fire he reports that the guard room is dangerous to life as the cells are locked individually and it would be almost an impossibility to get all the prisoners out safely. There is no accommodation for female prisoners or lunaties. (This building is the property of province of Saskatchewan.)

The following is the report of Yorkton guard-room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM,
September 30 1912.

The Officer Commanding.
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1911	7
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1912	157
Discharged during the same period	156
Remaining in cells, midnight Sept. 30, 1912	8

The following is a classification of prisoners received in the guard room:—

Males.

Whites	133
Indians	8
Half-breeds	4

Females.

White	8
Black	4
Total	157

The 156 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired	56
Sent to Moosomin jail	6
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School	2
Sent to Regina guard-room	1
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	2
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	14
Sent different places for trial	4
Let out on suspended sentence	1
Released on payment of fines	59
Total	146

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	4
Released on payment of fines	5
Total	10

Grand total: 146 males and 10 females=156.

The average daily number of prisoners has been 8

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year has been excellent and, with the exception of a very few minor breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The want of a jail yard is particularly felt, as once outside the guard-room the prisoners are in the open with heavy bluffs immediately around. Almost every building in this town has modern conveniences but no inside lavatories have as yet been built for the prisoners. The cells are locked individually and as the building is a regular fire-trap this would undoubtedly mean a calamity, as in case of fire it would simply be impossible to get the prisoners out. It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will soon either build a proper jail at this place or fix the present building up so as to make it somewhat safe, as under the existing conditions the looking

after important prisoners committed for trial, on murder charges, &c., is a great strain on our men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

HORSES.

Owing to many of the older horses on detachments having been brought into Regina and replaced by remounts, the district is in a very good condition in this respect. In some districts the horses have had a large mileage and generally the work has been heavy, but they have stood it well and the few that were 'off duty' occasionally were for minor ailments.

In the Big Muddy district timber wolves were running in large bands and are reported to have killed some young stock and horses. Half-breeds have tried to kill them but with very little success.

I beg to strongly recommend the purchase of an automobile for use in connection with the district office at Regina. Occasions are becoming more frequent when it is absolutely necessary to reach places in the shortest possible time. The pursuit of a fugitive is greatly facilitated by the use of an automobile. The officer commanding would be in much closer touch with that part of the district within a radius of one hundred miles than at present, and he could make many more personal investigations of matters requiring his attention.

From the number of cases shown for the year it will be seen that all ranks have been working very hard, particularly the non-commissioned officers, and I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the efficient manner in which all members have performed their duty. I include also the staff in the district office, who have handled an immense amount of routine matter, and I very much wish that some system could be adopted whereby the clerical work could be reduced.

There have been few breaches of discipline among members on detachments and these have been for minor offences.

NORWAY HOUSE SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district comprises the detachments of Norway House and Split Lake, in charge of Sergeant Nicholls, T., who has been there for some years and is well acquainted with the work required there. These two detachments are now in new Manitoba and are the only detachments in the Regina district affected by the recent extension of the Manitoba boundary.

This district is not agricultural, but remains as it has been solely, one of hunting and fishing. In the winter time patrols are made by dog teams usually from Kimberly, a point of the Canadian Northern railway, to Norway House; from Norway House to Split Lake and from Split Lake to Fort Churchill. In summer, canoes are used entirely. This year in addition to the usual patrols a special patrol was made from Split Lake to York Factory and return, taking in Supt. Demers on transfer to the Hudson Bay district.

No immigration has come into this part of the country. A small amount of building is going on at Norway House. The Methodist Mission is erecting a new boarding-school at a cost of $40,000, and the Roman Catholic Mission are erecting a new building 120 x 60 feet.

Gold and silver mining is possible in the future, but not until proper facilities are made for bringing the necessary plant into the country. Several claims have been staked out between Norway House and Split Lake and on the east coast of Lake Winnipeg, the principal ones supposed to show gold being on the Pipestone and Zee-pee-wiske lakes.

The district around Norway House is fast becoming noted as a tourist resort; lack of accommodation is at present the only drawback.

Railway and telegraph construction.—The Hudson Bay railway is under construction, and the section of 180 miles from Le Pas is to be completed this fall. This line will pass about 90 miles west of Norway House.

The telegraph has been built from Winnipeg as far as Fisher river on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

BUSH FIRES.

There have been a series of bush fires throughout the district but they were well looked after by a branch of the Forestry Department, a well equipped outfit under the capable management of Mr. J. T. Blackford, chief ranger. These fires which did considerable damage are supposed to have been started by the various electrical storms during the year which were most severe. The fires were eventually put out, but in some instances an immense amount of timber was burnt.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have not been called upon to render assistance to other departments in that district, but Sergeant Nicholls recommends that the attention of the customs authorities be called to the necessity for running a branch of the customs at Norway House in connection with the post office; this would do away with the keeping of parcels in West Selkirk for months after arrival for people residing in this district as the duty could then be collected at that end.

INDIANS.

A slight increase is noticeable in the different bands in the district although a great many deaths occurred during the past year. At Norway House fifteen deaths occurred from septic poisoning at child-birth and this is simply through neglect in not calling in the department doctor, who was always ready and willing to respond to any call at any hour of the day or night. An epidemic of measles broke out last spring among the Island Lake Indians in their winter hunting camps; they were so scattered that no quarantine was laid down. The disease affected several grown up natives as well as children and resulted in eighteen deaths. The health, however, of most of the reserves is good; the Indians are well-behaved and very few complaints were made. They all recognize that they are amenable to the law and usually behave accordingly. The Indians now command a big wage during the summer months and as time goes by they are getting better educated to the handling of money and a far greater number will take the result of this winter's catch of fur to civilization, than last year, and the time is fast approaching when the Indian will sell for cash only and trading with them will be a thing of the past. I am pleased to report that there have been no convictions under the Indian Act in the Norway House district in the past year.

The following statement shows the number of Indians of the different reserves and the number paid treaty this year as compared with 1911:—

——	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Norway House	761	738		23
Cross Lake	468	512	44	
Split Lake	317	326	9	
Nelson House	395	430	35	
Oxford House	294	300	6	
God's Lake	309	301		8
Island Lake	484	491	7	

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in the district which is especially noticeable as there have been a great number of surveyors and railway workers through the district during the past year. What little crime there has been was of a petty nature, the only serious charge being one of burglary brought against an Indian when upon investigation it was found that he had broken into a warehouse in order to get some personal belongings and the case was ordered to be dropped by the Attorney General of Manitoba.

DOGS.

We have been buying at Norway House dogs at a tender age and training them for our own use; in this way we find we can get better and stronger dogs and can purchase them much cheaper than when they are older. The proper feeding of a dog is very essential to its future use in the train. We have twenty-five dogs at present in the Norway House sub-district and Sergeant Nicholls writes they are in first-class condition and the best bunch of dogs ever stationed there.

I would draw your attention to the necessity of a guard-room for Norway House. At the present time there is no place of confinement for prisoners and when there is one he has to be kept in the constables' room which is objectionable. This matter, however, has been taken up and it is probable that the present landlords of our quarters at Norway House will build as required to include this accommodation.

I would respectfully suggest that Norway House detachment be furnished with a motor boat for use in patrolling the upper end of the lake and in plying between Norway House and Warren's Landing. The latter place is as far as the steamers from Selkirk go and it is necessary to patrol there to meet each steamer.

The winter patrols from Norway House and Split lake are long and arduous but the men stationed there seem to like the life and no complaints have been received nor any applications for transfers outside during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*

Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 23, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The number of cases was 642, an increase of 53 over last year. The average number constantly sick was 12·69, the average sick time to each man was 7·45 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness 7·21 days. The deaths numbered 5, a decrease of four on the previous year, the causes being from pneumonia 2, from meningitis 1, after operation for enlarged prostate 1, and gunshot wound 1 (homicidal).

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 3 cases of measles. Influenza contributed 53 cases. Enteric fever.—There were 5 cases, 2 of which were admitted during the previous year. Venereal disease.—There was 1 case of syphilitic disease of nasal bones and palate, and 1 case of gonorrhœa. Parasitic disease gave 1 case of worms, and there was 1 case of alcoholism. Rheumatism accounted for 19 cases, and debility for 1 case. Under the heading of 'Other general diseases' 1 case of mumps was recorded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of 29 cases, namely, 14 of headache, 12 of neuralgia, 2 of vertigo, and 1 of nervousness.

Diseases of the eye and eyelids gave 17 cases, 4 of defective vision, 1 of snow bindness, 10 of conjunctivitis, 1 of blepharitis, and 1 of intra-ocular haemorrhage.

Diseases of other organs of special sense were the cause of 6 cases, 4 due to otitis, and the remainder to affections of the nose.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 3 admissions for varix.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 110 cases, namely, 79 of coughs and colds, 22 of bronchitis, 3 of pneumonia, 4 of pleurisy, and 2 of laryngitis.

Diseases of the digestive system were the cause of 167 admissions, of which 76 were for affections of the mouth and throat, 7 for haemorrhoids, 7 for gastritis, 43 for diarrhœa, 13 for colic, 13 for indigestion, 4 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for jaundice.

Diseases of the lymphatic system gave 4 cases of inflammation of glands, and 1 of lymphadenoma.

Diseases of the urinary system.—There were 6 cases, namely, 2 of enlarged prostate, 2 of inflammation of the bladder, and 2 of nephritis.

Diseases of the generative system caused 8 admissions, 4 being for varicocele, 1 for stricture of urethra, 2 for orchitis, and 1 for urethritis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion gave 7 cases, synovitis being the principal cause of admission.

Diseases of the connective tissue.—There were 12 cases of abscess.

Diseases of the skin accounted for 17 admissions, the principal causes being, boils 11, eczema 2, and ulcer 1.

INJURIES.

For general injuries there was 1 case of heat stroke. There were 162 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were 2 cases of fracture of the leg, 1 of thigh, 1 of forearm, and 1 of thumb. Of dislocation of joints there were 3 cases, one each of elbow, toe, and finger.

POISONS.

One case of ptomaine poisoning is recorded but particulars are not stated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The more important were, 3 for appendicitis, 3 for hernia, and 1 for removal of cartilage from knee joint.

INVALIDED.

The number of men invalided during the year was 7, the causes being, 3 for varicose veins, 2 for chronic bronchitis, 1 for varicocele, and 1 for disease of nasal bones and palate.

RECRUITING.

Two hundred and three applicants were accepted, 68 men were re-engaged, and 7 re-engaged after leaving.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from divisions, to hand, state that the general health of members of the force has been good, no epidemic of infectious disease having occurred during the year. Prison accommodation is insufficient, often causing much overcrowding. The medical officer at Macleod reports that the new sewage system in course of construction will, when fully completed, make the sanitary condition of the barracks excellent.

At Prince Albert improved water and sewer connections are recommended. At Regina the drainage from the hospital remains unsatisfactory. It is hoped that this necessary work will be carried out before the winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1912, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH. 621.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
Disease.					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Measles	3	1		·21	4·83	1·61		·34
Influenza	53			·84	85·34			1·36
Enteric fever	5			·43	8·05			·69
Syphilis	1		1	·05	1·61		1.61	·08
Gonorrhœa	1			·03	1·61			05
Parasitic diseases	1			·01	1·61			·01
Alcoholism	1			·01	1·61			·01
Rheumatism	19			·43	30·59			·69
Debility	6			·34	9·66			·55
Other general diseases	1			·03	1·61			·05
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	29			·28	46·69			·45
Eye and eyelids	17			·49	27·37			·79
Other organs of special sense	6			·30	9·66			·48
Circulatory system	3		3	·16	4·83		4·83	·26
Respiratory "	110	2	2	1·68	177·14	3·22	3·22	2·71
Digestive "	167			2·29	268·94			3·69
Lymphatic "	5			·05	8·05			·08
Urinary "	6	1		·54	9·66	1·61		·87
Generative "	8		1	·18	12·89		1·61	·29
Organs of locomotion	7			·41	11·27			·66
Connective tissue	12			·31	19·33			·50
Skin	17			·25	27·37			·41
Injuries.								
General	1			·01	1·61			·01
Local	162	1		3·35	260·87	1·61		5·39
Poisons.								
Ptomaine poisoning	1			·01	1·61			·01
General total	642	5	7	12·69	1033·81	8·05	11·27	20·43

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner, Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1912.

During the year I have visited and inspected the horses at the headquarters of the following divisions: 'A' Division, Maple creek; 'C' Division, Battleford; 'D' Division, Macleod; 'E' Division, Calgary; 'F' Division, Prince Albert; 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan, and 'K' Division, Lethbridge, and at each point found the horses and all matters pertaining to their upkeep in a satisfactory condition. The stables, although not what might be termed 'modern,' are comfortable, and were found clean and well ventilated. The hay and oats supplied to each post by the different contractors was of good quality, and the shoeing satisfactory.

Ninety-one remounts of a fairly good type were purchased during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom they were taken over:—

F. A. Burton, Furman, Alta.	3
H. Millar, High River, Alta.	1
J. S. Jacobs, Caldwell, Alta	2
Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.	1
A. P. Day, Medicine Hat, Alta.	23
A. R. and J. N. Bond, High River, Alta	6
Frank Fontana, High River, Alta.	2
H. Clark, Calgary, Alta.	1
R. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta.	6
M. G. Newbolt, Calgary, Alta.	2
J. E. Hart, Eagle Butte, Alta.	2
Jno. Read, Eagle Butte, Alta.	2
R. L. Roth, Eagle Butte, Alta.	1
Geo. Mackin, Irvine, Alta	1
Wm. Day, Athabaska Landing, Alta.	1
A. J. Day & Son, Medicine Hat, Alta.	33
J. Galbreath, Cardston, Alta.	4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

Depot Division, Regina—	
Horse Reg. No. 365.	$76 00
" 2522.	50 00
" 2545.	52 00
" 202.	50 00
" 2954.	153 00
" 2992.	100 00
Pack pony No. 220.	52 00

'A' Division, Maple Creek—	
Horse Reg. No. 2799	$ 70 00
" 205	80 00
'C' Division, Battleford—	
Horse Reg. No. 218	65 00
" 255	116 00
'D' Division, Macleod—	
Horse Reg. No. 2412	33 00
" 2600	70 00
" 2694	85 00
" 2701	86 00
" 2763	85 00
" 2951	40 00
" 170	117 00
" 445	48 00
'E' Division, Calgary—	
Horse Reg. No. 2639	117 50
" 296	50 00
" 505	40 00
'F' Division, Prince Albert—	
Horse Reg. No. 2955	$112 00
" 2956	103 00
" 189	105 00
" 215	125 00
" 2777	75 00
" 2814	75 00
" 240	110 00
" 2489	130 00
'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—	
Horse Reg. No. 30	69 00
" 45	36 00
" 261	80 00
" 367	62 00
" 2518	40 00
" 168	35 00
" 40	86 00
" 58	75 00
" 161	76 00
" 323	135 00
" 378	165 00
'K' Division, Lethbridge—	
Horse Reg. No. 112	47 00
" 209	48 00
" 282	40 00
" 446	70 50
" 2506	87 00
" 2670	71 00
" 272	89 00
" 2738	150 00
" 2973	76 00

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.—

Horse Reg. No. 386	$125 00
" 2851	75 00
" 2894	75 00

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No. 24	75 00
" 150	170 00

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	1
" respiratory system	52
" nervous system	1
" tegumentary system	12
" muscular system	102
" osseous system	18
" plantar system	50
" digestive system	20
" lymphatic system	5
" urinary system	2
" organs of special sense	4
Parasitic diseases	5
Abscesses	3
Tumors	6
Fractures	1
Wounds punctured	27
" incised	19
" lacerated	19
" contused	40
Tested for glanders	3
Reacted	2

Seven horses died, and it was found necessary to destroy nine others, making a total of sixteen for the year.

Horse Reg. No. 2991 died at Swift Current, January 28, from unknown causes, and horse Reg. No. 279 died at the same place, June 6, from hemorrhage of the bowels. Both horses belonged to 'A' division.

Horse Reg. No. 163, of 'C' division, died at Battleford, January 17, from hydropericardium.

Horse Reg. No. 354, of 'G' division, died at Andrew, Alta., from typhoid influenza on June 26.

Horse Reg. No. 467, of 'K' division, died at Grassy Lake, April 4, from pneumonia.

Horse Reg. No. 439, of 'Depot' division, died some time during December, 1911, on the prairie, having got away with the saddle on and fallen into a mud hole.

Horse Reg. No. 2893, of 'N' division, died May 16, at Fort Vermilion, from debility.

Horse Reg. No. 2774 was destroyed at Macleod, April 25, having been found to be affected with glanders.

Horse Reg. No. 513 was destroyed June 26, on account of injuries received by running into a barbed wire fence.

Pack pony was destroyed at Twin Lakes, December 2, on account of old age. All three horses belonged to 'D' division.

Horse Reg. No. 440, of 'E' division, was destroyed at Gleichen, July 10, on account of glanders.

Horse Reg. No. 2419, of 'K' division, was destroyed at Irvine, March 9, on account of an injury, and horse Reg. No. 583, also of 'K' division, was destroyed at Medicine Hat, July 31, on account of injuries received.

Horses Reg. Nos. 426, 1539 and 1974, all of 'Depot' division, were destroyed at Regina, November 20; the first on account of a broken leg, the others on account of old age.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N,

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Fort Macpherson, January 10, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:—

CUSTOMS.

$680.02 has been collected by me up to the present time at Herschell island, and I am forwarding same to the collector of customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

There has been none in this district.

BUILDINGS.

The quarters at Herschell island are now fairly comfortable, and could be made more so if the whole of the outside walls were papered and shingled. At present only about half of the outside walls of the building are shingled, and on windy days one uses quite a lot of extra fuel to keep the house warm.

The following repairs were done to the quarters during the summer:—

Three roof chimney safes made out of biscuit tins and fitted on roof.

Six bundles shingles used repairing roof, and same painted.

One new door made for porch, and 4 others repaired, and painted.

Billiard-room papered, ceiling painted, and window repaired and painted.

Barrack-room papered, ceiling painted, window and doors repaired and painted.

Sitting-room papered, ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

Kitchen ceiling painted, window repaired and painted.

I do not think the roof needs shingling for another couple of years, but it needs painting outside, as it is nearly ten years since the buildings here were painted.

The store-house is in good condition, but also needs painting.

The house known as the 'Pioneer house,' and used as a woodshed, was pulled down according to your instructions, and the material used in building shelter cabins, and on general repairs.

I am sending in a requisition for the repairs required to put the buildings in a first-class condition.

The quarters at Fort Macpherson, which is a very old building, is rented from the Hudson Bay Company.

The storehouse is a small building and will not hold more than a year's supply, and we rent a native house to keep the dog feed in.

Dogs.—There were four dogs at Fort Macpherson detachment when I arrived. According to instructions, I purchased eight dogs at Resolution, and left one of these dogs here, taking seven to Herschell island.

I bought four more at Herschell island, as one of the dogs died during the summer, and one had to be destroyed on account of having a bad foot.

We now have nine dogs at Herschell island, and five at Fort Macpherson.

Fish and game.—The fishing at Herschell island has been fair during the summer. On our arrival I borrowed a net, and we were able to catch enough fish to feed our dogs on. On August 10, I received new nets by the SS. *Belvedere*, and had three made up, and in all we caught 1,725 fish at Herschell island. We tried to use the seine net at the island, but there were no fish.

On September 5, I sent Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Koopblooalook, and a hired native with two whaleboats to Shingle point. The fish there were very scarce this year. They caught 4,600 fish in all, and were only able to bring 3,100 to the island. The remaining 1,500 were cached there, and when they revisited the cache in November, they found that the foxes had robbed the cache of about half the fish.

The only kind of fish that we caught are what the whalers call an Arctic herring, and is a very small fish. It takes about six of these fish to make a feed for a dog.

The seine net sent in is too large for us to handle, and I intend having it cut in half in the width, and three nets made out of it.

The natives did not catch many fish this summer at Herschell island, and if it was not for the steamer wintering there, a good many would be good and hungry this winter.

They got no white whales at the island, but 18 were caught on the coast.

Only 168 seal have been caught up to the present time. The natives have not killed any deer this winter, but they killed three sheep in the mountains, but did not bring any of the meat in.

The fishing during the summer on the Peel was very good. The fall fishing was a failure, on account of the ice breaking up by windstorms, and the Indians did not get their nets in before the fish had run down.

On the Mackenzie, near Arctic Red river, the summer fishing was very good, but the fall fishing was not very good, owing to the same reason as the Peel, but as the Mackenzie keeps open a month longer, the natives made up for it by putting in extra nets.

About 50 sheep were killed by the Huskies and Peel river Indians, and we were only able to get about 50 lbs. Rabbits are very plentiful this year.

Fuel.—We received ten tons coal by the steamer *Belvedere,* and have enough to do us this winter.

I was unable to put in a supply of wood at the island this summer, as the men were kept busy fixing up the quarters, or away fishing, &c.

At Fort Macpherson, they were able to raft down 40 cords of dry wood, and have enough to do them this winter. I have instructed Corpl. Somers to have the wood cut early in the spring, and have it rafted down before the arrival of the steamer.

Health.—The health of the men in this district has been excellent.

Mining.—There is no mining going on in this district.

The following party, Mr and Mrs. F. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burt, Messrs. W. Annett and W. Mason came down the Mackenzie from Athabaska Landing with two scows and a motor launch wtih two horses and supplies. They are camped about 120 miles down the river from Fort Macpherson, and have erected buildings, &c. During the summer they did a little prospecting, but found no pay dirt. At present they are not prospecting, but are doing a little trading with the natives. They received two years' supplies from San Francisco, and on which I collected $240.25 duty.

Natives, Eskimo.—Quite a number of natives came to Herschell island in whale boats in August, and traded on board the *Belvedere*. They left again early in Sep-

tember for the coast, and up the Mackenzie, where they intend staying for the winter, hunting and trapping.

During the summer the natives held divine service in the 'Bone House' every night, and twice on Sundays.

The Rev, C. E. Whittaker performed 11 marriages among them, and baptized 24.

There are about 74 natives wintering at Herschell island. There were 2 deaths during the fall and one birth.

Quite a number of the natives had the grippe during the summer, and we supplied them with the necessary medicines from our supplies, and they all recovered their health.

On December 18, Asst. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Herschell island per dog team from Fort Macpherson, and I kept him there a week, as there were quite a number sick and a number were expected in from the coast for Christmas, so I thought it advisable for him to remain and see them. He was kept busy looking after them whilst here, and I attach his report.

There is a Church of England Mission established at Kittigazoot, about 400 miles from Herschell island under the charge of Messrs. Fry and Young, but the natives are only there during the summer.

INDIANS.

The Indians at Fort Macpherson began to leave for their fishing and hunting grounds as soon as the steamer left. The majority of them came in again in November for their winter supplies, and then left for the mountains and Hart river districts. There are only three families staying here this winter.

Only one death occurred amongst them since the last report.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson was very busy attending them whilst they were in, and is sending in a full report about their health.

The Arctic Red River Indians stayed at the post until the fishing was finished, and then went out for the fall trapping returning for Christmas.

The mink and marten catch so far has been good. A few otter have been caught. Lynx have not been as plentiful as last year, and seem to be migrating south.

PATROLS.

There was the regular patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, by Stein's schooner in the summer, and a report of same has been sent in.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Bates and interpreter made a patrol from Herschell island to Kay Point, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden, Interpreter Koopblooalook, and hired native, made a patrol from Herschell island to Shingle Point, and return by whale boat in September.

Corporal Somers, Constable Chapman, Interpreter Johnnie, and Indian Esau, made a patrol from Fort Macpherson, by whale boat and canoe to Trail creek, and return in July.

Corporal Somers, Constable Blake and Interpreter Johnnie made a patrol from Fort Macpherson to a point 120 miles down the Mackenzie, and return by whale boat in August.

Corporal Trickey, Constable Wissenden and Interpreter Chickchigalook with two dog teams made a patrol from Herschell island in November, as far as the western branch of the Mackenzie to cache provisions and dog feed at the three police shelter cabins, and returned in December.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson, Interpreter Johnnie, L. Cardinal and Indian A. Ross with two dog teams, made a patrol to Herschell island in December from Fort Macpherson.

I arrived on January 5 with the patrol from Herschell island, for which I attach a report.

STORES.

All the stores per the Mackenzie River route were received in good condition, with the exception of the ham for Herschell island detachment, which were badly decomposed, and had to be condemned.

The stores from Vancouver, via Nome, were received at Herschell island in first-class condition.

I would recommend that in future the supplies for Herschell island detachment be sent in by the way of Nome, and that a year's supply ahead be kept on hand, in case the ship does not get in that year, but that the Fort Macpherson supplies be sent down by the way of the Mackenzie River route, and not to Herschell island, as we run too much risk crossing to the mouth of the river, and then tracking up, and if by accident we lost the load, there would not be enough supplies left at Herschell island to replace the loss.

WHALERS.

The steam whaler *Jeanette* (Captain G. W. Porter) arrived at Herschell island from the west, at 3 a.m. on July 28, and left at 10 p.m. the same night for the east. She brought freight from San Francisco, for the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and Mr. Fry. She returned on August 26, from the east, and reported having caught seven whales. After taking ballast on board, she left the next day for the west. I sent in my reports by this steamer, to be posted at the first port of call.

The steam whaler *Karluck* (Captain C. Foley) arrived at Herschell island, at 6 a.m. of August 1, and left again at 9 a.m. for the east. She did not call on her way back, but I have since heard that she caught seven whales. The gasoline schooner *North Star* which wintered at Shingle point last winter, left Herschell island on July 22 for Nome, Alaska, and returned from there on September 5 with supplies to trade to the natives, I collected $115.90 duty from this boat. She left the next morning intending to winter at Bank's land, but I have since heard that she is wintering at Warren point.

The steam whaler *Belvedere* (Captain S. F. Cottle) arrived at Herschell island on August 9, and brought supplies for Messrs. McRae & Mason, Mr. Young, and the R.N.W. M. Police. After discharging her freight, and landing their winter supplies, she left for the east.

The *Belvedere* returned to Herschell island on the evening of September 22, and reported catching nine whales. The steamer remained in the bay, under bank fires, until November 5, and she then moved into winter quarters alongside the beach. She is commanded by Captain S. F. Cottle who has his wife with him, he is also one of the principal owners of the boat. She has a crew of 32 men, and the following are the names of the officers: W. Seymour, mate; W. Mogg, boat header; C. Walker, boat header; C. Boyle, 2nd mate; T. Emmsley, 3rd mate; D. Curry, 4th mate; C. C. Carpenter, chief engineer; J. Garrett, 2nd Engineer.

The captain has done quite a lot of trading with the natives and to date I have collected $307.23 duty.

The crew have been quiet, and give us no trouble.

One of the crew named W. Smith froze his foot badly, whilst on a hunting trip, but he has been well looked after by the captain, and Assistant Surgeon Wilson examined his foot, and reports that he will soon be able to walk.

The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wolka) is again wintering at Baillie island. She caught two whales in the fall of 1910, but has not caught any this year. She is employed in trading with the natives. No supplies were brought in for her this year.

The small schooner *Teddy Bear* (Captain J. Bernard) is also wintering at Baillie island. She caught no whales, but is employed in trading with the natives.

TRANSPORT.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

The whale boat at Herschell island leaks badly, and I will try and get the ship's carpenter to repair it, as I think some of the bottom boards are rotten.

As per the commissioner's instructions I purchased a whale boat from Mr. Firth for $250 for the use of Fort Macpherson detachment, and it is in good condition.

I purchased four flat sleds, and have two at each detachment, and also traded some flour and tea for a Yukon sled, for hauling wood at Fort Macpherson.

I request that two Yukon sleds be supplied to the Herschell island detachment, as the one we have at present is very old, and continually breaking down, it is also too heavy for our use. These sleds could be purchased in Nome.

GENERAL.

The last news from Dr. Anderson and V. Stefanson, of the American Museum of Natural History, was from Langdon bay, and was by a letter from Mr. Stefanson, dated December 8, 1910, informing us that he had visited the Copper Mine River district, and also worked on Horton river, and would spend another year around there, and Victoria land. He reports that neither 'River LaRoucierre' and 'Macfarlane river' exist, and that what some whalers speak of as the 'Macfarlane' is only the eastern mouth of the Anderson river. River LaRoucierre nowhere flows into the sea, and the Horton river crosses and recrosses the places where the Roucierre is supposed to be. They have explored over 400 miles of the Horton river, and have made a prismatic compass survey of the upper 200 miles.

About 20 miles from Victoria land Mr. Stefansson and his party met a party of natives called the A-ku-li-a-kat-tag-mi-at, who took them for spirits, and came near stabbing his native, as he approached one of them to shake hands, but after they found out that they were alive and harmless, they could not do too much for them.

The Eskimos west of the Copper Mine river have a much lighter complexion than the ones at the island, and have light hair and blue eyes. The loss of Franklin's crews near the east coast of Victoria land is well known, there was also a group of 3,000 Icelanders lost from Greenland between 1412 and the 17th century. It is possible either or both these tragedies may have had survivors among the Eskimo.

Of the Eskimos they saw only one group, that at Rae river who had ever seen a white man, either they or their ancestors, and there is one man still living who saw Dr. Richardson in 1847, and remembers it.

He reports they were never hungry, at times the deer passed in tens of thousands, once an unbroken moving band, like a marching army for three nights and days.

They were all in good health when he wrote, and had supplies to last two years.

The Hudson Bay Co. have supplied us with the fish for dog feed here, and they charge us ten cents a fish.

The nets sent in for Fort Macpherson are of too small a mesh for us here, but I think will be all right for Herschell island, and I am asking for some of a larger mesh for here, as I intend trying to put all our own fish at both detachments.

The time at Herschell island passes away rapidly, and every one is kept busy getting ready for the winter, as there is nothing handy there. For water we have to go two miles, for wood ten miles, and the nets are set a mile away, and these are

visited twice a day, and then for seine fishing we have to go to Shingle Point, which is 85 miles away, and sometimes have to wait a week for a favourable wind.

It is the windiest place I have ever been at, and it is quite a treat to have a calm day, as the winds along the coast are very cold.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson arrived here from Athabaska Landing on September 19 last, and has been kept very busy attending to the Indians and natives. As per your instructions, he paid a visit to Herschell island in December, and returned here with me on the 5th instant. I think this is the best place for a doctor to be stationed at, as here seems to be more sickness amongst the Indians than the natives.

In conclusion I wish to state that the conduct of the men has been very satisfactory, all hands doing their share of the work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, July 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River Sub-District:—

CUSTOMS.

I collected the sum of $179.72 duty from Capt. Cottle, SS. *Belvedere,* and am forwarding same to the collector of Customs at Dawson.

CRIME.

Two cases of theft are at present being investigated.

FISH AND GAME.

No fish have been caught at Herschell island during the winter, but three sled loads were brought in by the natives from the Mackenzie river, and traded to the ss. *Belvedere.*

Seal have been fairly plentiful, about two hundred were killed by the natives around the island.

Capt. Cottle employed several natives to hunt deer for the ship. They brought in about 4,000 lbs. of meat. Ptarmigan have been very plentiful along the coast.

Fur was scarce on the island and coast this past winter, only 19 white foxes being caught in the vicinity of the island. Considerable fur was caught in the Mackenzie delta by the natives, and the following were traded to the ship up to May 1: 800 mink and 200 mixed foxes, 150 lynx and 50 marten.

Mr. Stefansson and natives report that very little fur was caught around Baillie island and the East coast.

No fishing was done by the Indians during the winter, but they are doing a little since the ice went out.

The fur catch has been an average one. but it is difficult to find out what was actually caught as the traders do not like giving any information as to what they have received. Marten were the main Indian catch.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good condition, with the exception of 1 pair of field glasses belonging to Fort Macpherson detachment, which are being returned to headquarters as they are unfit for use.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Herschell island are in fair condition. I have requisitioned for paint, &c., to put them in first class condition.

The Macpherson detachment buildings are in very poor condition, and I hope something will be done to the roof and inside this summer, as it is impossible to keep the place clean, when the mud keeps falling down.

DOGS.

At present there are 8 dogs at Herschell island, and 5 at Fort Macpherson, and they are all in good condition. We require 2 more dogs to complete two teams at Herschell island.

TRANSPORT.

The sleds toboggan at Herschell island are in good condition, but the ones at Fort Macpherson are worn out and condemned. New ones will be brought here for winter use.

The canoes at each detachment are in good condition.

As reported in my last report the Herschell island whale boat required repairing as it leaked badly, and I gave Corpl. Trickey instructions to have it repaired by the ship's carpenter.

The Fort Macpherson boat is in good condition, but they require a larger sail, as the one they have is only a storm sail, and is too small. I may be able to purchase one from one of the ships.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions at both detachments are in good condition. There is an ample supply at Herchell island to last until August 1, 1913.

The detachment at Fort Macpherson was short of supplies owing to the unexpected arrival of Asst. Surg. Wilson's in September last, and we have just enough to do us until the arrival of the steamer.

On my return to the island last winter I had about 1,100 lbs. hauled to the No. 3 police cabin by the members of the Herschell island detachment, and from here it was taken on by Fort Macpherson detachment. Besides this Sergt. Somers borrowed 400 lbs. flour from the Rev. C. E. Whittaker, to be returned on the arrival of the steamer.

I would recommend that in future the two detachments be supplied with two years provisions, as they cannot always be procured here, and if any extra men arrive unexpectedly, it runs the detachment short, as in the case of Asst. Surg. Wilson.

FUEL.

On the 1st May there was on hand at Herschell island about 4 tons coal and 1 cord of wood. I left instructions with Corpl. Trickey to start in hauling wood from the mainland as soon as the ice went out. It is a very unsatisfactory way of hauling wood with a whale boat, as one has to go about 12 miles, and can only haul about ¼ of a cord at a time. At Fort Macpherson the wood was cut during the winter, and rafted down the river in the spring. They now have enough to do them next winter.

HEALTH.

The members of the two detachments are in excellent health.

ESKIMO.

About 14 families wintered at the island. They all wintered well, and have had plenty of food.

The natives in the Mackenzie Delta also wintered well. They were backwards and forward to Hershell island trading with the ship.

The health of the natives has been very good. One woman died at Herschell island of syphilis, and one young child died up the river of stomach trouble.

The natives along the east coast and at Baillie island were in good health, with the exception of a woman who is reported to be insane. I expect the husband will bring her to the island on ss. *Belvedere*.

INDIANS.

Only a few Indians remained around the fort during the winter. Towards the end of March, they were pretty hard pressed for food, but they pulled through all right.

The main party of Peel River Indians arrived here from their winter hunting grounds at the end of May. They reported having killed plenty of caribou and moose, but, as usual, they are awaiting the arrival of the steamer, and simply living from hand to mouth.

WHALERS.

Word received by Mr. Stefansson and natives state that Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star*, wintering at Warren Point, has done very little trading, owing to the scarcity of fur on the east side, also the two schooners, *Rosie H.*, Capt. Wolkie, and the *Teddy Bear*, Capt. Bernard, wintering at Baillie island.

The ss. *Belvedere*, Capt S. F. Cottle, is wintering at Herschell island, and he has done a considerable amount of trading with the natives from the Mackenzie Delta. There has been no sickness on board amongst the men, and they seem contented.

EXPLORERS.

Mr. V. Stefansson, who has been working with Dr. Anderson under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada, and of the American Natural History Museum of New York, arrived at Herschell island in April last, from Coronation Gulf, and left there for Point Barrow on his way to New York.

He reports the natives he met to be very quiet and in good health.

Neither of them heard or saw anything of Mr. Hubert Darrell, who has been reported missing since December, 1910.

MINING.

There is no mining going on in this district. The McRae party did a little prospecting during the winter, but did not find any gold, most of their time being spent in trading with the natives. The members of the party do not get along amongst themselves. Mr. McRae is going with Mr. S. T. Storkenson into Victorialand, to look for copper, which is reported to be plentiful.

PATROLS.

The Dawson patrol, consisting of Sergt. Dempster, Const. Schutz, Spl. Constables Campbell, Turner and Stewart, with 4 dog teams, arrived here on February 3, and returned on February 19. Both the men and dogs were in good condition on arrival, with the exception of a few dogs that were foot sore, but they were all in good condition on leaving here.

I attach the following reports:—Patrol to Trail Creek to build cabin for Dawson patrol. Report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, also report from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

APPENDIX 0.

ERECTION OF SHELTER CABINS FOR MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT AND DAWSON PATROLS.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT,
September 3, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-district,
Herschell Island, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that according to your instructions I left Herschell Island detachment on August 16, 1911, with Const. Bates and Interpreter Koopblooalook for Kay point on the mainland, for the purpose of building a cabin for police use whilst on patrol. We arrived at a point opposite the portage on Kay point at 11 p.m. that night and camped. The following day we remained in camp owing to stormy weather. On Friday, the 18th, we had considerable trouble in finding a channel to get up the river, and only found one late in the p.m., when we got inside the lagoon and camped for the night.

On Saturday the 19th, we followed up a creek but had to return owing to it not being deep enough for a whale boat, and camped again in afternoon. On Sunday the 20th, we struck the right river and arrived at the point where the portage crosses at noon; we unloaded the boat and set up the camp in the afternoon. On Monday, the 21st, we selected a place on which to build, and started sawing logs for a building.

The building of the cabin took us until Thursday the 31st, when we finished mudding the shack. The wood at this place is not very plentiful, and we had a considerable distance to carry the logs.

The cabin is built of logs, and is 10 x 12 inside, having a frontage of 9 feet high, with a 2-foot drop on the roof, it is chinked with moss inside and mud outside. The roof consists of boards covered with sods.

We put up a shelf inside the cabin and also made a hole for a chimney. The cabin being finished, we left on September 1 for Herschell island, and having a fair wind we arrived at Herschell at 7 a.m. the following morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. TRICKEY, *Corpl.*

In charge of Detachment.

Forwarded.
W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of instructions dated May 20, 1911, *re* shelter cabins.

I have the honour to inform you that the old woodshed at Herschell island was taken down, and most of the material used in building three cabins along the coast.

No. 1 cabin on the portage at Kay point was built by Corpl. Trickey, Const. Bates and Int. Koopblooalook, and I attach Corpl. Trickey's report of same.

I hired Mr. S. Storkerson to build No. 2 and 3 cabins at $75 each, as I saw we would not be able to build them ourselves, owing to the time being limited, and another it would have cost nearly as much for transporting the lumber, as one cannot get many boards into a whaleboat.

No. 2 cabin is built on the portage at Shingle point, and is 12 feet square inside.

No. 3 cabin is also 12 feet square inside, and is built on the western branch of the Mackenzie, and is about 38 miles from Shingle point.

All the cabins are well built considering the material we had at our disposal.

Seven of us stopped over night at each of the three cabins and found them large enough and quite comfortable.

I had a supply of firewood left at each cabin.

No. 4 cabin which is on the Akglavik river, is about 120 miles from Fort Macpherson, and was built by Corpl. Somers, Const. Blake and Int. Johnnie. It is a log shack and well built.

There is an ample supply of provisions and dog feed at each of the cabins.

Corpl. Somers was not able to put up the cabin on Trail creek as instructed, owing to the scarcity of water in the creek, but I will have this built this winter. He built a cache at the mouth of the creek, and left a supply of provisions and dog feed there. I attach his report.

We have no extra camp stoves on hand to place at the different cabins, and request they be sent in.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT
January 12, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
Mackenzie River Sub-district.

Report *re* patrol to Trail Creek by whaleboat to build shelter cabin:—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report. As per instructions received from you before leaving for Herschell island, I left Fort Macpherson on July 20, 1911, at 5.30 p.m., by whaleboat, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., Interpreter Johnnie and (Indian) Esau, as guide and to assist.

Esau informed me that unless the water in Trail creek was high we would not be able to get up the creek, but as I could not hope for a better stage of water before next spring I decided to see what could be done.

On leaving Fort Macpherson we had a fair wind, camping 15 miles up the river at 1 a.m. on the 21st when the wind fell. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. on the 21st with a fair breeze, we sailed until 3 p.m. when the wind fell; we made tea and started again at 4 p.m., tracking until 7 p.m., made the mouth of the small river, when it began to rain heavily and a head wind sprang up; made camp at 7.30 p.m.; rain ceased at 10 p.m.

Saturday, July 22, raining in a.m., no wind; started at noon tracked until 3 p.m., made tea, started at 4 p.m., tracking until 8 p.m., made tea again and tracked until 11.30 p.m., camping for the night above the Small river; only made 12 miles all day.

It needs a double length of tracking line at this part of the river on account of a long reach of shallows on each bank. We had to use the oars part of the way as we could not give out a long enough length of tracking line.

Sunday, July 23. Cloudy, heavy rain all day, laid over in camp.

Monday, July 24, 1911. Cloudy, fair, no wind. Leaving camp at 8 a.m. we tracked about 3 miles when a fair wind sprang up. Taking advantage of this we sailed until 2 p.m. when the wind fell, made tea and started at 3 p.m., tracking past some swift water until we reached a cut bank where tracking was impractical, we rowed across the current and by keeping close to the edge of the shallows we managed to make headway slowly until we crossed again where we could track, made tea at 7 p.m. Starting at 8 p.m. we crossed to the Trail Creek side. The river runs very swiftly at this point and we lost way in crossing. Tracking from here to the shallows below Trail creek, we then had to wade, to give the boat enough line to get around the shallows. Camped for the night at 10.30 p.m. a little below Trail creek. Made about 17 miles to-day.

Tuesday, July 25.—Raining all morning, cleared about 8 p.m., left camp at 2 o'clock, and rowed to the mouth of Trail creek, could not track on account of a long reach of shallows on this side of the river. We made so little headway that I decided to go ashore and look at the prospect as Esau thought it would be impossible to get past the mouth of the creek even in a small canoe. Taking Esau with me, I went up the creek about a mile and came to the conclusion that it was useless to try to get up the creek at this stage of water.

As we had brought the emergency supplies with us, also some building material, I decided to camp here and build a cache at the mouth of the creek in the meantime.

Trail creek is nothing but a mountain torrent, about 30 to 40 yards wide at the mouth, and as far as I went up it was a series of deep pools and shallows, with only a few inches of water running over them, the banks were also almost straight with a thick growth of willows to the edge.

If this cabin is to be built where the portage comes into the creek, the best time to do so will be during the winter when the creek is frozen.

Wednesday, July 26.—Fair in a.m., raining in p.m. Working all day building cache; mosquitoes very bad.

Thursday, July 27.—Fair. Made everything secure and cached the following emergency supplies:—

Baking powder, 2 lbs. 4 ozs; bacon, 65 lbs.; flour, 75 lbs.; sugar, 15 lbs.; tea, 3 lbs.; salt, 3 lbs.; matches, 3 doz.; candles, 6 lbs.; bovril 1 lb. 300 dry fish were also cached in September by Const. Blake.

Leaving camp at 9 a.m. we drifted down stream till 1.30 p.m. made camp and started to cut wood for our winter supply.

Friday, July 28, to Tuesday, August 1.—Cutting wood and building 2 rafts. Left camp at 5 p.m. on August 1 and reached Fort Macpherson at 6 a.m. on Saturday, August 5.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge patrol.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspr.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, January 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE PATROL BY WHALEBOAT TO MACKENZIE RIVER (AKGLAVIK CHANNEL) TO BUILD SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

As per instructions received from you in July last, I left Fort Macpherson on Monday, August 21, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4481, Const. Blake, A. N., and Interpreter Johnnie, in the whaleboat at 11.30 a.m., camping for the night at 8.20 p.m. about 28 miles down the Peel.

August 22.—Fine, no wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and drifted to the mouth of the Peel, nooned one hour at 12.30, made tea again at 6 p.m., drifted until 10.30, p.m. and then camped for the night. Distance travelled about 30 miles.

August 23.—Fine light N.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour at 12 noon on the Aglavik, and then drifted and tacked until 8 p.m., and made camp.

August 24.—Fine fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., nooned one hour at 1 p.m., and camped for the night at 8 p.m.

August 25.—Fair, no wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. and drifted until we reached MacRae's camp at 10.30 a.m., staying over until 3 p.m., we drifted 5 miles further down, where we started to build.

Finding plenty of material, we built a cabin 13 x 12 x 8 feet inside, chinking the logs with moss, and roofing with poles, brush and sod about 5 inches thick. Bark could not be cut as it was too late in the season, but this can be put on next June.

We finished the cabin on Thursday, August 31, about 4 p.m., and left for MacRae's camp the same night, arriving at 7 p.m.

Staying over September 1, Mr. MacRae, who was going to Fort Macpherson with his motor launch, kindly took us in tow. Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 2nd, and travelling by way of the Huskie river, we reached Fort Macpherson at 11 a.m. on the 3rd, picking up Mr. Whittaker's schooner about 5 miles from the Fort. The follow-

ing supplies were left in the cabin: Baking power, 1 lb. 4 ozs; bacon, 40 lbs., flour, 50 lbs.; tea, 2 lbs.; syrup, 5 lbs.; sugar, 10 lbs.; candles, 3 lbs.; matches, 1 doz. packets.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, Corpl.,

In charge of detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 26, 1912.

Officer Commanding,
MacKenzie River Sub-District.

REPORT RE-PATROL TO TRAIL CREEK TO BUILD SHELTER CABIN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

According to instructions received from you in February last. I left Fort Macpherson on March 2, accompanied by Reg. No. 5205, Const. Chapman, P.L.A., and Inter. Johnnie, by dog train to build a shelter cabin on Trail creek, at a point to be selected by Sergt. Dempster on his return to Dawson.

We arrived at the place which was well marked, 2 miles above the mouth of Trail creek on a portage at 3 p.m. on the 4th, after an easy run up the river over an open trail.

On arrival we at once made camp and got ready to start building. There was plenty of timber around for building, and lots of dry timber for fuel.

Clearing off the snow to the ground, a good solid cabin was built 12 ft. x 13 ft. inside and 8 ft. high to the cross beam, the pitch of the roof rising to the centre from back and front and roofed with poles. A door and window were also put in as they were already at the cache at the mouth of Trail creek, and I had them brought up with the supplies which were cached on the cross beams and secured against the weather. The building requires a little finishing in the way of mudding and bark on the roof poles or earth, which could not be had at this time of the year.

We finished as much work as could be done at 1 p.m. the 15th inst., and breaking camp at 3 p.m. arrived at Macpherson at 2 p.m. on the 17th inst.

The place selected by Sergt. Dempster is a good location, as I now find that the cabin can be reached from the Peel river by making a portage and crossing the creek.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Sergt.*

In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

Forwarded.

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding MacKenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYT'S PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO HERSCHELL ISLAND.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
HERSCHELL ISLAND, July 31, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the journey from Athabaska Landing to Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

On the evening of the 29th May, 1911, accompanied by Reg. No. 4673 Const. Bates, G.C., I left Athabaska Landing with the Roman Catholic Mission Transport, and moved down the river about a quarter of a mile, where they tied up for the night. Const. Bates and self returned to the Landing, and joined them in the morning.

The next morning the nine scows pulled out, and we reached Grand Rapids on the afternoon of June 3, and were there until the morning of the 8th, as the water in the river was very low, and they had to unload all the freight, and run the scows through the rapids to the head of the island, with only a third of a load, then the freight was landed and portaged across to the foot on a tramway, and there reloaded on to the scows.

We ran the other rapids without unloading, and reached Fort McMurray at 4 p.m. of the 9th, and I then left the Mission people as their steamer was not to leave for three or four days, and as Mr. F. Crean of the New Northwest Exploration Survey was leaving with the Government steam launch *Rey* for Fort Chipewyan, and very kindly offered me a passage down the river, so we put our baggage on one of the three scows he was towing, and went with them. The *Rey* is a small boat 45 feet long, with a 10 horse-power engine, but has no accommodations, so at night we tied up to the bank, and made up our beds ashore. We reached Fort Chipewyan on the evening of the 12th, and we then went on board the Hudson Bay Co's steamer *Grahame* and there picked up Reg. No. 4718 Corpl. Trickey, H.N. and Reg. No. 5205. Const. Chapman, P.L.A., who had left the Landing with the Hudson Bay Co.'s transport on the 20th May.

The *Grahame left* Chipewyan at 9 a.m. on the 13th and we arrived at Smiths Landing at noon of the 14th, and we all went over to the detachment, and stayed there whilst the freight was being portaged across to Fort Smith, a distance of sixteen miles. On the afternoon of June 27 we left the detachment with the police team for Fort Smith and there went aboard the steamer *Mackenzie River,* which left at 6 p.m. on the 28th. On the afternoon of the 28th Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and party arrived at Fort Smith, and after paying treaty to the Indians, came on board the steamer.

We arrived at Fort Resolution at 11 a.m. of the 30th, and left there at 4 p.m. of the same date.

Insp. Field, Mr. H. A. Conroy and his party stayed over at Fort Resolution to pay treaty, with the exception of Mr. H. A. LaMothe, who remained on the steamer to take the census at the different posts down the river.

According to instructions I purchased eight dogs, toboggans, &c., for use of the detachments at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island.

We arrived at Hay river at 3 a.m. of July 1, and left at 6 a.m. Miss Ostler, a school teacher of the Church Missionary Society, left the steamer at this place. We arrived at Fort Providence at 2 p.m. and left at 6 p.m. of the same date.

We arrived at Fort Simpson at 10.30 a.m. of the 2nd and stayed there till 7 p.m. of the 3rd. Mr. Card, Indian agent, and Mr. Pierce, farm instructor, with their families left the steamer at this place. They brought two horses, four oxen and about ten tons of implements and supplies with them to start a government experimental farm. I think Fort Simpson is a very poor place to start an experimental farm as it is on a small island, and it is very heavily timbered, there are only a few acres of cleared ground, which the Hudson Bay Company own. At this place Archdeacon Lucas joined the boat for a trip to Fort Macpherson and return.

We arrived at Fort Wrigley at 11 a.m. of the 4th and left at noon. Mr. T. Gaudet, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, reported that two Indians had reported that two trappers named W. S. Oliver and Peter Melland were lying dead in their cabin at the mouth of Salt river, and that they suspected that there had been foul play, so I decided to take them down on the steamer with me. I stopped the steamer there for three and a half hours, and held an inquest on the bodies, and then buried them near their cabin. A report of this has already been sent in. We arrived at Fort Norman at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th, and left at 7.20 a.m. Hyslop & Nagle's steamer passed us at 2.30 a.m. on her way up stream, also the Roman Catholic Mission steamer passed us at 6 p.m. We arrived at Fort Good Hope at 1 a.m. of the 6th, and left at 5 a.m., arriving at Arctic Red River at midnight of the same date. We left at 6 a.m of the 7th, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at noon.

Quite a number of Eskimos were waiting at Arctic Red River and at Fort Macpherson for the arrival of the steamer, to do some trading.

Bishop Holmes, of the Church of England, came down from Fort Smith, and returned on the steamer, also Major McGee, of Toronto, who was on a pleasure trip.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* left Fort Macpherson at 10 p.m. on the 9th, on her return trip up the river.

Mr. R. W. Service, author of the 'Sour Dough,' came down on the steamer, and left Fort Macpherson accompanied by Frank Williams on the evening of the 10th for Dawson, via Porcupine river and Fort Yukon.

On the 10th and 11th instant I checked over all stores of Fort Macpherson detachment, and held a board on the condemned articles. At 6 p.m. on the 12th Corpl. Trickey, Consts. Wissenden, Bates, and self left Fort Macpherson on Mr. C. Steen's schooner for Herschell island. Mr. Steen purchased the steam launch *Ariel* from the Hudson Bay Company, and we went in tow of her, and camped at 11 p.m. about 22 miles below Macpherson. The next morning we left at 9 a.m., and camped at 2 a.m. of the 14th at the mouth of the Aclavik river, and left there at noon. We arrived at Big river at 3 a.m. on the 15th, and left at 2 p.m. and camped on Tent island about 6 p.m. on account of rain and stormy weather, and were there till 11 a.m. on the 17th, and arrived at 6 p.m. of the same date at Shingle Point. We laid over there three days owing to stormy weather. On the 21st we left Shingle Point, and camped at 4 p.m. at King's Point. On the morning of the 22nd we left King's Point and arrived at Herschell island at 5 p.m.

We were very lucky that Steen bought the launch, as we had a strong head wind every day and had to be towed from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, and he left the launch there and we sailed in here, making the trip in ten days.

On arrival here I found that the gasoline trading schooner *North Star*, which wintered at Shingle Point, had left at 2 a.m. that morning for Nome.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspt.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHELL ISLAND.

Mackenzie River Sub-District,
Herschell Island, March 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island.

On February 20, Const. Bates, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Fort MacPherson at 7 a.m. Lunched at Nelson fisheries, and camped for the night on a small lake off Cogmoloc river. Weather fine. Trail fair. 33 miles.

Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 21st and arrived at Ooniyak's camp at 11.05 a.m. Stopped two hours for lunch, and vaccinated 8 natives. Left again at 1.45 p.m. and arrived at Aiyaki's at 8.30 p.m. Fine a.m., snowing hard in p.m. Trail very heavy; 33 miles. Vaccinated 5 natives at this camp.

On the 22nd, left Aiyaki's at 8 a.m., and camped for the night at 2 p.m. at Papsook's. Vaccinated 14 natives. Cold and very windy. Breaking trail through heavy snow; 15 miles.

Left Papsook's at 8.30 a.m. of the 23rd, nooned at Allen's camp, and arrived at Miner's camp at 4.30 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail heavy. 30 miles. Vaccinated 10 natives at Allen's camp.

Left Miner's camp at 8.30 of the 24th, nooned at 12.45, and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at last timber on Mackenzie river. Very windy. Trail fair. 30 miles.

On the 25th, left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour, and made No. 3 police cabin at 6 p.m. Cold and windy. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 26th, left cabin at 8.30 a.m., lunched at Storkenson's camp, and made No. 2 police cabin on Shingle point at 6 p.m. Cold north-east wind. Trail good. 33 miles.

On the 27th, left cabin at 8.20 a.m., nooned at King point, and made No. 1 police cabin on Kay point at 5 p.m. Trail good. 30 miles.

On the 28th, left cabin at 6 a.m., nooned two hours at Stoke's point, and arrived at the detachment at 2 p.m. Trail good. 28 miles.

The natives at the different camps had lots of grub on hand, as fish and rabbits are very plentiful this year on the river.

The weather on the trip was cold, but just nice for travelling.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, Insp.,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT MACPHERSON.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON, June 28, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of patrol from Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson.

At 9 p.m. of May 15, Corpl. Trickey, Const. Wissenden, Interpreter Chikchigalook and myself with two dog teams left Herschell island, and made Kay point at 7 a.m. on the 16th. Cold, strong east wind. Snow soft, trail very heavy. 30 miles.

Left camp at 8 p.m. of the 16th, stopped one hour at King point for lunch, and made No. 2 police cabin at 11 a.m. on the 17th. Strong east wind. Very bad travelling. Dogs very tired and foot sore. 32 miles.

Left cabin at 11.30 p.m. on the 17th and arrived at Escape reef at 1 a.m. on the 18th. Fine. Trail heavy. 3 miles. Pitched camp on sand spit.

At 6 p.m. of the 19th Corpl. Trickey and Interpreter Chikchigalook with two dog teams returned to Herschell island, leaving Const. Wissenden and myself to await the arrival of the Macpherson patrol by whale boat.

When I left the island it looked as if we were going to have an early break up, but the weather changed suddenly, and the Mackenzie river was very late in breaking up this year. The ice did not go out of the mouth of the river until the morning of the 14th inst.

On the evening of the 14th inst., we sighted the Macpherson whale boat, and at 11 p.m. they made camp on the coast about three miles above our camp, owing to there being no more open water.

On the 15th inst. Const. Chapman and Interpreter Johnnie reported to me that they could not bring the boat any closer and it would not be practicable to go back the same way with a load, as they had a very hard time dragging the boat in the shallow water.

On the 20th inst. a verp strong wind sprung up, and I sent Consts. Wissenden, Chapman and Interpreter for the boat. They walked across to it on the ice, and returned sailing at 2.30 p.m. The wind being favourable we broke camp, and left at 5 p.m. We could not make the Tent island channel on account of the ice, so travelled up the White Fish river, and made the No. 3 Police cabin at 10.30 p.m. We stopped at the cabin two hours to eat and get warmed up, and left again at 12.30 a.m. and travelled till 7 a.m., stopped one hour to eat and made No. 4 cabin at 1.30 p.m., stopped one hour and made Miner's cabin at 3.45 on the 21st. Weather cloudy and cold. Strong fair wind. 90 miles.

Stopped at Miners cabin for a sleep, and left at 7 a.m. of the 22nd, nooned one hour, and camped for the night about two miles above the mouth of the Aklavik at 8 p.m. Slight wind, tacking and tracking along the beach most of the way. Passed Eskimos, Ooniyak and Aiyaki with two whale boats on way down to White Fish station.

On the 23rd left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped for the night about 12 miles from Mackenzie river. Head wind most of the day, and had to do a lot of tracking.

Left camp at 8 a.m. of the 24th, nooned one hour, and pitched camp on the Mackenzie at 7 p.m., had supper, and as a favourable wind got up we broke camp, and left at 8 p.m. Travelled all night, stopped one hour to eat, and made the mouth of the Peel river at 8 a.m. on the 25th. Very strong head wind blowing, so we pitched camp.

Left camp at 9 p.m. of the 25th, nooned one hour, and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 1 p.m. of the 26th instant.

The natives we met had lots to eat, as the fish were running good, and rabbits and ducks were very plentiful.

The weather on the coast was cold, and most of the time we were camped on the sand spit, it either snowed or rained.

The distance travelled by whale boat is about 200 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX S.

SERGEANT W. MUNDAY'S PATROL FROM LE PAS TO PELICAN NARROWS AND LAC DU BROCHET AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LE PAS DETACHMENT, March 4, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Pelican Narrows, Lac du Brochet and Indian encampments en route:—

I left Le Pas on Wednesday afternoon, January 24, with one team of five dogs and a runner; the weather was cold but fine, and the road good and hard; there had been no snow for some little time. It was my intention to go to Pelican Narrows which place has been patrolled by me for the past five winters; and to the south end of Reindeer lake. There are a number of Indians scattered between these two places and they have always been given a bad name; they are very superstitious like the Gods Lake and Island Lake Indians, although most of them have been 'Christianized.'

I arrived at Cumberland the following morning before noon, and visited the missionaries and few white residents in the afternoon. The following morning, January 26, I patrolled the settlement of Cumberland and in the afternoon I left for Beaver lake. The roads were in fine condition and good time was made. There are a few Indians at Beaver lake engaged in hunting and fishing, and they were visited. From here to Pelican Narrows took three days, and two Indian encampments were visited en route. Unfortunately the short road from Beaver lake to Pelican Narrows had not been opened, otherwise it would have taken a short two days with such good roads. I stayed at Pelican Narrows a day, visited the traders, and missionaries; the settlement was patrolled on my return.

From there I proceeded to the south end of Reindeer lake and this took three and a-half days. Three Indian encampments were visited and there is a settlement of Half-breeds and Indians at the south end of the lake. There are numerous portages to cross from Pelican Narrows, some of them several miles long and very rough and winding. It was hard work from keeping to break the sled: in places the trees are polished by the continual bumping and rubbing of sleds. While at the south end, I met some Indians from Brochet, and they reported to me that two white men (trappers) had gone in there last fall and nothing had been seen or heard of them since; some of the Indians had been looking for them, also the traders. Knowing that the Indians very much exaggerate and often tell untruths regarding such matters, I doubted their story, but still thought it advisable to make further inquiries. So I decided to cross the lake to du Brochet post, and this took me four and a half days. I visited some Indians on the way. We travelled a different route to that of last year on account of these people. For two days we passed through small bands of deer and killed sufficient to feed the dogs. Upon arriving at Brochet, I made inquiries regarding the white trappers, and the following is what I learned: Late last fall two white men named Munroe and Rowland, arrived at Brochet in a canoe. They appeared to have plenty of supplies and were going trapping they needed moccasins, mitts and snow shoes, and the manager of Revillons promised to send them out by Christmas, that is to the place where these men were supposed to be going. At Christmas, Mr. Lapansee, manager of Revillions, sent out the goods as promised, but no trace of the men could be found and three days were spent in looking for them.

Since then the Hudson Bay Company went to look for them, and Mr. Lapansee sent again, but nobody had seen them or their tracks all winter. In company with Mr. S. Clark of the Hudson Bay Company, and an Indian guide, I began making inquiries from Indians camped near the post, and also made a trip around a large bay of the lake west of the post. We finally heard from an Indian that he had seen a stick which had been used by white men in setting a trap last fall. This was at the mouth of a large creek west of the post. This was followed up and eventually came to an old cache, and then old tracks which became fresher and eventually we arrived at a tepee and found the missing trappers quite well. They were very hard up for mitts and moccasins, but stated that they had not tried to find the post. They had plenty of supplies. One of them had been ill with blood poisoning for six weeks. They were supposed to be old trappers, but judging by what they had caught and the way in which they were setting their traps, they were very poor ones. They were very glad to see us, and although they said they were not lost, I am confident they could not find the post, otherwise the one would have come for assistance when the other was so sick, especially as they were only one long day from the post. Altogether I stayed eleven days at Brochet, four of which were spent on a bay west of the post, looking for the white men. They were four of the hardest days I had on the dogs on account of the deep snow and the water on the creek we followed. I fed the dogs well at Brochet to prepare them for their return trip, and on Monday, February 19, I left Brochet on my return in company with the Rev. Father Turquetil, who had two sleds. The weather was fine and the roads in splendid condition. My runner stayed behind at Brochet visiting, and we did not need anybody ahead of the dogs. Eight dog trains had arrived from the south end the day before, so that we were able to make splendid time, and we travelled across the lake in a very round about way on account of the road, but we made the south end in four days, averaging 40 miles per day. From there we made Pelican Narrows in three days with the same average. A stop of one day was made here to rest the dogs. Cumberland House was made in three days. Here another rest was given to the dogs, and then Le Pas was made in one day. The Rev. Father is a good traveller, and would get out of his carriole at the portages and run so that no time would be lost.

The weather throughout the trip on our return was perfect, and the roads excellent. The priest was travelling light, just himself in a carriole, and one sled to carry food and valises. He had two men and six dogs for each sled.

I had five young dogs and only my bedding and food to haul. I had arranged for dog feed at certain places, so that none was carried. The days at this time of the year are fairly long so that a good day can be made. I arrived at Le Pas on Saturday, March 2, having taken 13 days from Lac du Brochet, including one day's rest at Pelican Narrows and Cumberland, which made eleven days travelling with an average of about 38 miles per day. The road was a trifle shorter coming back on account of a new portage having been opened. Altogether I was absent from Le Pas 39 days, during which time I travelled 1,000 miles, which includes the patrols I made from Brotchet in search of the white trappers. The weather on the whole was very good, cold at times but fine, little or no snow, making travelling good.

I shall not describe the country through which I travelled, as this was done in my last year's report. The Indians I visited were all free from sickness and fairly well off, having plenty to eat in the way of meat and trapping sufficient fur to enable them to purchase other necessities. There were no complaints. The missionaries and traders expressed their appreciation of a visit from a policeman and stated that it had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this had been especially noticed since my patrol of last winter. Copy of diary enclosed.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*

The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 24.—Left Le Pas this p.m. on patrol to Cumberland, Pelican Narrows, Reindeer lake and settlements en route. Camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads good, distance, 22 miles.

January 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left Barrier at 7 this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland at 10.45 this a.m.; road good, distance 23 miles; visited residents at Cumberland this p.m.

January 26.—Weather fine, 10 below zero. Patrolled settlement at Cumberland this a.m.; left this p.m. and camped on Beaver lake portage this p.m.; distance, 22 miles. Roads good.

January 27.—Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped at Beaver Lake settlement; visited people and in the afternoon went across the lake and camped at John Cursiter's; roads good; distance, 24 miles.

January 28.—Left J. Cursiter's before daylight and arrived at Birch portage this p.m. Visited Indians and camped. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

January 29.—Weather fine, left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., arrived at Pelican Narrows early this p.m. Visited traders; roads good; distance, 30 miles.

January 30.—Weather dull, some snow. Patrolled settlement this a.m., and left this p.m., and camped at Williams, 24 miles north of Pelican Narrows; roads fine.

January 31.—Left William's before daylight; stopped at Churchill river, visited Indians and camped on the Deer river this p.m. Roads fair; distance, 35 miles.

February 1.—Left Deer river before daylight, stopped once and camped on portage, distance, 40 miles; roads good.

February 2.—Weather very cold. Left camp at daylight this a.m., and arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake early this p.m.; roads fair; distance 30 miles. Heard report of missing white men and decided to cross the lake.

February 3.—Visited Indians at south end this a.m. Left this p.m. for Du Brochet and camped on island; road excellent; distance 30 miles.

February 4.—Weather very cold, fine. Left camp before daylight this a.m., visited some Indian hunters and afterwards took the wrong road and was obliged to return most of the way, delaying us nearly half a day. Camped on an island; roads good; distance, about 35 miles.

February 5.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight; stopped at an Indian hunter's at noon, and camped on lake this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles. Shot 2 deer for dogs.

February 6.—Weather very cold. Left camp before daylight; camped in a portage; road bad in places; distance, 30 miles.

February 7.—Weather very cold, blowing. Left camp before daylight, stopped at an Indian hunting camp at noon; visited Indians and left this p.m. and arrived at Du Brochet this p.m. Roads good; distance, 35 miles.

February 8.—Resting self and dogs at Brochet.

February 9.—Patrolled settlement and visited at Brochet.

February 10.—Making inquiries *re* missing white men.

February 11.—Sunday routine.

February 12.—Left this a.m. on patrol west of the post to look up trappers. Visited some Indians and made inquiries and camped on an island. Roads bad; weather dull, snowing. 30 miles.

February 13.—Weather dull, snowing, mild. Left camp early this a.m. on patrol around a large bay; camped at a creek where men were last seen in the fall. Found a stick where a trap had been set near rapids last fall for an otter. Roads bad, 30 miles.

February 14.—Weather fine; left camp at daylight this a.m. and followed up creek, found an old cache and later on entered tracks which we followed and found white men in a teepee this p.m. all well. Roads bad. Distance, about 30 miles.

February 15.—Left camp this a.m. and went straight to post, arriving there at 9 p.m. Roads bad, distance, 45 miles.

February 16.—Resting self and dogs.

February 17.—Repairing harness and getting ready to leave Brochet. Visited Indians.

February 18.—Sunday routine.

February 19.—Weather fine, cold. Left Brochet at 8 this a.m. in company with Rev. Father Turquetil who had 2 sleds. Roads good; distance, 45 miles.

February 20.—Left camp at 6 o'clock this a.m., stopped twice and camped on an island. Stopped at an Indian's house this a.m. when Father Turquetil christened a baby. Road fair; distance, 40 miles.

February 21.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and camped on an island. No road, part of the day could not follow it on account of snow: a long day; 35 miles.

February 22.—Weather fine. Left camp at daylight, stopped twice and arrived at the south end this p.m; good roads most of the day; distance, 35 miles.

February 23.—Left the south end at 7 this a.m. and camped on portage. Road good; visited some Indians; distance, 35 miles.

February 24.—Weather fine, very cold. Left camp at 7 this a.m., stopped twice and camped on Churchill river this p.m. Roads good, distance 40 miles.

February 25.—Weather fine, cold. Left camp at 6 this a.m.. stopped twice and arrived at Pelican Narrows this p.m. Road good, distance 45 miles.

February 26.—Patrolled settlement at Pelican Narrows and rested dogs.

February 27.—Weather fine. Left Pelican Narrows this a.m. and camped at Birch portage. Road good, distance 30 miles.

February 28.—Left Birch portage at daylight this a.m., stopped twice and camped at the south end of Beaver lake this p.m. on the short portage. Road good, distance 40 miles.

February 29.—Weather fine. Left Beaver lake this a.m., and arrived at Cumberland this p.m. Road good, distance 35 miles.

March 1.—Patrolled settlement at Cumberland, rested dogs.

March 2.—Weather fine. Left Cumberland this a.m. and arrived at Le Pas this p.m. Roads good, distance 45 miles. Dogs thin, but otherwise in good condition.

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY, Sergt.

APPENDIX T.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM BEAVER LODGE TO THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY AND RETURN.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'N' DIVISION, BEAVER LODGE DETACHMENT,
August 16, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me to the Beaver lodge and Red-Willow districts, also to the British Columbia boundary.

I left this detachment on the 8th instant with horse Reg. No. 239 and horse Reg. No. 25 packed, rations for seven days being supplied by Mr. J. Sutherland. On this date I travelled to the Beaver lodge river. Crops in this district are in good shape, and there is very little danger of frost doing damage this year, the land around the Beaver lodge is rapidly being settled by a most desirable class of people, I called on several of these farmers, and they with one or two exceptions expressed themselves as well satisfied with the country, and all are hopeful for the future.

On the 9th instant I left the Beaver lodge River Settlement and proceeded south-west to the Red-Willow river. The Red-Willow river heads west of the British Columbia line and is tributary to the Wapiti. About twenty-five parties are located in the vicinity of this river, some of these people having squatted before survey. Crops here are also well forward and there is every reason to expect that the harvest will show good returns.

The Red-Willow district would make an ideal ranching country a luxurious growth of hay, peavine, &c., being found there, water can also be obtained the year around. Timber for building and lumbering purposes can also be obtained in close proximity to the river.

Most of settlers here burn coal obtained from the banks of the Red-Willow, I saw the seam from which this coal is obtained, and was surprised to find the outcrop averaging five feet, this coal is of the bituminous variety and will no doubt in the near future be a valuable asset to the Grande Prairie country.

The following day I continued patrol in southwesterly direction for twenty miles to the British Columbia boundary, about twelve miles of the country travelled over on this date is land suitable for agricultural purposes, the balance is unsuitable owing to fires having destroyed the upper soil, no settlement has taken place here, the land as yet being unsurveyed, I camped on this date near the headquarters of the Red-Willow close to the British Columbia line.

On the morning of the 11th, I was joined by Dominion Fire Ranger J. Gladeau and with him proceeded south on the east side of the line. My object in travelling in this direction was to get in contact with a band of Indians who were hunting in this direction, reports having been received, that these people were killing beaver, also that they were being supplied with liquor by half-breeds travelling between Prairie Creek, Grand Trunk Pacific. There was practically no trail on this date, it being frequently necessary to use the axes to get the pack horses through.

This country has been heavily timbered at one time, but fires have destroyed an immense area of valuable timber, another growth of spruce and tamarack are however, springing up again, and I think that this should be regularly patrolled by the fire guardians, I camped at Stoney Creek on this date having made only about twelve miles.

On the 12th I continued patrol in a southerly direction, the country travelled through being of the same brulé nature, some small patches of open country were crossed, but most of the land is unfitted for agricultural purposes. A band of Beaver Indians were camped at Pipe creek, they were well supplied with meat, having recently killed moose.

These Indians deny killing beaver, stating that the trading companies will not buy the hides, they were also questioned as to liquor being brought in from the Grand Trunk Pacific. They denied having received any liquor from any direction, and stated that no person had been amongst them peddling.

This latter statement may or may not be true, but from experience I have learned that these people will invariably lie when questioned as to liquor.

The following day I started on the return trip. following a fairly good hunting trail, this trail strikes the Wapiti river at points and continues in northery direction to the 55th parallel, it then swings west, the country travelled through on this date. was of the same rough nature, fire having been less severe along the Wapiti river, spruce and pine suitable for lumbering purposes being still intact. Heavy rain on this date compelled me to camp at 2 p.m.

On the 14th I travelled to the Beaver lodge river. reaching there about 4 o'clock, the country travelled through on this date was of a better kind. poplar bluffs being scattered with considerable open prairie.

I left the Beaver lodge on the 15th instant and arrived back at this detachment at 4 p.m. Total distance travelled on this patrol was approximately 240 miles.

SETTLERS.

Settlement has taken place as far west as range 12. At the Red-Willow a small party of German settlers are located and are doing well.

CROPS.

Throughout the settled district covered by this patrol, crops are in a flourishing condition, and harvesting operations should be finished by the end of this month. A flour mill is to be established at Lake Saskatoon by the Peace River Trading Company this year, there will then be a market for all the wheat raised in the Grande Prairie district.

GAME AND FUR.

Moose and bear are plentiful, especially so at the head waters of the Red-Willow and along the Wapiti valley. Rabbits are again plentiful, and it is anticipated that other fur bearing animals will be more plentiful this coming winter. Beaver are numerous throughout the foot hills, the regulations re killing of same are being strictly enforced.

INDIANS.

Indians seen on this patrol were well supplied with meat and owing to the fact that rabbits are again numerous, there is no danger of any of these people becoming destitute.

I have the honour to be. sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. CLAY, *Sergt.*

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT S. G. CLAY'S PATROL FROM GRANDE PRAIRIE TO EDSON AND RETURN.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT, January 15, 1912.

To the Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT—GRANDE PRAIRIE—EDSON, G.T.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this detachment to Edson, Grand Trunk Pacific.

On December 12 last I received instructions to make this patrol and report on general conditions existing on the trail. I accordingly left this post on December 14, accompanied by Special Const. James Crear (engaged for trip to Edson only) with team Reg. Nos. 228 and 69.

Trail.—The trail from Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river is good, being all prairie, the grade both on the east and west sides of this river being a very easy one and one team could easily handle a load of thirty hundreds.

From the Smoky river to Sturgeon lake the trail is in good condition and with very little more work this portion of trail could be put in good shape.

From Sturgeon lake to the House river, trail is in good shape, with the exception of the hills on the north and south of the House river, these grades are decidedly bad, a gang of men under Mr. Davidson are at present engaged on this portion of the trail cutting out stumps and are improving trail considerably.

Between the House and Little Smoky rivers the Tony river is crossed, the grades on both sides of this river are also bad, but I understand, that these hills are to be graded this winter.

After leaving the Little Smoky river the Baptiste river is crossed, a new grade is completed here (Frazer grade) and teams will have no difficulty in pulling the hills on both sides of this river.

From the Athabaska River Crossing the trail into Edson is more or less hilly.

On the return trip from Edson to Grand Prairie I travelled to the Little Smoky Crossing, and from there followed the river up to a point twenty-five miles south of Sturgeon lake.

I would not advise any one to follow this trail, as in many places the ice is decidedly bad, due to springs and overflows, a party of settlers coming into the Grand Prairie country, took this route at the same time as I, but after travelling about twenty-five miles decided to turn back on account of bad ice, the hill off the ice from the Little Smoky is also very bad.

Taken on the whole, I consider this trail a good one for winter travel, but altogether impossible for a summer trail.

Feed and accommodation.—From Grande Prairie to the Big Smoky river hay can be obtained at several places, from that place to Sturgeon lake there is no hay, and only one small cabin which is a very poor place to stop at.

At Sturgeon lake baled hay can be obtained at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bale of seventy-five pounds, meals can also be obtained here.

From Sturgeon lake to the Little Smoky there is no hay (a distance of about 197 miles). At the Little Smoky river there is baled hay for sale, the prices being one hundred dollars per ton.

After leaving Little Smoky river, the next stopping place is at the Athabaska river, here meals can be purchased, also hay at seventy dollars per ton.

From the Athabaska to Edson there are stopping places all along the trail, and hay can be purchased at prices ranging from seventy to forty dollars per ton.

Parties leaving Edson for this country should purchase at Edson sufficient forage to carry them from the Little Smoky river to Sturgeon lake, as feed cannot be obtained between these two places.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

December 14.—Left quarters at noon and camped for night at Bear creek. Weather fine, trail good.

December 15.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at Kleshum lakes and camped for night at Callions, Swan lakes. Mileage, twenty miles.

December 16.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped at Deep Draw at 7 p.m. Trail bad for lack of snow. No hay and very poor accommodation at Harpers, no stable weather fine. Mileage, 30 miles.

December 17.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 4 p.m. Camped at Revillon's bunk house. Bunk house very dirty and alive with vermin. Baled hay purchased here. Mileage, 25 miles.

December 18.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m., camped at 5 p.m. at Moose creek, trail to here is in fairly good shape, gang employed cutting out stumps. Weather fine.

December 19.—Left camp at 8 a.m., grade on both sides of House river is steep and very difficult for a team to pull a load over.

December 20.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and camped for night 4 miles south of Tony river. Trail all day has been bad, stumps, &c. Hill at the Tony is bad. Saw Mrs. Foster re son reported missing. Weather cold.

December 21.—Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail good in a.m. Smoky crossed, grades good. Oats cached here. Spelled two miles from Swamp Head creek. Stumps bad from Swamp Head south. Slight fall of snow in p.m.

December 22.—Left camp at 7 a.m., after two miles travel started to go down Frazer grade to Baptiste river. Grade is very precipitous on north side of Baptiste, on the south side hill is not bad. Gang working here making new grade on North Baptiste, spelled at noon at Athabaska River crossing. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Camp for night at the Yankee stopping place, baled hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

December 23.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled for noon at the Swedes and camped for night at Auger's stopping place. Baled hay and meals purchased here. Trail good, weather stormy.

December 24.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at the ten mile stopping place and arrived Edson at 4 p.m. Trail good.

January 1.—Left Edson at noon, camped for night at ten mile stopping place. Meals and hay purchased here. Snowstorm in afternoon.

January 2.—Left camp at 8 a.m., spelled at noon at Swedes and camped for night at thirty-five mile stopping place. Snowing all day.

January 3.—Left camp at 7 a.m., trail bad this a.m., arrived Athabaska Crossing at 8 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 4.—Left Athabaska at 8 a.m., crossed Baptiste river at noon and camped for night at Swamp Head creek. New grade on north of Baptiste river is completed and is a big improvement on the old grade. Hay and meals purchased here. Weather stormy.

January 5.—Left Swamp Head creek at 7 a.m., arrived Little Smoky at 11 a.m., loaded oats and hay from cache and started down river at two o'clock. Travelled about twelve miles this p.m. Weather cold and stormy.

January 6.—Left camp at 5 a.m., spelled at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and camped at 5 p.m.. Trail has been bad all day due to springs and overflow.

January 7.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and continued following down river, camped at 5 p.m. Snowing all day, ice in bad condition.

January 8.—Left camp at 8 a.m., trail on river bad, breaking trail all day, camped at 5 p.m. Weather stormy.

January 9.—Left camp at 5 a.m., pulled off river four miles south of Moose creek, spelled twice, and arrived at Sturgeon lake at 1 p.m.

January 10.—At Sturgeon lake, did not travel. Temp 0·55.

January 11.—Left Sturgeon lake at 7 a.m. and camped for night at Deep creek. Purchased baled hay at Sturgeon lake. Temp. 0·40.

January 12.—Left camp at 7 a.m., spelled 5 miles east of Big Smoky, crossed river at 4 p.m. and camped for night at Swan lakes. Snowing all day. Trail heavy.

January 13.—Left Callions at 8 a.m., spelled at Shortriggs and camped at Bear creek. Trail over prairie heavy. Hay and meals purchased here. Snowstorm in evening.

January 14.—Left Bear creek at 8 a.m. and arrived at Detachment at 2 p.m. Weather stormy.

On this patrol I purchased meals in several places thus saving the rations for parts of trail where supplies cannot be purchased.

Distance travelled, 500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4279.

The Commissioner, Regina.—Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding "N" Division.

APPENDIX V.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, February 23, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Chipewyan on February 8, 1912, with one train of dogs and accompanied by Sp. Const. Wylie en route to Athabaska Landing.

I reached Fort McKay in four days, as travel was good on the Athabaska river. Between McKay and McMurray both sides of the river are staked off into oil or tar claims; there is hardly a foot of land without a claim notice on it. McMurray is having a boom at present, just on what grounds is hard to say. Different outfits have been boring for oil there for some years and have all failed to strike any. If at some future date oil should be found, McMurray will undoubtedly become a place of some importance, but without oil I cannot see any reason to believe that the place will amount to much. A number of homesteads were surveyed off at McMurray last summer, but are not opened for entry; when I passed through there were two and in some cases three squatters on each quarter.

I left McMurray on the 13th inst. and proceeded as far as Red Willow lake, this is a lake about four or five miles wide with half a dozen Indian shacks on the north end. The country travelled through was extremely poor, being mainly muskeg with absolutely no good timber.

Next day we travelled about 35 miles and camped 10 miles from Cheechums lake, a small and unimportant body of water, Macfarlane, the surveyor, is wintering his horses here, the ones we saw were in good condition. The country was very poor, muskeg after muskeg and wretchedly poor timber.

Next day we travelled some thirty-five miles and camped six miles beyond Little Jackfish lake, crossing the Pembina river en route. Jackfish lake is noted for its whitefish, there are about six Indian houses here. The Pembina river is of good size but is said to be shallow.

Our next camp was at Big Jackfish lake, a large lake about eight miles wide, with several Indian shacks on its shores. We met five trains of dogs en route to McMurray with land buyers. We were obliged to camp early owing to a heavy snowstorm.

Next day, the 17th, we travelled a little beyond Whiteview lake and camped; we met here 2 teams of horses hauling supplies for Blanchettes survey party, the latter's assistant, Mr. Hill being with them.

On the 18th we passed Heart lake, which is a large lake made up of two almost identical pieces of water connected by a stream about three miles long. The extreme length would be about fifteen miles. A portion of McMillans survey party was camped here under Mr. Davies. There are several Indian houses along the lake, all being extremely dirty. Heart lake is a mis-nomer, the Cree name for the lake is 'Metayo sagaygun,' meaning 'Conjuring lake.' Heart lake would be 'Metay sagaygun.' The shape of the lake is also shown quite incorrectly on the maps.

I reached Lac la Biche on the 19th inst., and camped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, and purchased supplies and fish for Sp. Const. Wylie's return trip to Chipewyan. Lac la Biche is about twenty miles long by seven miles wide, with a fairly numerous

half-breed settlement around. The Hudson Bay Company have a post here and there are also two or three independent traders established. The country is good and it will some day be an excellent farming district.

From Lac la Biche I proceeded to Athabaska Landing with a team of horses, leaving Sp. Const. Wylie with instructions to rest the dogs for two days and then return to Chipweyan.

I reached Athabaska Landing on the 21st inst. The weather during the whole trip was mild and travel was good .

The number of miles travelled was 480.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergt. Reg. No. 3970.

The Commissioner, Regina.--Forwarded.

APPENDIX W.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT McMURRAY AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, August 20, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment orders, I made a patrol to Fort McMurray from this point per the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Grahame,* arriving there on the 4th inst.

McMurray is, of course, looming up considerably at the present time as a potential important city, it is beautifully situated at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabaska rivers, the former of which has some excellent timber thereon.

For some years there have been different companies boring for oil in the vicinity of McMurray and although as yet, none of this valuable commodity has been discovered, still there are at the present time, three different outfits at work with expensive boring machinery, and one can only hope that their persistence will be rewarded.

Cameron's outfit, who are boring right at McMurray, are down about 2,000 feet, the Athabaska Oils, Ltd., boring near Fort McKay, are down several hundred feet, and are just about to move to a different location, and the MacKay Oil and Asphalt Company are only down a few feet as yet.

As is now well known there are enormous deposits of tar sands of a bituminous nature in the McMurray district, and when this is of commercial value, McMurray cannot help but become at any rate a town of some importance.

But at present there can be no doubt that the boom on at present is inflated and fictitious, an enormous townsite is surveyed off and is busily being subdivided into town lots, which are selling readily at very large prices. Practically all the land in the vicinity of McMurray has already been squatted on for homestead purposes.

It is almost all surveyed off, and I understand is to be thrown open for entry next year.

The majority of the land is excellent farming land, and I have no doubt will produce good crops.

William Gordon has a small fur-trading post here and the Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost of the McKay post also. McMurray is a poor place for fur.

The Hudson Bay Compnay are building a large warehouse at McMurray, as in future the supplies for their northern posts are being shipped overland on the new winter road from House river to McMurray, which is being made by the government, this will save bringing supplies through all the rapids and should bring down the freight rates.

While I was at McMurray the Hudson Bay Company's third transport arrived from Athabaska Landing, twenty-five scows in all, there was no trouble of any kind and there was very little liquor in evidence, in fact I have never seen the arrival of the transport pass off in such orderly fashion before.

My time was as usual fully occupied in settling the usual list of petty squabbles, which are always held over in the north until the arrival of the police.

The white settlers of McMurray seem to be a very respectable and law-abiding class.

I arrived back at Chipewyan on the 12th inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. H. L. MELLOR, Sergt.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,

Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX X.

CORPORAL C. D. LA NAUZE'S PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING TO FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

SMITH LANDING, April 1, 1912.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Chipewyan Sub-district.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Fort Simpson.

Acting under instructions received from you, I left Smith Landing on February 7 with Special Const. Daniels and detachment dog train. The weather was fine and clear, 20° below zero. I nooned at Fort Smith and paid Dominion wolf bounty there and camped that night at Salt River settlement.

Neither Special Const. Daniels or myself had been down the Great Slave river before, but had not much difficulty in finding the road. Sp. Daniels running ahead of the dogs most of the way on the river as the trail was drifted in. We arrived at Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake in the afternoon of February 10.

Resolution is a large half-breed settlement and has four fur-trading posts. The Indians were all away hunting and the majority of them will not be in until the July treaty. The R.C. mission have a large, up-to-date convent here with 65 children and a large staff. I visited the convent and various trading posts.

I had your authority to hire a forerunner from here to take me through to Fort Simpson and return, and I engaged a half-breed, Napoleon Laferty.

I had great difficulty in engaging a runner as the fur is plentiful this year and the natives don't want to leave off trapping. Mr. Harding, of the Hudson Bay Company, had already hired this man to cut cordwood, but kindly let me have him.

I left Fort Resolution on February 13 for Hay river. The route taken is on the lake all the way making the points to camp. The going was good as far as Burnt island, 16 miles, where we made our first fire, but from there the ice was rough and it started to snow heavily, and we camped that night at 4.30 p.m., after travelling about 35 miles. It snowed heavily all night and we broke camp at 6 a.m. The going was bad, deep snow and rough ice and the sleigh had to be constantly scraped as ice was forming on the bottom. The ice on Great Slave lake is piled up 18 feet high in some places. Between Fish river and Hay river we struck a heavy snow storm and had to go ashore as we could not even see the head dog. We arrived at Hay river at 8 p.m.

The Hudson Bay Company have a small outpost here and the English mission a school with 35 children, some of them coming from Fort McPherson.

I was hospitably entertained by Archdeacon Lucas.

The police sail boat, which was left here by Sergt. Mellor in 1910 is in good shape, and the mission had her painted last fall.

I left Hay river on February 16 for Fort Providence and got on to the Mackenzie river that afternoon and camped that night amongst the islands.

The next day we broke camp at 6 a.m., the going was still heavy, though no more rough ice. At 8 a.m. I met the Northern Trading Co.'s engineer on his way to Fort Resolution, to Fort Simpson we now had an open trail and got into Fort Providence at 7 p.m.

Fort Providence is a most desolate place, the Hudson Bay Company and the Northern Trading Compnay have posts here and the R.C. mission a large convent with

80 children. The children at all missions are fed on a diet of fish and potatoes, and appear to thrive on it. The potato at Providence was a failure last year which is a serious loss made up by snaring rabbits, of which the country is full this year.

The Indians are asking for treaty here, and from what I saw it would be a God-send for them. The Trout Lake Indians only come into the post once or twice a year. They are a primitive race, marrying in their own fashion and won't go near the mission. Their women have never been seen in the posts, and it is understood wear moose skin clothing.

I had your authority if necessary to hire another train of dogs at Providence. I was obliged to as my two pups were getting played out and sore feet, as this was their first trip, so I hired an Indian and train of 5 dogs and had two four dog sleighs.

I left Fort Providence for Fort Simpson on February 19 with 5 days rations and dog fish. The trip was made in four days, the ice being exceptionally good this year on the Mackenzie river. The first day out we met the government mail sleigh from Fort Good Hope and had their road to go down on. The ice is very rough at 'The Square' where the river is narrow, it is more like mountaineering than dog driving to get around this six miles, the dogs falling right down in fissures at times.

There is a 35-mile portage at Marie river across to the Liard river, it is a fair trail over a muskeg country with jackpine ridges and four small lakes. The Liard river runs between very high banks and there is a long climb down to get on to it. From the end of the portage it is just 8 miles to Fort Simpson, which is situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, and was reached at 7 p.m. on February 22.

I stayed at Fort Simpson 3 days and made investigations regarding supposed beer brewing by the Northern Trading Company's agent there, but could not get enough evidence to bring a case against him.

Here there is an experimental farm and saw mill established by the Indian department last summer. The Rev. Gerald Card is Indian agent here, and the work has gone ahead well in spite of difficulties. The Indians (Slaveys) showed quite a hostile attitude to Mr. Card, at first refusing even to shake hands with him, as they thought he had come to take their country away from them, but now they are quite friendly. In this Mr. Card showed admirable tact.

The Fort Liard Indians sent down a message to the government that they want treaty there, and the Nelson Indians, the Sikanies, have asked for a doctor and a policeman to be at the next treaty payment.

Mr. Card desires me to state he would like a police detachment opened at Fort Simpson and a government doctor also. Several young children have died lately of meningitis, a child died of this while I was there and another while I was at Hay river.

I left Fort Simpson on February 26. It had been storming heavily for two days and the Liard portage was full of fallen timber. The 27th and 28th were very cold with a strong head wind, all hands got frozen about the face on the 28th, this was about the coldest weather we had.

Providence was reached on the 29th, and I picked up my two pups there, which were in good shape and will be good dogs next year. Hay river was reached on March 3, the going was fine now, the recent storm had packed the snow into hard drifts on the river and lake and there was glare ice in many places.

Leaving Hay river on March 5, Fort Resolution was reached on the 6th. Here I paid off the forerunner and left on the 8th and made a quick trip to Fort Smith, making the 135 miles in 2½ days. I arrived at Smith Landing at noon on the 12th inst.

Snowshoes were worn almost the whole trip, two pairs being worn out. I was very fortunate in having such good weather, and in having an open road to Fort Simpson.

Since leaving Smith Landing I have covered a distance of 980 miles in 22½ days' actual travel, I was away 35 days altogether. Special Const. Daniels is an excellent traveller and looks after his dogs well.

It has been a good fur year all round. The Barren Land caribou have been plentiful near Resolution, and have been killed close to Fort Wrigley on the Mackenzie river for the first time in many years. Moose and wood caribou are killed by the Hay River and Simpson Indians.

Some Resolution Indians make a dash to the barren lands in March after musk ox, and get back before the snow goes. If they are successful in finding a band they kill every animal in it. Frequently a female in calf is killed this way, as they say they cannot distinguish the difference between male and female.

I would suggest that the close season for musk ox end in December. The traders state the spring skins are not as good as those killed in the fall, and many calves would be saved if the spring hunt was prohibited.

There has been very little destitution in the north this winter amongst the Indians.

The Resolution people are all asking for a police detachment to be opened there and a Justice of the Peace appointed also. The Indian agent at Fort Simpson is the only magistrate between Fort Smith and the police officer stationed at Herschell island.

I carried mail between all posts and some letters and registered mail for the outside, but upon arrival at Fort Smith I heard the Edmonton packet had left on March 7 and the next mail will not leave until June.

In conclusion I would like to mention the hospitality shown to me by all missionaries and traders. I attach a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) C. D. LANAUZE, Corpl.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division.

Forwarded.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, Insp.,
Commanding Sub-District.

Smith Landing, April 2, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Division.

Athabaska Landing, June 28, 1912.

SMITH LANDING DETACHMENT,
April 1, 1912.

COPY OF DIARY OF PATROL FROM SMITH LANDING TO FORT SIMPSON AND RETURN.

Wednesday, February 7.—Weather fine and clear. 20° below zero. Left at 8 a.m. on patrol to Fort Simpson via Fort Resolution, Hay river, and Providence. Nooned at Fort Smith, paid bounty on four wolves and camped in shack at Salt River Settlement. Mileage, 35.

Thursday, February 8.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Left Salt River Settlement at daylight and spelled twice. Road drifted in, camped at 6 p.m. far side of Point Brulé portage. Two pups ill during day and won't eat to-night. Mileage, 40.

Friday, February 9.—Strong north wind in a.m., calm and clear in p.m. Broke camp before daylight and spelled twice during day, trail bad and siding, met a

Resolution Indian and family with one dog train going to hunt moose at Ennuiyon Portage. Mileage, 40. Pups all right again and eat well.

Saturday, February 10.—Cloudy and warm. Broke camp before daylight and found the Long Portage at 8.30 a.m. Arrived Fort Resolution at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday, February 11.—Snowing all day and warm. At Resolution.

Monday, February 12.—Cloudy and warm. Engaged Napoleon Laferty as forerunner and got ready for Hay River trip.

Tuesday, February 13.—Cloudy with snow in p.m. Left Resolution at 7 a.m., spelled at 10.30 a.m. at Burnt Island. Camped at Point Pres D'Ile. Mileage, 35.

Wednesday, February 14.—Cloudy and warm with light snow. Broke camp at daylight, going bad, snowstorm at 4 p.m. Arrived Hay River 8 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 15.—Fine and clear, 18° below zero. At Hay River. Sp. Daniels repairing dog harness. Got one pair snowshoes laced.

Friday, February 16.—Cloudy with snow. Left Hay River at 6 a.m., spelled at Point De Roche and camped amongst islands in Mackenzie River at 6 p.m. Going bad. Mileage, 35.

Saturday, February 17.—Fine and clear, colder. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Met N. T. Co. engineer with two trains of dogs at 8 a.m. en route to Resolution. Arrived Providence 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Sunday, February 18.—Cloudy with snow. At Providence. Hired Indian and extra train owing to pups sore feet and getting played out, got ready for Simpson trip.

Monday, February 19.—Fine and clear. Left Fort Providence at 7 a.m. Spelled at 11 a.m. at Little lake, met the government packet from Fort Good Hope at 2 p.m. Camped at 6 p.m., going good. Mileage, 45.

Tuesday, February 20.—Cloudy, S. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. and again at Yellow Knife river, camped at head of the line at 5.30 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Wednesday, February 21.—Colder, N. wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at Hardistry's shack and again at the Square, cached 28 fish here, ice very rough for 6 miles and open water, camped 3 miles from Liard Portage at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, Feburary 22.—Bright, strong south wind. Broke camp before daylight and spelled at 10 a.m. on the Portage, saw large flock of prairie chicken, viewed Rabitt Mountain, struck Liard river at 5 p.m. and arrived Fort Simpson 7 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Friday, February 23.—Fine and warm, 2° above zero. At Fort Simpson. Had a visit from Rev. Gerald Card, Indian Agent, Mr. Pearce, Farm Instructor, patrolled settlement, making inquiries re beer brewing.

Saturday, February 24.—Warm, S.E. wind, 13° above zero. At Fort Simpson, patrolled settlement.

Sunday, February 25.—Storming with heavy snow all day, S.E. wind. At Fort Simpson preparing to pull out.

Monday, February 26.—Cloudy, strong S.E. wind. Left Fort Simpson at 6.30 a.m. Portage trail much drifted and much fallen timber at south end, camped in deserted shack at Marie river at 6 p.m. Mileage, 42.

Tuesday, February 27.—Cold N.E. wind. Left shack at 6 a.m. and spelled at the Square and picked up the 28 cached fish and made our old camp at night.

Wednesday, February 28.—S.E head wind, very cold, 48° below zero registered at Hay river. Broke camp at daylight, spelled at Yellow Knife river and again near Hardisty's shack, all hands froze about the face 1st spell. Camped in deserted shack at 6 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Thursday, February 29.—Warmer and bright, N. wind. Left shack before daylight and spelled at Sandy Point and again far side of Little lake and arrived at Providence at 5.45 p.m. Mileage, 45.

Friday, March 1.—Clear and cold. At Providence, paid off Indian and got ready for Hay river.

Saturday, March 2.—Fine and clear, S.E. wind. Left Fort Providence at 6 a.m., going fine, snow drifted hard. Two pups left at Providence in fine shape. Spelled twice. Camped at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 3.—Warm, strong chinook wind. Broke camp at 4 a.m. travelling by moonlight, spelled at 8.30 a.m. at Point De Roche, Great Slave lake and arrived at Hay river at 2.30 p.m. Mileage, 30.

Monday, March 4.—Fine and warm, 32° above zero. At Hay River, patrolled settlement.

Tuesday, March 5.—Colder, S.E. wind. Left Hay river at 6 a.m. and spelled at High Point again at 2 p.m. at Sulphur Point. Camped at 7 p.m. far side of Point Pres D'Ile. Going fine, glare ice and hard drifts. Mileage, 50.

Wednesday, March 6.—Fine and clear. S. wind. Broke camp at 5 a.m. and spelled at 9 a.m. at Burnt Island and arrived at Fort Resolution at noon. Mileage, 30.

Thursday, March 7.—Fine and warm. At Fort Resolution, patrolled settlement, paid off forerunner.

Friday, March 8.—Fine strong south wind. At Fort Resolution, patrolled to North West Trading Co.'s post on island 1½ miles north, prepared for trip to Smith landing.

Saturday, March 9.—Fine and very warm, S. wind. Left Resolution at 7 a.m. and spelled at 10 a.m. middle of Long Portage and again across the Slave river. Got into water at 3 p.m. and had to change. Camped at Point Ennuiyon Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 50.

Sunday, March 10.—Fine and warm, S.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m., spelled twice, saw moose in willow near Point Brulé in p.m. Camped 6 miles far side of Grand de Tour Portage at 7 p.m. Mileage, 55.

Monday, March 11.—Cloudy and storming with snow all day , N.W. wind. Broke camp at 5.30 a.m. and arrived at Salt River Settlement at 8 a.m., and at Fort Smith at 1 p.m., and stopped overnight with Mr. W. J. Bell, Indian Agent. Mileage, 29.

Tuesday March 12.—Bright and clear, S. wind, 10° below zero. Left Fort Smith at 9 a.m. and arrived at Smith Landing at 12.30 p.m. Mileage, 16.

Certified correct,

C. D. LaNAUZE,

Cpl., Reg. No. 4766.

APPENDIX Y.

CORPORAL H. R. HANDCOCK'S PATROL FROM GREEN LAKE TO CLEAR LAKE AND RETURN.

GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol made by dog train from this detachment to the following points: North La Plonge, Isle la Cross, Buffalo river, Portage la Loche, Whitefish lake, Swan lake, Last Mountain lake and Clear lake.

Date of leaving, February 3.

Date of returning, March 18.

Number of miles travelled, 1,048.

Re Report on La Plonge.—Leaving Green lake on February 3, travelling on Beaver river and arriving at the R. C. mission at La Plonge on the 5th, staying over one day visiting mission and settlement around same, leaving the following morning and arriving at Isle la Crosse in p.m. of the 7th, stopping over the following day fixing up rations, &c., for continuing patrol, leaving early in p.m. of the 9th, camping on Deep river and arriving at the Narrows of Buffalo lake on the evening of the 10th, where four families of half-breeds live engaged in trapping, leaving on the 11th, this day was quite an eventful one in crossing Buffalo lake which is 40 miles long and 15 wide, getting out about five miles on the lake a heavy gray mist settled down, completely obliterating the shore line, and being no trail I struck a course by my compass and eventully found the portage after quite a lot of wandering, reaching Buffalo river late in p.m., staying over all next day hearing complaints, &c., leaving on the morning of the 13th, having to make a 20-mile crossing on Big Buffalo lake, I was again unlucky as it stormed badly, the trail being more than hard to follow, eventually camping for the night at the mouth of portage La Loche river, where we were joined by several dog trains that were going to Isle la Crosse, so we were certain of good trail to Portage la Loche, which we reached the next day the 14th, being 240 miles north of Green lake. camping the next day at the portage, I left on the 16th for Whitefish lake, returning to portage on the 17th.

Re Report on Whitefish lake.—Sunday routine observed on the 18th, spending the following day getting rations, &c., for patrol to Swan lake, leaving in p.m. for Revillon Fréres, who are located along with the R.C. mission and settlement on the east shore of Portage la Loche lake, 7 miles from the Hudson Bay Company. I spent the following day, the 20th, visiting R.C. mission settlement and in hiring a man as guide and to take extra dog train to carry fish as I heard fish were scarce in the north, leaving on the 21st for Swan lake, 70 miles north of Portage la Loche. The road being heavy, we camped early and reached height of land about daybreak, there must be a drop of 400 to 500 feet to the Clearwater river, and the trail down this grade can only be described as fierce, following a creek which is in the state of overflow all the time and, when there was no water it was glare ice and in some places precipitous, and one can imagine the trouble and may I say language that necessarily follow. In places one could hardly stand a sleigh being ahead of the dogs half the time, and what with meeting sharp turns, windfalls, socks and moccasins wet through I was more than glad to reach the bottom, but I was informed by the guide it was as bad to get up the hills on the other

side, however, we eventually reached the top after a lot of trouble and much perspiring.

Re Report on Swan Lake.—We reached Swan lake about 11 p.m. after a strenuous day, only to hear that the party I wanted to see had pitched off with three other families and supposed to be about one day's travel north. I decided to go and leaving the following morning we came up to their lodge poles late in p.m., expecting to find them at their next camp, but we did not catch them up until the night of the third day from Swan lake, luckily we were in the Barren Land caribou country, so we were all right for food for ourselves and dogs. We put in four days on straight caribou meat and tea, and the last day only having one small tin of syrup and tea for three hungry men.

Re Report on Montgrand.—I arrived at Indian lodges on the 26th inst. and after seeing Montgrand left in p.m. of the following day. I must say I never camped with such dirty Indians, they would all wash in the same water in the frying pan at that, and after six or seven using it one can imagine it was somewhat thick. The lodges were banked around the inside with caribou meat they were living on straight meat and tea, but they do the best they can for one giving us all the tit-bits in the ways of hearts and tongue and marrow taken from the bones, but again one does not want to watch them too closely in their culinary operations.

The country north of Swan lake is rolling consisting of sand hills, muskeg and lakes, all having been burnt over, stunted tamarack, but is seemingly a good fur country, marten, foxes and beaver seem in abundance and is also the southern boundary of the Barren Land. Caribou, of which we saw several herds and in the early part of the winter are to be seen in thousands which is readily believed as on the lakes and portages the snow is literally beaten hard with them. On our return to Portage la Loche a catastrophe almost took place, the man I had hired in crossing the height of land was bringing up the rear, I was breaking trail and on arriving at the top I pushed on to our old camp on the way out and on getting the fire started, Lawrence came into camp in a state of excitement and believed his feet frozen. I got his moccasins and socks off as soon as possible they being frozen stiff and after rubbing well with snow, found they were only slight touched, toes and balls of both feet, another mile or so and undoubtedly his feet would have been badly frozen; luckily they caused no inconvenience to him just the skin coming off. We camped quite a long time, being bright and moonlight, we arrived at Portage la Loche around midnight.

Re Report on Portage la Loche.—I stayed at Portage la Loche three days resting up dogs, hearing complaints, &c., leaving on March 5, and having good roads and fine weather arrived at Isle la Crosse on March 8. Mr. Read, H. B. manager, asked me to try and make a trip to Clear lake, 75 miles N.E. as the Indians were giving some trouble.

Re Report on Clear lake.—I decided to hire a fresh train of dogs and left on March 10, arriving at Clear lake the following night visiting the Indians the following morning and straightening them in general, leaving for Isle la Crosse in p.m. and arriving on the 13th, staying over two days getting rations and hearing complaints and leaving on the 16th for Green lake, arriving on the night of the 18th.

My dogs stood the trip well being a little foot sore but otherwise in good shape. I was fortunate in having good weather consequently travelling was good being very little snow this winter. Breaking trail was not such hard work as usual.

Being rather late in the season fish were hard to get for dog feed and higher price had to be paid, average price paid being 8c. each.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Corpl.*,

In charge Green Lake Detachment.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the chief places of interest on my patrol north of Green Lake to Last Mountain Lake; mileage, 1,048.

LA PLONGE.

R. C. Mission is situated at this place; I may say is a regular oasis in the desert.

Père Ansell, O.M.I., is the principal of the school in which are 52 children, mostly Chipewyans. They are taught by sisters of the Grey Nun Order. They seem to receive a lot of kindness and attention, and a good course of instruction, but is seemingly wasted on them, as they go back to their families about the age of 15 or 16, and return to their old mode of life.

The principal asked me if it would be possible for a medical man to visit the school in the winter months. I informed him to take the matter up with the Department of Indian Affairs. The school is a large building 80 x 40 feet, and three stories, steam heated and electric light power derived from the La Plonge river; also a water system and saw mill with a capacity of 3,000 feet per day; horses and stock, with a staff of principal, three brothers and four nuns, and three outside half-breeds as hired men. There is also a settlement of natives in the vicinity engaged in trapping.

ISLE A LA CROSSE.

This is the chief place of importance in this district, being the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company; Revillon Bros.; and I. C. Fish Co. Each company have from five to eight clerks on outpost work in the winter time. Large quantities of fur are shipped from this point yearly. About 40 silver foxes have been killed in this district during the winter, in fact the catch of fur has been the best for a number of years.

Fishing operations were carried on by the I. C. Fish Co., and about 15 cars of fish shipped from here.

The Hudson Bay Company are putting up a large up-to-date store this summer; also the I. C. Fish Company.

Large numbers of Indians and half-breeds congregate here at treaty time in latter part of June, Christmas and Easter.

The R. C. mission have a large establishment here. Père Rossignol Rapet and two lay brothers having control of the moral welfare of the natives, years of Christianity has from all accounts had no effect on the people, as I understand they are absolutely devoid of all morals.

There is a large settlement of natives who eke out a precarious living by trapping, working in flat boats in the summer, and labouring for the different fur companies.

I understand an Indian agency is to be established at this point in the near future.

Messrs. Read, Coleman and McDonald are managers for the Hudson Bay Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co.; each compnay also keeps an accountant and store clerk.

Isle à la Crosse is 120 miles north of Green lake.

BUFFALO RIVER.

Situated at the mouth of Buffalo river, and 60 miles north of Isle à la Crosse.

There is a settlement of Chipewyan treaty Indians living here, about 25 families. H. B. Co., Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Co. have outposts at this place. Large quantities of fur are caught. Treaty is paid at this point in summer months.

There are large deposits of asphalt in the vicinity, also deposits of coal on the Buffalo river, which I visited last summer. Whether these deposits are of any commercial value, I do not know.

I heard that 7 silver foxes were killed here during the winter; a good catch of fur is reported. I may add the Indians are very dirty, and sore eyes are prevalent, opthalmia I should imagine.

WHITE FISH LAKE.

Situated 25 miles S.W. of Portage la Loche; a large lake 7 miles long and 5 wide with large bays. Very large whitefish are caught in this lake. There are 9 families of treaty Indians and from all acounts are a useless band, being lazy and dirty, and as there is an abundance of moose, caribou besides the fish, very little trapping is done.

PORTAGE LA LOCHE.

Situated on the N.W. shore of La Loche lake. This is the most northern post in the district, being 120 miles from Isle à la Crosse and 240 from Green lake. The manager of the H. B. Co., Mr. McLean and Mr. Pickering for Revillon Frères. It is the best fur post in district. There are nothing but Chipewyans and being good hunters, a larger catch of fur than for years will be shipped.

A Mr. Gordon also trades here, his headquarters being Fort McMurray, three days journey west. Fish are very scarce in the lake; the natives doing their fishing in the fall on Buffalo lake, 40 miles S.

I heard that people were coming to McMurray looking up land on account of proposed railroad. A police patrol from Edmonton Division comes to McMurray. I heard several complaints which I am reporting on.

SWAN LAKE.

Situated 70 miles north of Portage la Loche, a very pretty lake of 13 miles and 4 wide, also some fair sized timber. There are 8 families of Chipewyans living here, all being good hunters, and a splendid fur country, beaver, marten, foxes and otter being in abundance; one of the best outposts for fur; a half-breed being in charge for both companies.

This is also the south boundary for the barren land caribou, consequently the natives live high.

LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Situated 100 miles N. of Swan lake. The country being more or less useless, all stunted growth and a rolling country, but is evidently the home of marten, beaver and foxes. I saw fresh tracks all over, and freshly caught animals in traps.

I saw several bands of caribou and shot a few for dog feed and ourselves. There were five families living here. Some of them never having seen a policeman, and had never known a white man to come to this place before. I only stayed over night and left at noon the next day, as we had no bannock, only tea and meat, and the

caribou were already travelling north again. I did not care for travelling long days on an empty stomach, besides there were no rabbits in this part of the country.

I had a long talk with Joseph Montgroud who was perfectly sane, and I was very glad, as I am sure by the time we had got him to Portage la Roche, he would have been insane.

Last Mountain lake is a very large lake; Indians telling me it took 2 long days from end to end, and the crossing we made was at least 15 miles.

CLEAR LAKE.

Situated 75 miles N.E. of Isle a la Crosse, being a large lake of 20 miles in length and 12 wide.

Ten families of Chipewyan Indians live here. H. B. Co. and Revillon Frères both have outposts; bulk of fur caught being foxes, mink and silver foxes.

I heard several complaints and visited all the Indians.

The above are all the principal points visited in my patrol, although there are other settlements. I found on this patrol that most of the Indians are in good shape, free from disease, and owing to abundance of fur and meat live fairly well. However, it is surprising the amount of meat and fish an Indian family can put away; they eat on an average of six times a day, mostly straight tea, meat or fish, rising early and retiring early. All travelling is done by dogs and the Chipewyan is far kinder to his dogs than the Cree. One is struck by the kindness shown to their children, a word of correction is never heard. The Chipewyan has also far more consideration for his wife than the Cree, ever cutting wood, getting water for her. In this district anyway, I have never seen a Cree doing the same. A great respect is shown to a member of the police; he is given the best in the house of everything; all articles of transport overhauled and mended if necessary by them before starting in the morning. I may say as far as hospitality is concerned, some whites could be ashamed of themselves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Corp.*

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following complaints that were made to me on my patrol north. I am not putting them in as crime reports, as it is impossible to determine these cases in an orthodox way, as to bring them up in the usual way would entail enormous expense. They are more or less all petty cases. I think in taking upon myself the responsibility of settling them, the ends of justice are carried out, and the government saved great expense.

LA PLONGE.

Alex. Laliberte traded a horse 2 years ago with Baptists Laliberte to get a wagon to boot, wagon never having been delivered. I ordered Baptists Laliberte to turn over wagon at once. I found on my return the wagon had been delivered.

BUFFALO RIVER.

Baptiste Sylvestre complained to me that his cousin, Francis Sylvestre had bought a horse from him 3 years ago, promising to pay for same when he received the balance of his script. I found he had been paid the balance of his script last winter, and had paid Baptiste Sylvestre only $45 out of $150 promised, and told him on several occasions he would pay no more.

I gave Francis Sylvestre a severe talking to, ordering him to return the horse to Batiste Sylvestre and the $45 paid on same would be for hire of horse for 3 years.

I found on my return that Francis Sylvestre had returned horse to Baptiste Sylvestre.

I also straightened out several dog deals at this place.

WHITEFISH LAKE.

Pierre Rock complained that one Squirrel had stolen a fox skin from him last December. I saw Squirrel and he admitted taking same. I gave him a severe lecture and informed him he must return equivalent value to Pierre Rock, which he did by giving two mink pelts.

CLEAR LAKE.

The Hudson Bay Company's outpost manager, E. Kimberley, complained that one, Alex. Taboe, had stolen 100 fish from him in February. On investigation I found Alex. Taboe had been hired to put up fish in the fall at so much per day. He admitted taking 100 fish, but stated he had made a bargain with E. Kimberley that he was to get 10 fish out of every 100 caught, and as he had caught 1,000, he was entitled to 100. As there was evidently a misunderstanding between the parties, and neither having any witnesses, I informed all parties that in future in making a bargain, it would be wise for them to have witnesses.

I settled several other small cases of Indians not being honest after making bargains.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, Corp.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
GREEN LAKE, March 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police.
Prince Albert.

Re JOSEPH MONTGROUDE—SUPPOSED INSANE.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the early part of the winter, I was informed that the above person was insane and dangerous. On my usual winter patrol, I made inquiries at Portage la Loche and found that last fall in September, 1911, the above person who was living at Swan lake, 70 miles north of the portage, was threatening people with a gun.

Mr. Pickering J.P., manager of Revillon Frères, at Portage la Loche, went as far as to swear in a special constable with the intention of sending for Joseph Montgroude, but hearing that he was all right again, took no further steps.

I patrolled to Swan lake and on arriving found that Montgroude had pitched off with other trappers, and was supposed to be about one day from Swan lake. Taking a good supply of dog feed, which was lucky, as we did not come up to the lodges until late on the third day from Swan lake, where I found Joseph Montgroude with three families of half-breeds, all living in two lodges. I had a long talk with Montgroude, who is a man of 55 years of age with a wife and one girl unmarried. He was quite sensible at this time, and told me that last fall he was sick and it was the first time he had been like that, and did not know what he was doing, and thought it was caused by the R. C. priest, who had married one of his daughters to a man who was totally blind. He had worried a lot over it. I presume it was a temporary form of insanity, probably will not occur again. I left the following afternoon on my return to Portage la Loche.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. R. HANDCOCK, Corp.

APPENDIX Z.

CONSTABLE L. M. L. WALTERS' PATROL FROM SMITH'S LANDING TO FORT RESOLUTION AND RETURN.

SMITH'S LANDING, January 16, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting on instructions from you I left Smith Landing at 2 p.m. of January 1, 1912, with two dogs and arrived at Fort Smith at 4.30 p.m., Corpl. LaNauze taking my load over to the Fort with team and cutter.

I left Fort Smith at 2 p.m. January 2, with Willie Brown, Government Interpreter, who was hired at the rate of $1 and rations to accompany me, owing to the fact that Corpl. LaNauze was off duty with a sore knee and that our own interpreter, Phillip Mercredi was needed for duty around the detachment.

We took with us two police dogs and three dogs belonging to Brown.

We camped for the night at Salt river and left again at about 3.30 a.m. of the 3rd. There was a strong north wind blowing all day which filled the trail making travelling slow. We reached Susie Buggins cabin on the Point Brulé portage about 5 p.m. and spent the night there.

We left early next morning, the 4th and travelled until about 6 p.m. when we camped for the night at the head of the 10-mile islands. As the night was very cold we broke camp early. The trails were very heavy and a strong wind was blowing from the north. We got into Fort Resolution at 5 p.m. The temperature was about 54 below when we arrived. Two hours after our arrival a blizzard started which lasted three days. I stayed at Mr. Harding's, Hudson Bay Co., whilst Willie Brown stayed with the company's interpreter.

I called on Dr. Rymer next morning the 6th and got his account of the affair of the 25th August last, he also gave me copies of letters and notes about the matter.

Dr. Rymer stated that at about 1.15 a.m. of the 25th August, 1911, some persons had broken down part of the fence round his garden and pulled up three or four posts that were in front of his house, had piled some heavy drift wood against the front door, they also placed a ladder against the roof, but the ladder had slipped and in falling made such a noise that it frightened them away. Next morning he got Bishop Breynat, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding to come over and see the damage. On October 7, 1911, a large log belonging to the old Mission building was thrown over his fence but no damage was done.

The Bishop was away so that I could not see him, the Father Superior and Mr. Harding both gave me the same description of the damage as Dr. Rymer had done.

Dr. Rymer suspects Frank Heron, Rudloph Johnson, Alec Loutit and Paul Dewin of being the guilty parties. Of these four Frank Heron was away to Forts Rae and Providence and Paul Dewin had left on the morning of August 25.

Both Rudolf Johnson and Alec Loutit deny knowing anything about the affair. Mr. Harding with whom Frank Heron lives says that Frank was in bed at 10 o'clock the night in question and that he did not hear him go out afterwards. I visited George Sanderson, Buske and Michael Bouvier whose names the Dr. gave me knowing something about the matter, but they all claimed to know nothing. Francois Dunmare and Baptiste Beaulieu who he thought knew something were away.

I visited Mr. Dorais, trading for Strauss, who as he has had no stock sent in, is just collecting debts from the Indians. The mission and Mr. McLeneghan have been helping him with a little stock. He is in correspondence with a lawyer and expects to be able to seize the property in the spring for his wages.

January 7.—It was reported to me this morning that a lad named Michael Bouvier has stolen a pair of trousers belonging to Francois Beaulieu. The trousers had been hanging in a room in Beaulieu's house where Michael had been sleeping, and when they disappeared they blamed Michael for taking them. The trousers were found a few days later outside McKay's House. Beaulieu also claimed that Michael had brought a trap to the house which he said he had stolen. I saw Michael and he denied stealing either of the articles, the trap turned out to belong to his mother and she had given it to him. This lad appears to be a bit light in the head. He seems to be honest enough according to the white people in the settlement.

On Monday, the 8th, I visited Mr. McLeneghan, he has a nice lot of fur and is expecting to do better. He complains that he hired Pierre Beaulieu last summer for the fall fishing and that just as the fishing started he quit, leaving him in the lurch. Pierre Beaulieu was away.

Two Indians came in this evening from caribou hunting, and reported an Indian woman, Mary Ann Blackhead, as very crazy. She was living about two days from Resolution. When the rest of the Indians came in next morning, I interviewed them and they stated that although she had been very bad she was much quieter and was dying.

We left Fort Resolution on our return trip early Wednesday morning, the 10th. We found the portage 5 miles from the fort drifted so full that it took us all day to get across, we camped the night at the south end of the portage. It took us all next day to make from our camp to the end of the second portage. The trail follows the shore the whole way and was covered with drifts and the ice had fallen so much that it made travelling hard and slow.

Friday morning we decided to make our own trail going from point to point. We camped at sunset at the cabin on Point Brulé portage, from there we made Salt River settlement, the following day and spent the night at Chief Pierre's Squirrel's house. From there next morning we came into Fort Smith, arriving at noon. I telephoned my arrival across the portage, and stayed at the fort according to instructions until Special Const. Mercredi came across the next day with the remaining three police dogs, when I came across to Smith Landing.

The Indians down the river have lots of meat and are making good catches of fur. All the dogs suffered from sore feet, especially on the return trip. We had to break trail from the beginning of the portage at Resolution until we reached Salt river.

Mr. Petley, Hislop and Nagle's man from Fort Rae was in Resolution whilst I was there. He says there is lots of fur across the lake.

Two Indians, Nole and Susie Benjamin, who Mr. Radford had engaged to take him from the east end of Great Slave lake to the Telon river, came into Fort Resolution at Christmas saying that they had had a row with Radford and Street and that they had left them in the night and returned to their home at the east end of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. M. LLOYD WALTERS,

Const., Reg. No. 4741.

(Sgd.) R. Field, Insp.,

Commanding Sub-district.

Smith Landing, January 25, 1912.

The Commissioner, Regina.
Forwarded.

T. A. WROUGHTON,

Supt.

Athabaska Landing, March 7, 1912.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt."	Regina	1	....	1	6	1	1	5	5	7	125	11	163	125	....
	Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Avonlea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	....
	Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Ceylon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Drinkwater	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Elbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Gravelbourg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	....
	Holdfast	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
	Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Lanigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Marienthal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Mountmatre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mortlach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	2	....
	Moosomin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....
	Nokomis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Norway House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	....
	Ogema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Outlook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Ottawa	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	6	....	....
	Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Punnichy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Preeceville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Radville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Sheho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Split Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
	Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Watrous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3	....
	Windthorst	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	5	9	....
	Yellowgrass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	5	....
	On command	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
	On leave	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....
	Total depot division	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'A'	Maple Creek			1	1				2	1	3	3	11	11	
	Cabri									1			1	1	
	East End								1		1		2	8	
	Gull Lake									1	1		2	1	
	Happyland										1		1	1	
	Notre Dame									1			1	1	
	Swift Current							1			3		4	8	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	5	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek								1			1	2	3	
	Total 'A' Division			1	1			1	5	4	11	5	28	40	
'B'	Dawson			1	1			3		3	11	2	21	22	
	Carcross								1				1		
	Forty Mile								1				1		4
	Granville								1				1	2	
	Mayo										1		1		4
	Town Station								1		1		2	1	
	Whitehorse				1				1		4	1	7	5	3
	Whitehorse Town Station								1				1		
	On leave				1								1		
	Total 'B' Division			1	3			3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11
'C'	Battleford			1	1			3		2	7	3	17	24	
	Alsask								1		1		2	2	
	Biggar									1			1	1	
	Cut Knife										1		1	1	
	Edam										1		1	1	
	Kerrobert										1		1	1	
	Kindersley										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster								1		1		2	2	
	Machlin										1		1	1	
	Maidstone										1		1	1	
	Meota										1		1	1	
	Onion Lake									1			1	2	
	Radisson										1		1	1	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1					2	2		5	4	
	On Command										3		3		
	Total 'C' Division			1	2			3	2	6	23	3	40	44	
'D'	Macleod				3	1		3	2	2	16	4	31	37	
	Big Bend									1	1		2	3	
	Blairmore										1		1	1	
	Burmis										1		1	1	
	Bellevue									1	1		2	1	
	Cardston							1				1	2	1	
	Claresholm								1		1		2	3	
	Carmangay									1			1	1	
	Colemen										1		1	1	
	Frank								1		1		2	2	
	Lundbreck										1		1	2	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'—*Con.*															
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Porcupines										1		1	1	
	Pincher Creek				1						2		3	4	
	Stavely										1		1	1	
	Stand Off								1		1	3	5	4	
	Twin Lakes										2		2	3	
	Vulcan										1		1	1	
	On Command			1									1		
	On Leave									1	1		2		
	Total 'D' Division			1	4	1		4	5	6	35	9	65	69	
'E'	Calgary			1	1			3	1	1	12	4	23	16	
	Banff								1		1		2	2	
	Bassano									1			1	1	
	Berry Creek								1		1		2	5	
	Brooks										1		1	1	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Carbon										2		2	3	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Gleichen									1	1	2	4	4	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Innisfail									1			1	1	
	Irricana										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Okotoks									1			1	1	
	Ravella									1	1		2	4	
	Red Deer										1		1	1	
	Rocky Mountain House										1		1	1	
	Strathmore										1		1	1	
	Trochu								1		1		2	4	
	Total 'E' Division			1	1			3	5	6	27	6	49	50	
'F'	Prince Albert			1	1			1	2	2	3	4	14	17	
	Asquith														
	Barrows										1		1		
	Big River										1		1		
	Cormorant Lake										1	1	2		
	Duck Lake									1			1	2	
	Green Lake										1		1		4
	Hudson Bay Junction									1			1	1	
	Hanley										1		1	1	
	Humboldt									1			1	2	
	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Rosthern														
	Rosetown									1			1	1	
	Saskatoon								1		4		5	6	
	Shellbrook										1		1	1	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	Le Pas				1					1	1	1	4		4
	Vonda										1		1		
	Wadena														
	On leave								1				1		
	Total 'F' Division			1	2			2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton			1	1					3	10	4	19	8	
	Camrose									1			1	1	
	Castor										1		1	1	
	Clyde										1		1	1	
	Coronation										1		1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edson				1					1	1		3	4	
	Entwistle								1				1	1	
	Fitzhugh										1		1	1	1
	Fort Saskatchewan				1			1	3		14	5	24	27	mule
	Hardisty										1		1	1	
	Hinton										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne													1	
	Morinville										1		1		
	Stettler				1				1		1		3	2	
	Stoney Plain														
	St. Paul des Metis										1		1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville							1					1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	
	On command				1				1		1		3		
	Total 'G' Division			1	5			2	6	7	39	9	69	59	
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1			3	3	3	11		22	16	
	Coutts									1	2		3	7	
	Grassy Lake									1			1	1	
	Irvine									1	1	1	3	3	
	Magrath										1		1	1	
	Manyberries										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	5	
	Medicine Lodge									1		1	2	2	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1		1	2	3	
	Royal View														
	Stafford Village														
	Suffield									1			1	1	
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber														
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1	1	3	4	
	On leave				1								1		
	Total 'K' Division			1	3			3	4	11	22	4	48	48	
'M'	Fort Churchill			1					1	2	4	1	9		35
	Fullerton														18
	York Factory								1				1		
	Total 'M' Division			1					2	2	4	1	10		53

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'N'	Athabaska Landing	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	2	2	3	9	6	....
	Chipewyan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	1	2	....	6
	Grande Prairie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	....	*1	2	....
	Herschell Island	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	2	....	4	....	8
	Lake Saskatoon	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	....
	Lesser Slave Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	6	....
	Fort Macpherson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	...	5
	Peace River Crossing	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	...	....	1	2	....
	Sawridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Smith Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fort Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
	On command	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Total 'N' Division	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26

* Attached from 'G' Division.

RECAPITULATION.

Place.															
Regina District	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	11	18	164	16	241	190	....
Maple Creek District	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5	4	11	5	28	40	....
Dawson District	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11
Battleford District	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	2	6	23	3	40	44	....
Macleod district	....	....	1	4	1	....	4	5	6	35	9	65	69	....
Calgary District	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	5	6	27	6	49	50	....
Prince Albert District	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	4	7	16	6	38	34	8
Edmonton District	....	....	1	5	....	....	2	6	7	39	9	69	59	....
Lethbridge District	....	...	1	3	..	....	3	4	11	22	4	48	48	....
Hudson Bay District	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	10	....	53
Athabaska and Mackenzie District	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	5	9	7	30	23	26
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1912	1	1	12	37	2	1	34	55	75	367	69	654	586	98

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING DAWSON.

Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt J. D. Moodie, transferred from Depot to 'B' Division.
Supt. F. J. Horrigan, transferred from 'B' to Depot Division.
Insp. J. A. Macdonald, on leave.
Insp. A. E. Acland, promoted from Sergeant Major.
This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—
Supt. J. D. Moodie, Dawson, in command.
Inspt. E. Telford, Dawson.
Inspt. A. E. Acland, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle is in attendance, while Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke is in attendance at Whitehorse.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The large mining companies are operating on a larger scale than ever, the number of dredges being increased, and the preliminary work giving employment to a large number of men.

Business generally has been excellent throughout the Yukon during the past season, although one of the large mercantile companies, the North American Trading and Transportation Co. sold its mercantile business to the Northern Commercial Co., and they intend to confine their activities in future to mining. They own a large plant on Miller Creek, and also hold valuable properties on Bonanza Creek.

Market gardening as a business is increasing steadily year by year, and it is only a matter of time before Yukon will raise all the vegetables required for annual consumption.

As stated in the last Annual Report, a large outlay of capital was expected this season through Mr. A. N, C. Treadgold and his associates, but unfortunately he became entangled in a heavy lawsuit, judgment on which has not yet been given. This judgment is awaited with great interest by residents of Yukon, as it is of vital importance to further development.

The International Boundary Survey was completed this fall, the last monument being erected about fifty feet from the Arctic coast.

There was quite an influx of tourists this past season, and also a number of capitalists looking for new fields for investment.

I understand the White Pass and Yukon route contemplate establishing a publicity bureau this winter, to advertise the tourist route to Yukon and Atlin on extensive lines. They also expect to erect a large tourist hotel in Atlin, B.C.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:—

LIST of Cases entered and dealt with in the District from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	3	3		
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Assault, common	19	16	3	
Murder	1		1	
Shooting with intent	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	27	19	5	3
Housebreaking	1	1		
Theft from dwelling	1	1		
Receiving stolen goods	1		1	
Obstruction	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	6	4	2	
Offences against administration of justice—				
Escaping from lawful custody	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	50	49	1	
Keeping a common gaming house	9	9		
Conducting game in common gaming house	1	1		
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	12	12		
Vagrancy	2	2		
Swearing in public place	2	2		
Allowing prostitution	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Intoxication	29	26	3	
Having liquor in possession	6	6		
Selling liquor to Indians	37	30	7	
Against yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	3	3		
Admitting loose women on licensed premises	1	1		
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	1		1	
Interdiction	18	16	1	1
Drunk while interdicted	8	8		
Wages	2	2		
Insanity	11	3	8	
Allowing fire to get away	1		1	
Selling liquor in excess	1	1		
Killing game out of season	3	3		
Throwing refuse on river bank	7	6	1	
Selling liquor without license	2	2		
Starting a forest fire	1	1		
Offences against city by-laws—				
Obstructing public highway	2	1	1	
Peddling without a license	1	1		
	276	233	39	4

On November 9, we raided several cigar stores and saloons, and were successful in finding gambling in full swing. Six proprietors were heavily fined and given sentences of imprisonment, but the sentence of imprisonment was suspended, Mr. Justice Macaulay notifying the gamblers that in case they came before him again on a similar charge he would give them imprisonment without the option of a fine. Twelve

players, or lookers on, were also convicted, some being fined and others let off on suspended sentence. The raid had a far-reaching effect in so far as that it certainly put a stop to gambling in Dawson.

On November 18, Joseph Fecteau was arrested at Granville on a charge of stealing a bicycle. The theft had occurred nearly a year previously, but we were unable to obtain any information. Finally, the bicycle was recognized in Dawson and we were notified. Fecteau was tried before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 3, a series of thefts took place at the Arctic Brotherhood hall while a basket ball game was in progress Purses, money and a watch were stolen from the pockets of clothes belonging to the players. After considerable difficulty we found than an Indian boy, named John Black, aged 16, had been seen there about the time the thefts took place. We found the boy and on searching him found all the articles. He was taken before Mr. Justice Macaulay who, on account of the boy's age, and also from the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis, let him off on suspended sentence. He was handed over to a dairyman in west Dawson who was to look after him and keep him away from town.

On January 31, Rada Pivich was arrested for stealing wood from the Occidental café. With firewood costing $16 per cord, people quite naturally object to losing it. Several complaints had been made, so a watch was put on this particular wood pile, and we caught Pivich in the act of stealing several sticks. He was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 23, we received word that E. L. Thoms, the proprietor of a roadhouse near Indian river, had been robbed of $250, and that he suspected Roy Ayers and T. W. P. Smith. A patrol was sent up river which met Ayers returning to Dawson. He was searched and the money found in his sock. He claimed that there had been a big drunk on at the roadhouse and that he had seen Smith take the money out of Thom's pocket. He was arrested and brought to Dawson. Smith was also arrested, and both were sent up for trial. Ayers was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. Smith was acquitted.

Last fall and early winter rumours were prevalent that a murder had been committed many miles up the White river. Finally, some White River Indians arrived in Dawson and corroborated the rumour. Late in March, Inspt. E. Telford and Reg. No. 2447, Sergt. Thompson, F. H., patrolled to Coffee creek and arrested an old Indian named Endock for the murder of Chee-cha-ka. The old man admitted the killing and told a very straightforward story. Later Sergt Thompson patrolled up the White river to the scene of the murder and brought down several witnesses. On April 1, Endock was committed for trial, and on April 4 came up before Mr. Justice Macaulay and jury and was acquitted, the jury deciding that the old man had acted in self defence. It seems that the Indians were in a hunting camp on the White river during the first snow last fall. Chee-cha-ka was sitting on a box in front of a camp fire; Endock sat opposite him and asked Chee-cha-ka to pay him for a gun he had purchased from him (Endock) some time previous. Chee-cha-ka, who was known as a 'bad Indian,' became angry and threatened to kill Endock, drawing a knife and placing it under his seat, at the same time reaching for his gun. Endock immediately seized his own gun and shot the other Indian.

On June 13, the cash register of the Empire hotel was robbed of some $9. A man named Teddy Carpenter was suspected.

The proprieter stated that he had been standing in front of the hotel and had heard the bell on the register ring, and went in at once and saw Carpenter coming from behind the bar. He then went to the register and on examining it found that a certain five dollar bill was missing. He accused Carpenter of the theft and the latter, after first denying it, finally admitted that he had taken the money, which he returned. The proprieter did not want to press the charge, but we laid the information, and on June 15, Carpenter was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On July 4, one of the greatest crimes in the history of Canada occurred when Eugene Vaglio murdered his sister, Mrs. John Vaglio, John Vaglio, and their two daughters, Rosie and Christina, ages 16 and 10 respectively, and then killed himself. Last summer Eugene Vaglio became enamoured of his niece Rosie, and attempted to criminally assault her. He was not successful, and when the father (John) heard of his actions, he at once threw him out of the hotel (the Central). This angered Eugene, and he made several threats of getting even with John, but the latter never paid any attention to them, although the other members of the family went around in fear of their lives for some time prior to the tragedy. John decided to prosecute Eugene, but his wife prevailed on him not to carry the matter into the courts, pointing out that it would create a great scandal and would hurt their daughter, and also on account of the fact that Eugene was her brother. On the day of the tragedy, there were several United States citizens celebrating by shooting off fire-crackers, and the shots were at first mistaken by the inmates of the hotel for a 4th July celebration. Alfred Tetrault, who lives in a cabin immediately behind the Central, saw Eugene fire one or two shots from the back gallery into the kitchen and heard a woman scream, but he was too frightened to give an alarm, and even if he had, it would have been too late. Mrs. Vaglio was the only member of the family who was up and dressed; she was shot twice and stabbed four times. John, who had been asleep in bed, was shot six times, while the bodies of the two girls were horribly stabbed and shot. In all some twenty-one shots were fired from three revolvers, one of them a Browning automatic. Eugene was no good, he would not work unless absolutely necessary, and it is really believed that the cause of the tragedy, other than his infatuation for his neice, was jealousy on account of John's success in business.

During the fall and winter of 1908 several cases of theft were reported, the articles being stolen from unoccupied quarters. Last fall Dr. W. E. Thompson rented a furnished house belonging to Chas. J. Brown. Early this spring Mr. Chas. Macdonald, then clerk of the Territorial Court and Public Administrator, was at Dr. Thompson's home for dinner and recognized several household articles belonging to him which had been stolen, and on inquiry learned that the house belonged to Brown. At this time Brown was mining on Britannia Creek, and he soon heard of what he was accused and came to Dawson to look into the matter. He claimed he had purchased the articles from a woman whose name he did not know, and could give only a vague description of her. On July 12, 1912, Chas. Macdonald laid an information against Brown charging him with theft, and he was arrested on Britannia Creek and brought to Dawson. On July 24 he was brought before Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to one year imprisonment with hard labour.

Justices Dugas and Craig have been retired from the Yukon Bench, leaving only Mr. Justice Macaulay in Yukon. He acts as justice of the peace, police magistrate and judge, but in case an appeal court is required, Justices Dugas and Craig are subject to recall.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Forty Mile is the only detachment where a member of the force acts as agent to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent.

Passengers for the Lower River (Alaska) on steamers were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station for gold dust on which the export tax had not been paid, while transients in small boats were searched at Forty Mile. Outgoing passengers via Upper River route were all searched at Whitehorse. In the case of female passengers, a matron is employed.

The Dawson town station performed the duties of immigration inspector for Lower River traffic, and the customs officer at the Summit for the southern end. Several undesirables arrived in Dawson during the season, but it cannot be expected that the customs officer, with his own duties to perform, can tell who are gamblers, macques, &c., not knowing them as we do.

At Forty Mile the non-commissioned officer acts as agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all stock entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff's office.

We have also rendered every possible assistance to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

During the early summer an epidemic of measles occurred in Dawson, but this did not entail much extra duty on us.

The smallpox epidemic at Rampart House was, I am glad to say, stamped out during the winter of 1911-12. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J.F., was stationed there for nearly a year and did good service.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We still continue to receive large numbers of letters inquiring for missing relatives and friends. A great many people in the east believe that because they are unable to hear from their friends in the west, they must be in this far northland. Some of the letters are extremely pitiful, husbands deserting wives and families, sons never communicating with parents, &c. Yukon has always been more or less an anomaly with respect to this phase of human nature, as men who, when living outside, were steady, reliable and respectable, became bad and vicious in here, while men who had lost every vestige of respectability outside became hardworking, honest and respected men in Yukon.

During the year we received one hundred and twenty-one (121) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in thirty-nine (39) cases.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that we have not issued any provisions to indigents during the year, although I believe the local government did assist a few last winter.

The old man reported in last Annual Report as receiving provisions at Champagnes' Landing to the value of $15 per month, is still in receipt of the usual small issue.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and colts revolvers, all of which are in good condition. The arms are inspected weekly in the post, and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

The artillery consists of two 7 pr. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns.

Our annual revolver practice was held in August, and returns have been forwarded. I must draw your attention to the large number of misfires had during this practice from Dominion ammunition.

The Lee-Enfield rifles belonging to the Militia Department, which have been at Whitehorse for years, were shipped to Esquimalt by your orders.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

On October 1, word was received that the body of Frank B. Hyles had been found in a shaft, drowned. Inspt. Telford left at once for Scroggie creek and held an inquest, verdict returned being suicide. Hyles was an ex-Staff Sergeant of the force.

On October 5, the body of a man was found near Sprague's farm on the hill back of Dawson. Inspt. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. In this case the deceased had purchased a considerable quantity of dynamite, caps and

fuse, and while the jury returned a verdict of suicide, there is a question of doubt as to whether it was an accident or suicide. The head, neck and one hand were blown to atoms, and the other hand completely stripped of flesh.

On November 24, Victor Zarnowsky, a Russian, was out hunting in the Forty-Mile country, and when attempting to climb down a cliff, had evidently been feeling his way with his shot gun, as the gun exploded, the contents entering the man's stomach. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, and as all the evidence pointed to accidental death, he did not consider an inquest necessary.

On October 23, Ole Christennsen attempted suicide at Whitehorse by cutting his neck. He was placed in hospital and made a good recovery. He was discharged by the police magistrate on promising not to make another attempt.

On December 21, Odelle Croteau went out hunting in the hills about Dominion creek. He evidently became lost, and as he did not return to his cabin, search parties were sent out, resulting in finding his dead body frozen. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was due to exposure and exhaustion, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

On February 23, Julius Gocker, an old-timer, was accidentally killed on Sulphur creek by falling down a shaft, hitting his head on a bucket at the bottom, breaking in his skull. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental. This man was an old Dawson landmark, making a living, until recently, by peddling provisions about town. I suppose he had appeared as defendant in the police court more than any other three men in the country.

On March 4, Louis Leplante died suddenly at the Gold Bottom hotel, Hunker creek. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry and found that death had been caused by heart failure.

On April 2, Kenneth A. Forbes was accidentally killed at Alki Gulch by being electrocuted. Deceased was up a pole on the Granville Power Company's plant line, shifting 'live wires,' and for some unknown reason took hold of two wires thereby completing the circuit, allowing some 2,300 volts to pass through his body. Death was instantaneous. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry and decided that death was accidental.

On May 26, a man named Alfred Oliver was found dead at the bottom of a shaft on Sunset creek, near Forty Mile. Inspt. Telford proceeded to the creek in a canoe, and met Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D., from Forty Mile. After investigating the matter the coroner came to the conclusion that as the rocks and earth were sluffing in so fast that the man had been accidentally killed by being hit on the head with a large rock. The shaft was not timbered at all.

On July 4, occurred the tragedy at the Central hotel, whereby John Vaglio, his wife Camilla, and daughters Rosie and Christina, were foully murdered by Eugene Vaglio. This case is reported fully under crime. Two inquests were held, one on John Vaglio and family, and one on the murderer, Eugene Vaglio.

On July 19, a young lad named Warren Eugene Coman, aged 14, was accidentally drowned while bathing in a pond at Whitehorse. Inspt. A. E. Acland held an inquiry, deciding that death had been accidental.

On July 24, William Woodside, an old man working on the government road on the Klondike, died suddenly from heart disease. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, but as there were no suspicious circumstances in connection with the case, he decided an inquest unnecessary.

On August 13, James Kelly was found on the Klondike Mines railway track, about 2 a.m., with both feet badly mangled. He was taken to hospital at once and his feet amputated, but died in three hours. Kelly had been drinking heavily, and had no recollection as to how the accident occurred, but it is surmised that he was asleep on the track and, as the accident occurred where there is a bad curve, was run over by the train, the engineer not being able to see him in the dark. Inspt. Telford held an inquiry, deciding that death was accidental and an inquest unnecessary.

INDIANS.

As will be seen from the summary of crime, we have had considerable trouble with the Indians during the past year in the matter of intoxicants. Men will take a chance in supplying them with liquor for little or no gain.

The Indians in Dawson and Whitehorse have become a useless lot, they will not work unless absolutely necessary or compelled to, and endeavour to obtain rations on the slightest provocation. Rations at Dawson are only issued on instructions from the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, and then not direct from our stores. We merely send an order to the contractor and he supplies the provisions, sending his account to us at the end of the month to be certified and forwarded to the Comptroller, Yukon Territory, for payment.

The Indian school at Carcross was completed and is now fairly well filled with Indian children.

An epidemic of measles took place in Moosehide during the spring, but was not attended with any serious results. The Indians were quarantined and two of their members employed as nurses.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

General repairs for the up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

New skylights and gates were put in the guard room and as soon as the heavy outside work is completed a new floor will be put in. A stockade fence was erected with logs, and the building formerly used as a fire hall moved to the rear of the guard room and is used as a laundry for the prison. The guard room was also kalsomined.

A new fence, sawn log, was erected on the west and north sides of the barrack square, and adds materially to the general appearance of the reserve.

The old Yukon Field Force building has been torn down, and the place levelled off. This makes a great improvement.

Owing to the small number of men it was thought not advisable to keep our laundry building open, so it was closed last fall, and during the winter months the N.C. officers and constables used the baths of the Men's Club in town. In June our own bath-room was completed, being placed in what was formerly No. 2 barrack room upstairs. We have two baths with hot and cold water connection, the hot water being obtained from coils in the furnace. Water was also put in the Division mess, kitchen and seargeant's mess, the waste being carried across the square into the river by pipe placed underground.

A new corrugated iron roof was put on the building occupied as Q.M. Store, night guard's quarters and town station.

Authority has been received to install lavatories in the sergeant's and men's quarters, and this will probably be carried out in October.

The bridge across the slough is now unsafe, and will have to be refloored with sawn logs this fall.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good condition, and is of great benefit to the various messes. The stock on hand is necessarily small, but still is sufficient for all requirements. Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation fund, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this Division during the past year has been very satisfactory, the cases appearing before the commanding officer being comparatively of a more or less trivial nature. One N.C. officer was reduced to the bottom of the seniority roll of his rank and one constable deserted. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this Division is smaller than at any time for years. This is necessary, not only on account of the depleted population, but also on account of our being so short-handed.

Yukon crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.
Pelly crossing, open only for winter months, 1 N.C. officer and team.
Mayo, open all year, 1 constable and dog team.
Granville, open all year, 1 N.C. and team.
Forty Mile, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and dog team.
Carcross, open all year, 1 N.C. officer.
Dawson Town Station, open all year, 1 N.C. officer and 1 constable.
Whitehorse Town Station, 1 N.C. officer.
Whitehorse, 1 officer, 1 N.C. officer, 4 constables and 1 special. 5 horses.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The members of the Division were put through a course of foot and arm drill during July.

DISTRIBUTION of strength of 'B' Division, September 30, 1912.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	1	3	....	3	10	2	20	10	.....
Carcross	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dawson Town Station	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Forty Mile	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Granville	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Herd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Mayo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
Whitehorse Town Station	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whitehorse	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	7	5	3
Absent with leave	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Absent without leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	1	3	3	6	3	17	3	36	29	11

DOGS.

We have only 11 dogs on charge at present, 4 at Forty Mile, 4 at Mayo and 3 at Whitehorse.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by local contractors, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Outside of babcocks and fire buckets, we depend entirely on the city fire department for our protection.

During the early spring severe forest fires raged along the Yukon river, evidently set out by wood choppers to clear away the brush. Miles of first class timber, on both sides of the river, were burned. The telegraph line had to be newly erected for many miles.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

No contract has been called for wood as yet, for Dawson, as we are waiting for the freeze-up so that we will be able to obtain wood which has not been in the water.

It is my intention to test some of the Tantalus coal this winter, as if good quality, the cost of burning coal will be very much less than that of wood.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse has been very satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Most of our harness is old and hardly worth repairing, as the cost of repairs in Dawson is practically prohibitive. Two sets of light harness will be required next season, one for Dawson and one for Whitehorse. A quantity of harness was shipped to Regina about two years ago, and unfortunately the best we had was transferred and the worst retained here.

HEALTH.

With regard to the smallpox epidemic at Rampart House, reported last year, I am glad to say that it was entirely stamped out with the loss of only one small child. Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., was sent to take full charge of the quarantine, but later on Dr. Smith, an American physician who belonged to the American Boundary Survey party, and who remained there at the request of the administrator, Yukon Territory, asked that he (Smith) be placed in full charge of the quarantine, and Mr. Wilson, the administrator, allowed his request, with the result that serious complications arose, necessitating the local Indian Department sending Inspt. A. E. Acland to Rampart at the opening of navigation to make a full investigation. Inspt. Acland reported direct to the commissioner, Yukon Territory, on his return. In all there were some 87 cases treated.

On April 23, while Inspector F. J. Horrigan was inspecting the barracks with Reg. No. 328. S.-Sergt. Eavns. O. W., when ascending one of the piles of wood in the wood-yard, the pile gave way, throwing him (Supt. Horrigan) violently to the ground, one or more of the heavy logs striking him on the head, shoulder and right arm, breaking one of the bones in the right fore-arm and giving him a severe shock. He was confined to St. Mary's hospital for a month, but made a good recovery.

One case of smallpox broke out in Dawson in April, but prompt action on the part of the authorities prevented the disease from spreading.

During the epidemic of measles in May, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., was confined in quarantine, and made an apparent recovery. He was the only member of the division to contract the disease.

Reg. No. 4936, Const. Christensen, V. A. B., was placed in hospital in May suffering from amblyopia. One eye was quite blind, and was affecting the other, so on the opening of navigation he was allowed to go outside to consult an oculist. He was eventually transferred to Depot division for treatment.

Reg. No. 4911, Const. Todd, J., was sent outside in charge of lunatics in June, and while in Vancouver was granted a month's leave to have an operation performed on his nose, a growth having formed, caused by the nose having been broken some years ago.

In August, Reg. No. 4775, Const. Haigh, A., commenced acting in a strange manner, and as he was unable to keep awake, and would go to sleep even when standing up in charge of prisoners, I obtained authority to transfer him to Regina for treatment. It is believed that his disease, whatever it is, was caused by the measles which he contracted in May.

HORSES.

We have at present twenty-nine (29) horses on charge, including ponies, and they are all in good condition.

The following were cast and sold during the year: Reg. No. 386, Reg. No. 2851, Reg. No. 2894.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments in the division have been inspected frequently at irregular periods, by various officers.

The post at Dawson is inspected weekly by the commanding officer, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W. J. D. (in charge), Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F. W., Special Constables Turner F., and Campbell, A., and Indian guide, Charlie Stewart, with four dog teams, made the usual patrol to Macpherson during the winter of 1911-1912, without an untoward incident. A copy of Sergt. Dempster's report is attached hereto.

Patrols were made to Kluhne, Champagne's Landing, Livingstone, Glacier, Miller, Mayo, Stewart, and other points at irregular periods.

MINING.

Mining operations in Yukon during the season of 1912 have been very successful, the output being some five million dollars, greatly exceeding that of last season. Several keystone drills were imported and have been employed testing ground in various localities.

The Five Fingers Coal Company, with mines at Tantalus and Five Fingers, have had a very successful year, their output being shipped to Dawson for use by the large companies.

During the season the Yukon Gold Co. has had eight (8) dredges in operation, six on Bonanza, one on Eldorado and one on Hunker. The Canadian Klondike Co. has had four (4) in operation, two on Bear Creek and two at Ogilvie Bridge. There are also two dredges on the Forty Mile, making a total of fourteen in Yukon, all working, and all making money.

The two new dredges erected this season by the Canadian Klondike Co. at Ogilvie Bridge, belong to the same class as the one erected by this company two years ago, being the largest dredges ever erected.

There are fifteen hydraulic plants in operation as follows:—

Adams Hill	1
Cheechako Hill	1
Gold Hill	1
King Solomon Hill	1
Lovett Gulch	5
Monte Cristo	1
Paradise Hill	1
Skookum	1
Trail Gulch	2
Hunker	1

The above plants employ about one hundred men.

The machine shops of the Yukon Gold Co. employ an average of sixty men during the season, and the main ditch about fifty men. The Power Plant employs six. The

machine shop of the Canadian Klondike Co. employs some 30 men, while each dredge will require fourteen, the thawing plants averaging about forty men to each plant. The average number of men employed by the Yukon Gold Co. is 650, while the number employed by the Canadian Klondike is 75.

Several large stampedes took place during the year, the most notable being that to the Sixty Mile. While nothing particularly rich has been discovered in this locality, there will be a large number of men in the district during the winter, and the creek will be given a thorough try-out.

Upwards of two hundred men will winter on Scroggie Creek, and several claims on this creek have already turned out quite rich. This creek is staked from one end to the other.

An impression seems to be prevalent that individual mining in Yukon is a thing of the past, that the whole country has been purchased or located by the large companies. This is not the case, as there are large numbers of men operating on Quartz Creek, Scroggie Creek, Black Hills, Thistle, Gold Run, Upper Bonanza, Clear Creek, Highest Creek, Henderson Creek, Stewart River, Britannia Creek, Nansen Creek, Haggart Creek, Duncan Creek, &c., while many men are out in the hills prospecting.

With regard to quartz mining, I am pleased to say that the small stamp mill on the Lone Star properties is more than making wages, and as they get deeper the ore appears to be richer. The quartz properties on Dublin Gulch appears to be first-class, the assays running quite high, but no mill has been placed there yet.

Copper mining in the Whitehorse district has had quite a boom this season, the White Pass Co. shipping over 200 tons daily to the bunkers at Skagway for shipment to the smelter at Tacoma.

I might add for your information that there was an increase of $1,693.79 in the receipts at the gold commissioner's office during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Klondike Mines railway has been kept busy night and day all season hauling machinery and fuel for the Yukon Gold Co. and Canadian Klondike Co.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent here from Regina and Ottawa, as well as those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport at Dawson and Whitehorse requires considerable repair work, new shoes, painting, &c., and this will be carried out before winter sets in, all work being performed by prison labour. New flat sleighs will be purchased for use of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

The summer transport will be put in good repair during the winter.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon during the opening of navigation, and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

I am writing a special report recommending the purchase of a second gasoline launch for use in the Dawson district exclusively, the one we now have to be kept in the Whitehorse district.

The launch *Gladys* was put in repair, but not taken off the ways.

GENERAL.

As Supt. Horrigan was transferred to Regina, I took over the command of 'B' Division in August.

During the season two hundred and twenty-seven (227) small boats arrived from up river with 726 passengers.

Twelve steamers made ninety trips from up river carrying 1,652 passengers.

Ten steamers made twenty-nine trips from lower river carrying 873 passengers.

Twelve steamers made ninety departures from Dawson for up river carrying 2,647 passengers.

Eleven steamers made twenty-nine departures for lower river points, with nine hundred and seventy passengers.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Reg. No. 3393, Sergt. Head, A.C., (for Inspector A. E. Acland, on leave), Reg. No. 3015, S. Sergt. Joy, G.B., Provost at Dawson, and Reg. No. 3193, Sergt. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge of Dawson-Macpherson patrol.

In conclusion, I must say that as Officer Commanding this Division, I have had the hearty support of all ranks at all times, and this is the more appreciated on account of being so short handed, each member of the Division being called upon to perform extraneous duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,

Superintendent Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL, 'B' DIVISION.

Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1912.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the 'B' Division guard room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the year ended September 30, 1912:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-'11	10	
Received during the year, male	80	
" " " female	1	
Lunatics, male	8	
" female	2	
Total prisoners confined	101	
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-'12	10	
Daily average	10·783	
Maximum in any one day	16	
Minimum in any one day	8	
Number of lunatics received	10	

One male and one female lunatic were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster; the remainder were all discharged cured.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	82	1	83
Mongolian			
Indian	16	2	18
Total	98	3	101

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Australian	3		3
American	19	1	20
Canadian	11		11
Austrian	2		2
Dutch	2		2
French	3		3
German	5		5
Hungarians	3		3
Indian	16		16
Italian	1		1
Irish	4		4
Jews	1		1
Russians	1		1
Scotch	6		6
Scandinavians	4		4
English	9		9
Total	90	1	91

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	1		1
Canadian	3		3
Irish	1		1
Indian		2	2
Scotch	1		1
Swede	2		2
Total	8	2	10

Number of penitentiary prisoners confined	6
Number of common jail prisoners confined	21
Number of casuals confined	64
Number of lunatics confined	10
Total number confined, prisoners and lunatics	101

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There have been 36 cases of breaches of discipline, which were dealt with by the Officer Commanding, as Warden of the penitentiary and jail; of these breaches 7 were committed by one convict, who finally lost 47 days remission of sentence by order of the Department at Ottawa, and whose conduct since then has improved very considerably, and 6 were committed by one Mike Stone, a Jew, undergoing a 3-months sentence for perjury, who persisted in refusing to work, and malingering, in spite of the fact that he was only doing light work, and that after examination by two doctors he was told he was fit for work.

Penitentiary prisoner No. 3, whom I referred to in my last report as suffering from an eleven months old ulcer, after being treated and off work all winter, made a complete recovery in the spring. On the 22nd July last, C. G. P. No. 28, Silas Walter, an Indian serving a sentence of 12 months, H. L. for theft, was removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital suffering from tubercular glands, he had been off work for several days prior to this, after removal was operated on, but as his recovery was slow, and as it was extremely doubtful whether he would be in a fit condition to be returned to work before the expiration of his sentence, the department was communicated with and he was released on parole. The health of the remainder of the prisoners has been good.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail is first-class, and the quantity is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals are cooked by the division cook. This has proved quite satisfactory.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing issued the prisoners is supplied by the Q.M. store and is of good quality; no clothing has had to be purchased except boots and moccasins of unusual sizes, such as 11's and 12's; their garb consists of a coat and trousers of black and white check, about one and a quarter inches square, which is very conspicuous; the warden of the penitentiary at New Westminster informed me that he considered this the best pattern of clothing for prisoners he had ever seen, and that he would endeavour to have it adopted.

PRISON LABOUR.

Owing to the number of long term convicts and prisoners during the past year, we have been enabled to get through considerably more work than for several years past: amongst other work done, all the firewood was sawed, split and delivered, drains and ditches dug and cleaned out, gravel hauled for the squares and roads, buildings have been razed, erected, whitewashed and caulked, and until recently all the water for the barracks was hauled by the prisoners.

JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, a much-needed addition in the form of a jail yard has just been erected by prison labour, on the north side of the jail, 58 feet by 54 feet. This is made of logs split down the centre, standing upright three feet in the ground and 13 feet out.

LUNATICS.

There have been 8 insane male patients confined here, and two insane females were taken care of at the home of the matron; one of these was discharged cured and the other was removed to the asylum at New Westminster. One male patient was also transferred to this place, the other seven all recovering and being discharged. These seven were all suffering from delirium tremens brought on by an over indulgence in

alcoholic beverages, and after getting over their hallucinations were discharged by the court without punishment or cost of confinement.

Synopsis of prisoners confined on September 30, 1912.

Offence.	Years 4	3	2	1	Months 6	Awaiting.	Total.
Theft	...	1	3	1	1	2	8
Housebreaking and theft	1	..	....	....	.....	.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	....	....	1	....	... ..	....	1
Total	1	1	4	1	1	2	10

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt., Provost.

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAIL AND PENITENTIARY FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

Offence.	Penitentiary. Years. 4	3	2	Common Jail. Months. 12	6	3	2	Days. 30	14	10	7	Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Transferred to Asylum.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Remarks.
Confined, September 24, 1911	...	..	4	1	1	..	.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	In two instances two charges were laid against the same party and convictions secured.
Drunk and disorderly	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	7	3	..	..	41	
Theft from dwelling house	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
" " person	...	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Theft	...	..	.	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	11	
Intoxication (Indian Act)	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	11	
Insanity	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	8	
Housebreaking	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Assault	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	
Perjury	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Murder	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Creating a disturbance	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Drunk whilst interdicted	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Giving liquor to Indians	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	1	1	5	3	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	39	22	10	1	4	101	

Certified correct,
G. B. JOY,
S. Sergt. Provost.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT A. C. HEAD, FOR OFFICER COMMANDING WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., September 24, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the White Horse Sub-District for the year ending the 30th September, 1912:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the Sub-District is better than the preceding year, (in fact by the optimistic it is considered to be on the eve of developing into one of the largest copper producing regions on the American continent), which is mainly due to the opening up of the Copper region in this vicinity by the Atlas Mining Co. Only one of the mines, the Pueblo, can be said to be regularly shipping ore at present, (averaging about 400 tons per day), but three other mines are being developed by the same Co., viz:—The Grafter, Best Chance and Valerie. About 200 men are at present employed by the above mentioned Company and it is their intention at present to keep running all winter. The quartz mines around Carcross which during the first part of the year looked very promising, have shut down temporarily on account of transportation difficulties, which accordingly had made Carcross very quiet, but the majority of the miners employed there have now been absorbed by the mines in this vicinity.

In regard to the Placer mining the Kluahne district has not done as well as was expected owing to the want of water, the season being very dry out in that locality. The usual number of creeks were more or less worked, viz.—Burwash, Bullion, Glandstone, Fourth of July and Ruby, though most of the gold was taken out of Burwash. A plant has been installed on Fourth of July which will be in operation next season. Nansen Creek about 47 miles west of Tantalus, has some very good ground but no large amount has been taken out this season. Livingtone Creek district is still going down both in population and gold out-put though some good ground was cleaned up on Little Violet.

In the Nesutlin district though no new strike has been made, it is reported that there will be at least twenty men prospecting in there this winter. Messrs. Morris and Welter intend if possible to get a diamond drill into that country which they consider would amply reward their efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher acted as a preventive Force in connection with enforcing the terms of the Yukon Gold Export Ordinance, during the year there have been no attempts at evasion, the discretion vested in the Officer Commanding has enabled this duty to be carried out effectively without giving ground for complaint by indiscriminate search which might from the nature of things from time to time be unnecessary. Sergt. McLauchlan in charge of the town station was appointed Sanitary Inspector for the town of Whitehorse.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

All the buildings at this post to be kept in a fit state of repair, require repainting. Four of the chimneys are being renewed, for which authority has been received. The Barrack room which was originally built for at least twenty men, has now only to accommodate five, accordingly the room in the winter time would be much improved by having part of it partitioned off.

INDIANS.

The Indians with the exception of some of the aged, who receive assistance in the way of provisions and medicines, appear to be in good circumstances. This year an extra charge devolved on the police in regard to fixing up a temporary hospital across the river for two old and destitute Indians, infected with tuberculosis, one of whom died and the other recovered enabling him to return to his people. Outside of the Indians grasping every opportunity to obtain liquor they have given very little trouble during the past year.

CRIME.

There is very little under this head that requires special mention. The increase of crime may be attributed to the larger number of men employed in this vicinity, now the mines have opend up.

GUARD-ROOM.

The present guard-room containing three cells, has been found to be ample room during the past year. At any time such as a party of insane patients en route from Dawson to New Westminster, the old guardroom can immediately be put in use.

Three prisoners served sentences during the year, one two months, one six months and the other to serve one month or pay his fine, served seven days. All the above sentences were inflicted for supplying liquor to Indians.

One prisoner was sentenced to thirty days for obtaining liquor whilst interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been good.

With regard to sickness of an epidemic nature, there was a case of typhoid during the summer, but the patient was kept isolated and no further cases developed.

HORSES.

We have seventeen horses on charge in the sub-district, five of which are in use at the Post, eleven on range at Champagne and one dead not struck off. The dead horse was one of the ten pack ponies (No. 229) received with the Pease Yukon patrol, and was found dead on the range, he was in a very poor condition and as near as we can tell must have died from some stomach trouble.

Owing to the very dry season and the number of Government Survey horses also ranging in that district, it will be absolutely necessary to feed the horses a certain amount of forage during the winter, though at present the eleven are in good condition.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch did her usual work satisfactorily following up the small boats en route from Whitehorse to Dawson and was put on the ways at Hootalinqua on Aug. 26, 1912. The launch *Gladys* was put into thorough state of repair during the summer but was not launched this season.

The land transport we have in use both summer and winter is in good repair with exception of one pair of heavy bob sleighs which are now being reshod, they all require repainting, renumbering and relettering.

STORES.

The stores are in good condition though the majority of those on Q. M. Form 30 have been received into store from time to time as the different detachments were closed up and though hardly in poor enough condition to condemn, still will not stand much more service.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols owing to the scarcity of men have not been made to the outlying districts during the summer, though the mines in the vicinity are patrolled frequently. A patrol was made to Lower Lebarge per canoe and steamer in regard to a case of the Indians obtaining liquor, and another to Champagne in connection with the horses on herd. The Kluahne and Dezadeash district was covered last winter by a patrol with dog-team.

GENERAL.

The fur industry has been larger this year, considerable damage can still be traced to the placing out of poison which can too easily be obtained from outside points, though local sources of supply have been closely watched.

Game and fish of all description continues to be plentiful, and there is little cause for destitution amongst the Indians with exception of the aged and infirm.

There have been practically no unemployed or destitutes in this district with the exception of a considerable number of those mushing to Dawson in the Spring.

There have been no serious forest fires in this sub-district during the year.

Wages continue to be fairly good. Dock labourers 50 cents per hour and men employed on repairs to government roads have had a substantial increase, being now paid at the rate of $5.00 per day and board for an 8 hour day. Men employed on contract at the Mines are making about $6.00 per day.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. C. HEAD, *Sergt.*

for O. C. Whitehorse Sub-District. (A. O. L.)

APPENDIX C.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO HART RIVER AND RETURN, WITH EMERGENCY SUPPLIES.

Dawson, Y.T., December 22, 1911.

To The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* Patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river with Emergency Supplies:—

According to your instructions I left Dawson on the 4th instant in company with the following Reg. No. 4829 Const. Bowen, R.C., Spl. Const. Turner F., Spl. Const. Stewart, C. (Native) and three dog teams of five dogs each. Consts. Mapley and Butler with team of horses accompanied us to the Yukon Gold Company's plant on the Twelvemile river, hauling the bulk of our supplies to that point, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, which was of great assistance to us.

We arrived at the Power Plant at noon of the 6th, and in the afternoon, loaded up our toboggans. The following morning we proceeded up the Twelvemile river, Consts. Mapley and Butler with team returning to Dawson. The trail up the Twelvemile and down the Blackstone rivers was fairly good to Blackstone cache but from this point we had to break trail. From here to the head of Michelle creek the breaking was not very heavy as the snow was not deep but down Michelle creek it was bad, not on account of the snow (though that was noticeably deeper the further we proceeded down the creek) but, owing to the extremely mild weather (which was, part of the time above freezing point, with, one day, a suspicion of rain) the creek was badly flooded and we were compelled to leave the ice and make portages across muskegs and nigger heads and at times had to cut our way through thick undergrowth. Here progress was very slow. I was obliged to put 2 men breaking trail thus leaving one man to handle two sleds and as they were continually upsetting he was fully occupied going back and fore from one to the other righting them again.

About 15 miles from Hart river we met 3 Indians with 3 dog teams on their way to Dawson. They had been 2 days covering the 15 miles, and from here we had their trail and we arrived at the cabin on the 15th, having been 12 days on the way.

We made our cache and started on the return trip the following morning. We had a good trail to Blackstone cache but all the way up this river and part way down the 12 mile it was drifted full. The rest of the way the trail was fairly good. We arrived in Dawson on the 21st at 2 p.m., having been 5½ days on the return trip, a total of 17½ days.

According to your instructions I put the Emergency Supplies of bacon, flour, tea and dog feed in Martin's cabin. This cabin is well built but low, there are two beams across it and to these I secured poles upon which I put the supplies. They are as secure as it is possible to make them.

Martin made no objection to our use of his cabin for this purpose, but does not want us to take absolute possession and prevent others using it for camping purposes on occasion.

I notified all the Indians I met as to the purpose of this cache and told them not to molest it.

The weather during the outward trip was much too warm to be agreeable and snow fell on 7 days. On the home trip it was colder and snow fell on 1 day.

All members of the party performed their work satisfactorily. Const. Bowen, to whom this kind of work was new experience did very well. The following is a copy of my diary:—

Monday, December 4.—Mild, cloudy and snowing. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Martin's cabin on Hart river. The following are the members of the Patrol:—Sgt. Dempster, W.J.D. In charge, Const. Bowen, R.C.; Spl. const. Turner, F. and Charley Stewart, native, with 3 dog teams of 5 dogs each, carrying 10 days rations for 5 men and 20 dogs, to be cached in Martin's cabin. Consts. Mapley and Butler with a team of horses accompanied us to the Power Plant. Arrived at the 12-mile roadhouse at 5 p.m. and stayed the night.

Tuesday, 5.—Mild, snowing. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.15 a.m. Struck a little water at the lower end of the 12-mile. Nooned 1 hr. 30 min. and arrived at the 20-mile camp at 4 p.m. and stayed the night. The trail was rather heavy for horses but not bad for dogs.

Wednesday, 6.—Mild, snowing. Left the 20-mile camp at 8.45 a.m. Met 4 Indian teams about a mile below the Power Plant, where we arrived at 11.50 a.m. Loaded toboggans in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick kindly provided us with board and accommodation for the night.

Thursday, 7.—Mild, snowing all day. Left the Power House at 9.40 a.m. The trail to-day was good. Nooned 1 hour. Made the Big Glacier at 3.30 p.m. and were nearly 2 hours getting over it as there were about 3 inches of fresh snow on it which made the sleds drag heavy and the dogs had no footing. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, 8.—6 above, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 7.50 a.m. The trail to-day was soft and heavy; going rather slow. Had to build two bridges to cross open water. Nooned an hour and camped at 2.45 p.m. at the head of the 12-mile too late to go through the Pass.

Saturday, 9.—2 above, clear, no wind. Left camp at 7.50 a.m. The glacier at the head of the 12-mile was very slippery with a little water in places. It was 11 a.m. when we reached the upper end, making about 2 miles in 3 hours. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Arrived at Michelle cabin at 4.45 p.m. and encamped.

Sunday, 10.—Mild, cloudy. Left Michelle cabin at 7.55 a.m. The trail down the Blackstone was drifted in places. Arrived at Joseph's cabin at 12.30 p.m. and nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped in the willows near Blackstone cache at 4 p.m.

Monday 11th.—22° above; snowing all day. W. Wind Cleared up at night. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Got around the water below us. Breaking trail all to-day and going over the hills was heavy. Arrived at Poplar grove at 1.45 P.M. (having made only one drive) and camped as it is too far to make the next camping place, it has been a very wet and dirty day.

Tuesday, 12th.—6 above, clear, snowing at night. Left camp at 8 a.m. Made the summit at 11 a.m. Going very heavy; Down Michelle too it was heavy going and very rough. Made only one drive and camped at 2.45 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle. 4 Indians with 3 dogteams caught up with us tonight and camped a short way below. They intended hunting round here. Had to put two men breaking trail down the creek and it was hard work for one man to drive two teams owing to the country being so rough the sleds were continually upsetting.

Wednesday, 13th.—34 above, cloudy with a little rain. Snowing at night. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going was very rough. We were obliged to break trail across muskeg flats owing to the river being badly flooded. Travelling very slow. Every one wet all day. Nooned 1 hr. 20 min. camped at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday 14th.—22 above, misty. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Travelling about the same as yesterday, had to go through the water. Nooned an hr. 20 min. Met 3 Indians with 3 teams at 2.15 p.m. and camped. We were very wet and our moccasins were frozen. It was snowing all night and the tent was leaking badly.

Friday, 15th.—9 below, clear, nice day. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Cached tent stove and some provisions for the home trip. Had a good trail today but struck

a little water. Nooned 1 hour. Met 2 Indians with dogteams on their way to Dawson. Arrived at Martins cabin at 3 p.m. and cached the emergency supplies according to instructions.

Saturday, 16.—35 below, clear, nice day. Left Martin's cabin at 8.30 a.m. on return trip to Dawson. Had good going. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. Camped at 3.15 p.m. Michelle and 3 other Indians were camped here and had killed 5 caribou.

Sunday, 17.—26 below, clear nice day, a little foggy in p.m. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned at Poplar Grove. Made Blackstone cache at 3.35 p.m. and camped. Michelle and another Indian arrived at 7 p.m. and camped with us. Two others went on to Joseph's cabin.

Monday, 18.—30 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.10 a.m. I cut straight up the valley to avoid the detour into Joseph's cabin which would be about 2 miles out of our way. I intended making the head of the 12 mile to-night but we had to break trail all the way up the Blackstone and were unable to do so. Nooned at Michelle's cabin at 12.16 p.m. and camped about 2 miles above at 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 19.—17 below, cloudy and snowing. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. The trail was heavy and drifted full most of the way. Nooned 1 hr. 15 min. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles beyond the Big Glacier.

Wednesday, 20.—12 below. Broke camp and started at 5.55 a.m. Made the Power House at 9.35 a.m. Nooned at the 20 mile camp and made the 12 mile roadhouse at 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, 21.—Stormy. Left the 12-mile roadhouse at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Dawson at 2 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DEMPSTER, *Sergt.*

In charge of Patrol

APPENDIX D.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

Dawson, Y.T., March 12, 1912.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Div., R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report *re* the recent patrol from Dawson to Macpherson and return, season of 1912.

I left Dawson on the 6th January, in company with the following:

Reg. No. 4709, Const. Schutz, F.W.
Spl. Const. Campbell, A.
Spl. Const. Turner, F.
Spl. Const. Charlie Stewart (Indian).

Our transport consisted of four dog teams of five dogs each, and four toboggans. We carried some 68 pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschell island.

Reg. No. 2628, Const. Mapley, H. G., with team accompanied us to the Power House, on the Twelve-mile river, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson, where we loaded up our toboggans.

We followed the same route as in former years, and arrived at Macpherson at noon of the 3rd February, having been 29 days on the trail. We remained here for fifteen days.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on the 19th February, with about 30 pounds of first-class mail, and arrived in Dawson at noon on the 10th March, having been 21 days on the home trip.

The 'Edmonton Packet' arrived at Macpherson several days before our departure from there.

Of our showshoes, four pairs were the same we used last year for the round trip. They stood the round trip this year again, and only needed refilling. These shoes were ordered from Indian John Martin and were made in the summer time. The frame work was strong and tough and lasted for two round trips, whereas previously the shoes were ordered from Mooseside Indians in the fall and the framework of these were so brittle that they were so badly broken on reaching Macpherson that a complete new outfit was always needed for the return trip. I would suggest that if snowshoes will be required next winter they be ordered as early this coming summer as possible.

One of our toboggans was worn very thin, and as it had several breaks in it and would not last much longer I was compelled to purchase one from some Indians on the Big Wind river.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we came across one camp of Indians camping, comprising four families, on Waugh creek. They had plenty of food. We met one family on Peel river who were living on rabbits, which appeared to be very plentiful.

On the home trip we met three families on Peel river, and four families on the Big Wind. The latter were well stocked with meat. No sickness was reported among any of the Indians, but one squaw had died on Waugh creek early last fall.

TRAILS.

We had a fairly good trail to the Indian camp on Waugh creek, but from there on we broke trail. The snow was not so deep as last year.

WEATHER.

We had a week of cold weather at the start, but on the whole the weather was exceptionally fine.

DOGS.

All told, we had twenty dogs, of which 15 were hired, one a private dog and four police dogs. Of these four, three are very old. I have had them on this patrol for five winters. One of them I destroyed at Macpherson, as he got so stiff he could scarcely walk. I purchased another to replace him. The other one was very small, and I traded him for a larger dog, giving $10 difference.

Most of the dogs had sore feet on arrival at Macpherson, but were otherwise in very good condition.

GAME.

We saw no game, but on the Big Wind, Upper Peel and Mountain creek, fresh moose tracks were abundant. On our return the Indians met on the Big Wind reported having killed large numbers of caribou and moose between Hungry lake and the Big Wind river. Ptarmigan were not so plentiful as usual.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample. Our dog feed consisted of dried salmon and dried caribou meat. The caribou meat was purchased from Indians on Waugh creek.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner. Constable Schutz was new to the work, but did exceedingly well.

On our return trip I met A. A. Knorr, of 'Bonnetplume quartz' fame on Waugh creek. He was accompanied by two squaws. He said he was on his way to Dawson and had been as far as the head of Michelle creek, but turned back to look for some Indians to get some dog feed.

Our cache at Hart river was all right except that a few fish had been taken out of one bundle, I found the chache made by the Macpherson detachment at the mouth of Trail creek, but had no occasion to use it.

Corpl. Somers of that detachment is coming out this spring to build a cabin on Trail river.

We blazed a trail across that section of the Big Portage from the head of Trail river to the Caribou river, and from the Caribou river to the head of Mountain creek, excepting, of course, the bald knolls, &c., where there is no timber, I also made two 'lobsticks' at the mouth of Forrest creek. A 'lobstick' is a spruce tree stripped of all its branches excepting those at the top and two branches, one at each side, a little lower down.

On the Big Wind river, about 7 or 8 miles below Mount Deception we found a boat on a bar where it had evidently drifted during the summer. It was right side up, a double ender, about 24 feet long, 5 ft. beam, clinker build, had a skag under stern and name of *Bearer* carved on a piece of board and nailed on starboard bow and printed with blue pencil on other. It contained two home-made oars, 1 home-made paddle and two poles—one with a pike in it.

The following is a copy of diary.

Saturday, January 6.—35 below, clear. Left Dawson at 11 a.m. on patrol to Macpherson. Party composed of following, Reg. No. 3191 Sergt Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge) Reg. No. 4709 Const. Schutz F. W., Special Constables Campbell A., Turner F., and Indian Chas. Stewart, with four dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 2628 Const. Mapley H. G. with team of horses to accompany us to Power Plant on the Twelvemile. Arrived at Twelvemile roadhouse at 4 p.m. and camped for night, at roadhouse. Trail fair.

Sunday, January 7.—35 below. Clear. Left Twelvemile roadhouse at 8 a.m. Nooned 1 hour and 15 minutes at the Tenmile camp, and arrived at the Twentymile camp at 4.30 p.m. and stayed for the night. Trail good for dogs but heavy for horses.

Monday, January 8.—49 below. Clear. Left Twentymile camp at 8 a.m. Made the Power House at 11 a.m. Team arrived at 12.30. Loaded up our toboggans in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 9.—44 below. Clear. Left Power House at 9.15 a.m. Trail up the Twelvemile very good. Made the Big Glacier at 3.20 p.m. and camped at 4.30 p.m. about two miles above it.

Wednesday, January 10.—22 below a.m., 30 below p.m. Strong wind storm from North. Left camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail fairly good but drifted in places. Camped at noon a little below the Pass. It was very stormy and too late to make Trail cabin.

Thursday, January 11.—39 below a.m., 51 below in p.m. Strong head wind in the Pass. Left camp at 8 a.m. Trail was fairly good and blown hard. Clear ice on the glaciers. Made only one drive and arrived at Mitchelle's cabin at 1 p.m. It is too far to the next camp at Blackstone cache, so camped in the cabin.

Friday, January 12.—50 below a.m. 52 below in p.m. Clear but misty in valley. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Fairly good train down the Blackstone valley. Made one drive and camped in the willows at Blackstone cache at 1.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 13.—50 below a.m. with light wind. 49 below in p.m. with cold head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. arrived at Poplar grove at 11 a.m. and dinnered. Trail was drifted in places on the hills. Started again at 12.15 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 6 miles down Michelle creek. Trail fair. John Martin, an Indian caught up to us at 6.30 p.m. and camped with us.

Sunday, January 14.—44 below in a.m., 36 below in p.m. Clear. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Met two Indian teams in a.m. Got into deep water in afternoon and had to change footwear. Trail up the hill over the Hart-Michelle divide was very heavy, dogs and men very tired. Made Martin's cabin at 6.30 p.m. and camped.

Monday, January 15.—30 below in a.m. Left Hart river at 8.35 a.m. Trail was fairly good excepting for the water, of which there was a good deal and which we had to go through. Camped at 3.45 p.m. at an Indian camp at the foot of the second glacier.

Tuesday, January 16.—30 below a.m., 22 below in p.m.; clear. Made a late start to-day. Purchased 432 lbs. dried meat for dog feed from Indians. Started at 9.30 a.m. Loaded up the meat two miles above camp. We came to the end of the trail, and the going in the afternoon was heavy. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Wednesday, January 17.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, but cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Good going over the upper glacier about three miles, but going very heavy across divide and down Forrest creek. Richard Martin came up with us at noon, travelled with us and camped five miles from the north of Forrest creek.

Thursday, January 18.—10 below in a.m., cloudy, clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., trail is heavy to the mouth of the creek. Made Little Wind at 9 a.m. going down to the portage was good with the exception of water in one place which we got into, getting wet feet, trail was heavy across Little Wind portage. Made dinner at 11.15, and changed footwear. Good going down the river from the portage. Camped at 4 p.m.

Friday, January 19.—10 above in a.m., 8 above in p.m., clear and warm. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Going over the glaciers was not very good to-day, it was very slippery, and we were checked frequently with water. During the greater part of the afternoon we were breaking trail through deep snow. My sled dropped through the ice once, but the water was not very deep. We crossed fresh caribou tracks which Stewart followed up, returning to camp at 6 p.m., without success. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about four miles from the Big Wind.

Saturday, January 20.—2 below in a.m., cloudy, thick mist coming up in p.m. Started at 7.40 a.m. struck water and lost a little time in getting around. Going rather heavy down the Big Wind. Camped at 4 p.m. at foot of the hill at the north end of portage.

Sunday, January 21.—2 below in a.m., 10 below in p.m., cloudy. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. Heavy going for two hours and then fairly good to Hungry creek. In the afternoon we got into water, breaking through an overflow about ten inches deep opposite Mount Deception so had to change footwear and lost a lot of time getting round the water. Mostly heavy going afterwards. Camped at 3.45 p.m. about five miles below Deception.

Monday, January 22.—10 below, cloudy and misty. Snowing in p.m. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. The going to-day has been much heavier than previously, but not so bad as is usual on this part of the route, as there is not so much snow. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about two miles above Windy City. (On this day we found the boat mentioned in another part of this report.)

Tuesday, January 23.—11 below in a.m., zero in p.m. Broke camp and started at 7.20 a.m. Going has been heavy on the dogs all day. Made Peel river at 10.40 a.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. at about nine miles down.

Wednesday, January 24.—8 above in a.m., 4 above in p.m., cloudy. Started at 7.10 a.m. Down the Peel the going was fairly good. Up Mountain creek it was heavy and the going slow. Made the cabin at noon and made dinner. The sled cached by the late inspector Fitzgerald was still here, but the wrapper was gone, and I afterwards found out that an old Indian named 'Francis' had taken the wrapper. Struck little water this a.m., which delayed us about half an hour. Camped at 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 25.—6 above and cloudy in a.m., 8 below in p.m., snowing and blowing. Started at 7.15 a.m. Going up the creek is very heavy. Delayed on the glacier about half an hour on account of water. Made the foot of the hill at 1.30 p.m. Broke the trail above the timber line and shovelled out the snow and got the sleds up. Camped at 3.30 p.m. just below the summit, had a dirty night, and the tent is leaking badly.

Friday, January 26.—14 above in a.m., cloudy, 10 below in p.m. and snowing. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., slow and heavy going to-day, although the snow is not as deep as usual. Camped at 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.—8 above in a.m., 46 below in p.m. This sudden change in the weather gave us all colds, something we never got before. Started at 7.30 a.m., heavy going to the Caribou river, which we reached at 12.20 p.m. Made dinner and started up the right fork of this river, going fairly good. Camped about six miles up, about 3.45 p.m. It has been getting much colder all day.

Sunday, January 28.—48 below in a.m., 46 below in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. We turned off for Trail river over the divide at 10 a.m., following the same route as last year. We stopped for dinner at 11.40 a.m., and started again at 1 p.m. At 3 p.m. we reached a bald knoll and lost our direction. We were now on the slope facing Trail river, and it was getting dusky and hazy, making the outline of the hills very indistinct. Had to get somewhere to camp, so travelled eastward. After losing about three-quarters of an hour looking for a cutting or something to indicate the right direction we travelled east for about half an hour, and then turned towards

the north, following a draw until we came to small timber where we camped at 4.30 p.m. We travelled this route last winter following the trail of the Fitzgerald party, but it was thick weather when we went over, and we came back through a bad snowstorm, and it was impossible to locate marks, &c., to guide us another time.

Monday, January 29.—28 below in a.m. and cloudy. 40 below and clear in p.m. Took a view of the country in a.m. and tried to locate our direction, but it was too cloudy and indistinct, so we started at 8.30 a.m., travelling in a generally northeasterly direction, and finally at 11 a.m. we dropped down over a bad hill into a stream running in a general northeast direction, but very crooked. After travelling down this stream a couple of hours we found that we were on Trail river, but had got on to it much higher than we should have. Camped at 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 30.—36 below in a.m., 40 below in p.m., clear. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. At 9.30 a.m. we found an old trail and at 3 p.m. found a letter addressed to n.c.o. in charge of the Dawson-Macpherson patrol. It was a letter from Corpl. Somers containing the information that a cabin had not been built at the mouth of the creek. The letter was tied to a stick alongside of the trail. Camped at 3.45 p.m.

Monday, January 31.—34 below in a.m., 30 below in p.m. Started at 8.30 a.m. Reached mouth of Trail river at 11 a.m. and found the cache which was marked by a 'lobstick.' Everything appeared to be o.k. The old trail was very heavy down Peel river and hard to find. We lost it altogether a good deal of the time. Sleds dragged very heavy and we made slow time. Camped at 3.35 p.m.

Thursday, February 1.—28 below in a.m., 20 below in p.m. Clear. Started at 7.05 a.m., heavy going, lost trail frequently. Crossed over to where the seven mile portage starts in and found no trail there, so continued around the river. Picked up the trail about a mile below. Camped at 3.50 p.m. in an old bark hut about five miles above the south end of the portage.

Friday, February 2.—18 below in a.m., clear. 12 below in p.m. and cloudy. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. Very heavy going all morning. Made Francis' camp about one mile below the north end of the seven mile portage at 11 a.m. and made dinner. From there on the trail was a little better. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 5.40 p.m. and found that Corpl. Sommers had been there some time previously and had cut wood and packed up some ice for us, a kindness which we all very much appreciated.

Saturday, February 3.—Left at 6 a.m. and arrived at Macpherson at noon. Trail very heavy.

Monday, February 19.—18 below, clear Left Macpherson on return trip to Dawson at 9 a.m. Made Vitchequah's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. Trail was filled in all the way.

Tuesday, February 20.—Left cabin at 7.05 a.m. Stopped at an Indian camp for dinner and camped at 4.30 p.m. on the seven mile portage. Heavy trail.

Wednesday, February 21.—13 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Camped at 3 p.m. about seven miles below Trail river. Trail heavy.

Thursday, February 22.—5 below, cloudy and snowing in p.m. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. and camped at 5 p.m. Heavy trail.

Friday, February 23.—15 below, cloudy in a.m. but clear in p.m. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail very heavy up Trail river, made the mouth of the Pup at 2.45 p.m. and from here we had to break a fresh trail owing to our having gone astray going over. Camped at 4.15 p.m. Stewart went on to break trail.

Saturday, February 24.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in the afternoon and night. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. We broke trail for about ten miles when we struck our old trail. Camped at 6.20 p.m. about a mile from Caribou river.

Sunday, February 25.—Cloudy, cold wind. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Trail was heavy and pretty well filled in all the way. Camped at 4.45 p.m. on Cardinal creek.

Monday, February 26.—38 below in a.m., 33 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Made Mountain creek at 1.15 p.m., heavy trail all day. Got into water and camped at 4.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 27.—40 below in a.m., 28 below in p.m. clear. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Struck water a couple of times, but we were able to work around it. Made the mouth of Mountain creek at 11.45 a.m. Camped at 4.50 p.m. about a quarter of a mile below the canyon on Peel river. Heavy trail all day.

Wednesday, February 28.—4 below, cloudy. Strong wind in a.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. Trail all day is very heavy. Dogs are making very slow time as they have sore feet. Very warm this p.m. camped at 4.50 p.m.

Thursday, February 29.—12 below, cloudy. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Met four families of Indians on the Big Wind Portage, at the south end, and camped there at 4 p.m. These Indians have killed lots of caribou and moose. Purchased toboggan here for $12, one of our toboggans being badly broken.

Friday, March 1.—Warm, cloudy, strong south wind. Left camp at 8.05 a.m. Fairly good going up to the mouth of the Little Wind. Up the Little Wind the going was fairly good, but there was a great deal of water and we lost a lot of time in consequence. On the glaciers in places the ice was very slippery, and the dogs could not make time. Strong head wind all afternoon. Camped at 4.20 p.m.

Saturday, March 2.—26 above, strong head wind all day. Left camp at 7.25 a.m., travelling over glaciers nearly all day. The ice is very slippery and we could not make very good time. We got into water several times. Sleds dragged heavy when going over snow owing to the weather being soft. It was blowing a gale to-night. Camped at 4.15 p.m.

Sunday, March 3.—35 above, south wind, very hot during the middle of the day. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Made the mouth of Forrest creek, stopped 30 minutes, and made two lobsticks on an island at the mouth. Three Indians caught up to us at the dinner camp. Travelling to-day was heavy most of the way, snow was very soft. Crossed the Divide into Waugh creek and camped at 6 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier.

Monday, March 4.—11 below, clear and fine, nice day. Left at 7.20 a.m., had good going this a.m. Nooned at the Canyon. About a mile below the Canyon we met Knorr and two squaws. They had been down to Martin's cabin on Hart river and were now on their way to find the Indians who had camped on Waugh creek. Knorr had six dogs and two toboggans. The lower end of Waugh creek was badly flooded. Made Martin's cabin at 3.45 p.m. and camped. The supplies left here were all right except that several fish had been taken out of the bundles.

Tuesday, March 5.—33 below, clear, nice day. Repaired toboggans this morning; had an early lunch and started at 11 a.m. Made one drive and camped at 4.40 p.m. Fairly good going.

Wednesday, March 6.—15 below, cloudy, snow in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. Trail was good all morning, but the last six miles of Michelle creek was drifted very heavy. Down Christmas creek it was fairly good. Camped at Poplar grove at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 7.—6 below, cloudy, south wind. Left at 7.20 a.m. Made Blackstone river at 9.30 a.m., trail fair. Camped at 4 p.m. about one and a half miles above Michelle's cabin.

Friday, March 8.—9 above, fine, south wind in p.m. Left at 7.20 a.m. and had fairly good going all day. Met two Indians at head of Twelve-mile. Reached a wood-cutter's cabin at lower end of the little glacier at 5.30 p.m. and stayed the night.

Saturday, March 9.—Left camp at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at Power House at 7.55 a.m., stayed here two hours trying to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Com-

pany by telephone, but failed to do so. Arrived at the mouth of Twelve Mile at 5 p.m., trail good.

Sunday, March 10.—Left Twelve-mile roadhouse 7.15 a.m., and arrived in Dawson at noon. Trail good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER,

Sgt., Reg. No. 3193,
In charge of patrol.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING CHURCHILL, FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1911, TO JULY 2, 1912.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 4, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report, date September 15, and forwarded through the kindness of Mr. McGreevy, of the Naval Service Department.

The steamer *Minto* left Churchill on September 20 for the Nelson where some further work in connection with the survey was to be done before she sailed for Halifax. On the same day the *Laddie* left for Fullerton with the detachment for that post. On the following day a most violent storm from the N.E. raged till the 22nd. The steamer *Erik* with Mr. McGreevy on board and our mail were delayed by this and could only sail on the 23rd, she was to go direct to Sydney. I hope that the *Laddie* was able to get through this storm, as for some time after the weather was fairly good and the winds favourable for their voyage to Fullerton and out from there. I will know nothing of her till our winter mail from Fullerton is received, or I hear of her safe arrival in Newfoundland by the first mail from the outside.

HEALTH.

I am glad to report that all members of the division are enjoying excellent health. Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who had been surgically treated by Dr. Marcellus, seems to have completely recovered from his trouble.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

The boats and launches were put up for the winter on October 19. The former were all well oiled and safely covered. The larger launch received fairly hard wear and tear to her woodwork during all the bad weather, when working at loading and unloading, but nothing that cannot be thoroughly repaired. Our only whale boat here is getting fairly well used up, and has got very heavy with being water-logged. I will requisition for two whale boats for payment to employed natives, if these are sent up next year, they can be used by us until the natives to receive them have earned it and completed their engagement, this will obviate any being purchased for ourselves.

BUILDINGS.

One of the four portable houses sent last summer has been taken up by boat to the Deer river, about thirty miles up the Churchill and put up for winter use on the Split Lake trail. I forward a special report of Const. J. G. Jones on this work and on the condition of the Churchill river up to that point. Another of these houses I sent up to Fullerton by the *Laddie* to be put up further north when the opportunity occurs. The other two I have had carefully piled and covered until required. I had intended to put one up on the other side of the plains on the Split Lake trail, but I find that the

pieces are too wide and bulky to be freighted with dog sleds, and there are no means of transporting them in summer. Instead of this I will have a small log shack put up at the edge of the bush.

The small log building put up for the engine to run the circular saw has been completed, and the old launch engine installed. It was at first difficult to adapt this boat engine to the running of a saw, but by making dummy pulleys to start it, Const. Malloch has succeeded in making it work satisfactory. However, the connecting rod, which had broken a year ago and replaced by a home made one, gave out again. Const. Malloch has managed to make one that will do temporarily, and I will ask for a new rod to be sent up. This saw will save a lot of fatigue work. There was enough room in this building to put in the boiler for dog feed, the forge and most of the stores in another log building put up last fall. This store house which had been built with a lean-to roof, I am getting altered to a gable roof building which when completed will do well for an interpreter's house. Const. Jones on returning from Deer river brought down sufficient logs to equalize the sides, and with the material of the old surveyor's shack, given over to us and taken down, I have sufficient material to complete it. This work has been partly done, but has been stopped by bad weather.

The barrack room, mess room, sergeants room and wash room have had their walls and ceilings painted and look bright and comfortable.

The covering of our warehouse and new buildings with iron shingles, the ceiling of the native quarters and several other small repairs which are very necessary, which I had intended getting done if I could have got the material from Fullerton, have had to be put off, as we were not more fortunate with the *Laddie* than we were with the *Jeanie*.

FUEL.

We have had sufficient wood left from last years' supply to last for a short time yet, and a small quantity which was left standing as a reserve, about three miles from the post on this side of the river, has been cut and hauled in. I have had a camp put up on the other side of the river, and I will start to have wood cut and hauled whenever I have spare men and dogs during the winter. The hauling this year, however, will be harder than previous years as the river is one continuous mass of hummocks from one side to the other. I have had to get a trail cut and marked.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

It has been usual to send a party along the coast in August or September for deer, as at that time deer is fat and the skins suitable for winter clothing. This year, however, on account of the lateness of the arrival of the ships, I could not do so till the end of September, when I sent the natives. They were three weeks away and returned with four deer killed during the mating season and hardly fit to eat, and five white bears, these last gave the dogs a good change of food, the skins were taken in store and will be sent to Ottawa next season. Since November I have kept one party out all the time, and we have secured a fair supply of good meat. It is the time to secure our winter's supply as after this deer disappear till about March. Each party remains out for seven days, and is composed of one constable and three natives with three dog teams. All the constables get their turn. It is a good experience for them, they enjoy it and it answers the purpose of a patrol at the same time. The first parties were north on the North river, and towards Seal river, where part of the Indians make their winter camp, the last ones up the Churchill.

DOGS.

I have now five good teams of six dogs each, five pups which will be ready for work during the winter, and eight young pups that promise well for next year. I was unfortunate in losing several dogs, two of them good dogs, disappeared one day and

could not be found, a few days after a leg and part of the head of one were brought in by other dogs. There were a number of wolves around at the time, and I think that in roaming over the hills they were caught and destroyed by wolves. One young dog got fits and died in a few hours, and two old dogs were destroyed as useless.

NATIVES.

A sad accident happened at North river some time at the end of August to David Anderson, known as David Chief Factor, a Chipewyan Indian, when about to start in a canoe, with a nephew and his crippled boy, he took his shot gun by the muzzle to take it out of the canoe, the trigger caught and he received the full charge in the right side under the arm, and died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and six children with a number of others dependant. He was a good hunter and a respectable living Indian. This was not reported till the Indians came in on November 15, when I took depositions from those present. I forward these with a report under separate cover.

All the Indians are now in their winter camping grounds one section of the band, of which the late David was the leading man, are in the vicinity of the Seal river, the other with French John, the Chief is in the neighbourhood of Churchill creek, and West. They appear to have sufficient deer, but little fur up to now. They are beginning to understand a little better what the aims of the Government, and the duties of the Police are towards them, and are less backward in approaching us. I have no doubt that they had been led to look on us as unfriendly as the name by which we are known to them 'The imprisoners' shows.

No Eskimos have remained around Churchill this winter, all have gone North for the winter.

The halfbreeds who received their scrip last summer have all disposed of them to Mr. H. S. Johnson for the Hudson Bay Co. for $450 each for the land scrip, and $100 for the money scrip. The other buyers who were here did not succeed in getting any land ones, although I understand that they offered a bigger price. I think that they got a few of money scrip. I understand that these scrip cannot be used by the purchaser until the person to whom they are issued goes to locate, and appears personally at a land office. None of these here have gone out, nor is there any question of their going for the present. A few of these halfbreeds are employed by the Company, the others get a day's work from them off and on, and do very little else.

GENERAL.

Sandy Oman, who had been employed by us as interpreter since December last, gave one month notice and was discharged on November 30. His wife was not satisfied with the quarters in the native house and missed being close to her relatives at the Company's post. The quarters were small and not convenient for the children, but in time I would have had a suitable place for them. However, he had some money ahead with us, and the amount of his scrip in bank, so that he can afford to rest for some time. He was a useful and willing worker while in our employ. This leaves me without an interpreter, I can get along for this winter, but it will be imperative that I get one before the summer. For the present our Eskimos understand enough for our usual work, and I can get a halfbreed temporarily when necessary to talk to any Indians who may have business with me.

The weather during September and October was wretched, wind and storms continually, but November was mostly good. Ice started to form on the small lakes about September 23, and snow fell about the same time. A violent blizzard started on November 7 and lasted till the 13th, when the weather cleared the river was found to have frozen over but in a very rough state.

I am starting a party on Monday next, the 11th, for Split lake with the mail. Reg. No. 4708, Const. Rose, P., with two Indians and two dog teams, goes in charge. He should be at Split lake before Christmas, when the Hudson's Bay Co. and other traders and our own men, make their first trip to Norway House with furs and mail. I am instructing him to remain at Split lake to await the return of the mail from Norway House, this will do away with the necessity of the Split Lake detachment having to come this far with the first mail. The Split Lake detachment might come here with a second mail in the latter part of March to return with my returns and reports at the beginning of April. Should you approve of this arrangement I would ask if you would kindly give the necesary instructions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*

Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 27, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows, for the period from my last report dated December 4, 1911, and forwarded by patrol via Split lake.

Regt. No. 4708 Const. Rose P.R. with two Indians and two dog teams left here on December 11 with reports and returns, for Split lake, which were to be forwarded on from there to Norway House.

Const. Rose was instructed to await the return of the Split Lake patrol from Norway House, in order to bring back the mail for Churchill.

He returned here on January 23, 1912, with Sergt. Edgenton, Corporal Thwaites, Consts. Conway, and Doak W. E. of Norway House, with eight dogs belonging to Norway House and Split lake, the party brought a mail packet direct from Regina, the money for the annuity payments to Indians, and some mail which had reached Norway House by first packet over the lake.

This party missed the Split Lake patrol near Norway House and it had not returned fom Split lake when Sergt. Edgenton left that place for Churchilll. Sergt. Nicholls informed me in a letter, copy of which I forward to you separately, that an official mail packet had been left at Icelandic river and was expected on January 6, had Sergeant Edgenton been able to await this, it would have obviated my having to send another patrol to Split lake at once.

Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones, J. G., with two of our own natives, two Churchill dog teams, and Constable Doak with the Norway House dogs, leave on Monday the 29th for Split lake to get this mail packet, he also takes the returns and reports up to date.

Sergt. Walker, R. H., at Split lake, reports being short of dogs, I am sending one to him which I can spare.

The party under Sergt. Edgenton made use of the houses put up at each end of the plains; he reports that they were comfortable, and a great convenience, the dog feed put there came in very usefully. They were fortunate in having good weather; but the houses might be the saving of life in cases of storms

It will now be unnecessary for me to send a patrol north, as I had intended to meet the Fullerton detachment, as that detachment did not reach their destination last fall, they were to have left on February 3.

An Employee of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived from their new post on Chesterfield Inlet on the 22nd inst., accompanied by two Fullerton Esquimaux, 'Pu-pick' and 'Mollasses.'

They report that Pook and the other natives who left here in two whale boats arrived at Fullerton safely.

This party were thirty-eight days coming from Chesterfield Inlet, and had a very hard time of it; the white man is said to show signs of having suffered much from cold and want of provisions. Five fingers of one hand, and three of the other, and several toes were frozen, he will not lose them, however.

They say they saw but few deer and for the last eight days had hardly anything to eat. They stopped at our Rankin Inlet house, where they say they used some of our firewood, but no provisions, being then at the start of their trip. They also stopped at our Esquimaux Point house, and report that they found that the protection to the door had been removed, the key was broken, and a clean sweep made of all supplies. There were no natives near the place, but where they saw natives they were very hard up, having had very few deer. Some arrangements will have to be made to restock the houses next summer. It appears that the company's new post at Chesterfield has not been very successful in trade so far, they have seen few natives except about forty, men, women, and children, who are camped around them and not doing anything. Deer there have also been very scarce.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been excellent, Regt. No. 4928, Const. Malloch, J. A., cut himself accidently on the knee with an axe, but was on duty in a few days.

WORK DONE.

Corpl. Jones, with native 'Tupearlock,' accompanied Const. Rose as far as the other side of the plains, for the purpose of building a shelter house on the Split Lake trail, this he did and returned here on December 28. I forwarded his report for your information:

I have a camp established about eight miles from here on the other side of the river, for the men cutting wood, and have had parties of two men out for a week at a time. All spare dogs were used hauling wood.

The circular saw works well, but I did not use it during January, being afraid that the extreme cold would break the saw. I intend taking advantage of warmer days, when enough can be cut in half a day to last for at least three or four weeks.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good working order and those that went to Split lake stood the trip well. I have seven pups not yet taken on, which are growing well and will be good dogs next year. I am transferring one dog to Depot Division at Split lake.

NATIVES.

There have been very few Indians in from the interior during the last month, and I am told that very little fur has been brought in. One family of Eskimo had to receive assistance. They were camped some thirty miles from here and had not been able to get any game, there were two men and several women and small children in this party, they are about the most useless men of the band.

GENERAL.

I had delayed my trip to York for the issue of scrip until the mail arrived, as I expected that I might receive some further instructions regarding them, or in connection with other matters at York, I am afraid that if there are any such communications, they are with the packet which was left at Icelandic river, and I think that it will be safer for me to wait till I receive it.

The weather during January has been very cold, but fairly free from bad storms.

Reg. No. 4830, Corpl. Thwaites, has been assisting with this mail. He will assist in making out the March returns, pay lists, &c., and be thoroughly instructed in his work. I will take stock with him as soon as the weather is mild enough to work in the store, after which he will be in a position to take over the duties of acting quarter master sergeant.

I am taking advantage of 'Pupick' and 'Molasses' returning north to send the mail received for Capt. Comer and his crew. They are both reliable natives and well known to us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, April 16, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated January 27, 1912, and sent by Reg. No. 4687, Corpl. Jones' patrol to Split lake.

Corpl. Jones returned to Churchill on February 24, but without the packet of mail which Sergt. Nicholls, of Norway House, had reported as sent from Regina in October, and left behind at Icelandic river, he brought some private mail for members of the division, and some general orders. A copy of his patrol report is forwarded under separate cover.

Mr. Ray, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. at York Factory, arrived at Churchill on a visit on February 19, he kindly brought us what mail was there, it consisted of private mail and general orders. Two officials of the Hudson Bay railway, Mr. Lawledge and Mr. McNeil, arrived at the company's post on April 4, from Le Pas, they also brought us mail from Split lake, consisting of private letters. Mr. Lawledge remains here temporarily, Mr. McNeil left on the 8th inst. for York; as he could not procure the necessary transport from the company, I assisted him by sending Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton with an employed native and two dog teams, he had one dog team and a forerunner from the company. I send an account for rations supplied to this party under separate cover.

Reg. No. 3829, Sergt. Walker, R. H., arrived here on the 14th inst. from Split lake, with Special Constable McLeod, an Indian and two dog teams. The mail which he brought only consisted of private matter for members of the division; he will start back on the 18th inst., taking with him my reports and returns up to date.

HEALTH.

Every member of the division has enjoyed excellent health, and there has been no sickness amongst our employed natives.

BUILDINGS.

The log building which has been put up roughly last year as additional storage, had a lean-to roof, and not having much slant, was not sufficiently tight, I have had additional logs cut, made the slides of equal height, and am having a gable roof put on, I have sufficient material to complete this, and when finished it can either be used for storage or for an interpreter's house if necessary.

The stores which were in it were transferred to the other log building which was erected for the engine which runs the circular saw.

The other buildings are in good repair, with the exception of some of the roofs which require iron shingles. I have requisitioned for material for this work.

DOGS.

One dog had to be destroyed on account of old age, and one died from obstruction in the bowels. The other dogs are all in good working order. I have nine young pups, not taken on, which promise well for next year. Amongst the young dogs which have started to work this winter are five bitches, these are too many for the place as they cause too many fights, they are also too closely related to the dogs here. I understand that dogs are very hard to get at Split lake, and the detachment there have no bitches, I am therefore giving Sergt. Walker three of these, which he will take back with him.

PATROLS.

I left on February 29, for York Factory, with Sergt. Edgenton, Const. P. Rose, native 'Peter,' guide Sandy Oman, and three dog teams, and arrived at that place on March 4, I remained at York for three days and returned to Churchill in 5 days, arriving here on March 12.

During my stay at York I made an issue of land scrip to the half-breeds of that place for the Department of the Interior, I have forwarded my report regarding this through the comptroller and enclose a copy for your information.

Employed native 'Joe' from Fullerton detachment, accompanied by native 'Albert,' and their wives, arrived here an March 11, having left Fullerton on January 12. They reported stopping at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, where the employees were in good health, and where they had heard of Messrs. Radford and Street, the explorers, calling there for supplies and returning to Baker lake.

I might say that these gentlemen had sent packets of mail and specimens by the company's carpenter and natives who arrived here in January, these packets were sent by our patrol to Norway House via Split lake on January 29, and there handed over again to the care of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Natives 'Joe' and 'Albert' stopped at our Rankin Inlet and Cape Esquimaux houses, in the former no wood was left, and no provisions to speak of, the latter had nothing in, as reported before. They met few natives on the way, and game was exceedingly scarce the further south they came, near Egg island, was a camp of Eskimo who were very hard up for food.

At Fullerton native 'Pook' was in charge with native 'Oog-jook,' they were going out hunting in turn to keep themselves in food, and Capt. Comer has kept them supplied with some biscuit.

Parties consisting of two men and two natives with two dog teams were sent out from the post on three separate occasions for a week's patrol, and deer hunting. They had nothing of interest to report and found no game.

NATIVES.

The Indians are trapping at a greater distance than last year to the southwest, very few have come in during the winter. Chief 'Joe' came in a few days ago to

have the company send teams for their furs and bring supplies to them, about 6 days travel from here. He came to see me and reports the fur catch good, but no deer about, they have shot a few moose, these with some fish and beaver have kept them in food.

There have been no deaths amongst them.

A few Eskimo from Ennadai lake, northwest of here, came in during March to trade. They had been two months coming, I had a talk with them but they could give no information of interest.

One old Eskimo died near the compnay's post two weeks ago, he was living in a poorly made Igloo with a widow daughter and her sick child. The able-bodied men on whom they depended have been at York Factory since last summer working for the Company, and the old man was issued with some rations until his death. I have since had to give assistance to the woman and child and have had our natives build them a proper Igloo. Dr. Marcellus looked after the child but little can be done as he is dying of tuberculosis.

GENERAL.

It is now too late for any further mail to reach here over winter trails, and I presume that the first I will now receive will be at York when I go down to pay treaty to the Indians.

I have made arrangements for a coast boat, and will leave here with the men who go out, so as to be at York in the first week of July.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 2, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated April 10, 1912, and sent out with the packet taken by Sergt. Walker, of Split Lake detachment, who left here on April 18.

HEALTH.

With the exception of a few cases of snow blindness the health of all members of the division has been excellent. Even our employed natives escaped this year their usual spring colds.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton, who had left with one of our natives and two dog teams on April 9, to take Mr. McNeill of the Hudson Bay Railway to York returned on the 19th, after an uneventful trip. He did not go any further than the Nelson, where he rested his dogs for the return.

Natives 'Tupearlock' and 'Joe' with dog team, who had accompanied Sergt. Walker on his return trip to Split lake, as reported in my letter of April 17,

returned from the second shelter house on the 23rd. They hunted for a day from that point before returning, as instructed, but saw no game. It was too late in the season for any further extensive patrols, but our natives and dogs were constantly employed hunting seal for dog feed to a distance of 15 or 20 miles along the coast, or freighting supplies and material across the river to the beacon camp.

On May 25, two of the natives were sent as far as Seal river with some rations to destitute Indians and to hunt geese. They got only three of these.

BUILDINGS.

I have given a coat of paint to all the roofs in Barracks. The buildings were all given two coats last summer. I utilized what lime was left to us last summer by the surveyors this month, in giving a coat of whitewash to all the log buildings, except the back of one store and dog kennel. The post looks quite bright. If the tin shingles requisitioned for come this year, the stores and native quarters, which are still only covered with tar paper, can be finished before winter.

Some work has been done on the store building referred to in my last report, the gable roof and ends have been put on, but it cannot be completed till the shingles arrive.

On April 30, I sent a party across the river to put up the steel beacon for the Department of the Naval Service. The party consisted of Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton, Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones and Reg No. 4928 Constable Malloch with one native. A camp was put up close to the work and rations issued for 5 days at a time, the men would get to the work on Monday mornings and return to Barracks on Saturday afternoons. The work was completed on June 8. Some delay was caused by errors in construction, the plates on two of the angle posts had been riveted two feet out of place, so that the bolt heads had to be cut, drills made, and new holes drilled at the proper place and plates riveted again. One of the turn buckles had a flaw, broke, and had to be welded.

A fairly level piece of solid rock was found for the erection, so that the anchor bolts are leaded in solid rock, inequalities in level were made up with concrete base. The whole thing is well put up and solid.

I might add that a trail had to be made across the river between the barracks and the beacon, over very rough ice, the crossing was always a bad one, which added materially to the work.

BOATS.

Considerable work had to be done on both our launches, they are bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in bad weather in the fall. On the large one, besides repairs to the wood work and painting, the propellor had been slightly bent which had caused wearing, it was straightened, strengthened with an outside jacket, and additional bearings were put in along its length. In the small one the skeg piece and rudder had received some injuries in going up the river last fall with the portable house. This was repaired. The work is now completed and both are in perfect repair.

The whale boat, cutters and canoes were put in the water to soak on June 24. They will be painted during my trip to York, are in good condition except the whale boat which is getting old and water-logged, it also received rough usage in Wager inlet. I reported on this in forwarding my requistion for two new ones.

DOGS.

In my last report I stated that I had nine pups not taken on which promised well, I am sorry to say that we could only save three of these, the others died of distemper.

Besides the above one bitch died of distemper on May 25, and one good dog on May 15.

On June 19, three of our dogs were carried out on an ice floe, which broke off suddenly. Several of the Eskimos' dogs were lost at the same time, and a couple of the Eskimo, who were hunting seal had to be rescued with boats. Our dogs were seen, canoes sent in search but they disappeared. Several other dogs were sick with distemper for a time but have now recovered, and they are now all in good condition.

NATIVES.

The greatest number of the Indians who were southwest with Chief 'John,' have not come in yet, although it was understood that they would be in for annuity payment on June 25, the date fixed. It is supposed that they have made some mistake in the calendar. It is in a way a very good thing as they are now where food is plentiful and when they do come in early, it is always a great time of want for them until the ship comes in and they can be off again to their hunting grounds. They will not be paid now till I return from York, and it will be a shorter time till the company's ship's arrival. The remainder of the band which is composed of the poorest amongst them were north in the vicinity of Seal river. These have come in in the early part of June, and some of the widows and orphans have had to be helped. I paid this lot (59) on the 27th, and for the last few days they have been able to put in their nets and are getting some fish. None of them give any trouble, they are very inoffensive and helpless. The child of the Eskimo woman mentioned in my last report died early in May, and a very old woman who was camped with her, died on the 13th, the day after moving from near the Company's place to the point. One child belonging to a family camped near Cape Churchill died after a few days illness. About ten families of Eskimos came to the Point on the 25th of May for the seal hunt. They have plenty of seal and fish for food, trade, and for their winter provisions of oil. They are quite happy.

DOG FEED.

The season has been particularly good for seal hunting and my next winter's supply is all in. The tanks and barrels were cleaned up before the new supply of seal was put in. The salt beef which has been condemned was cut up into feeds, soaked for two days in three different waters and laid at the botom of the tanks, the seal was then put over it.

We were not any more fortunate with deer since I reported last. We got four only towards the end of May, so that neither the dogs nor ourselves had much fresh meat towards the spring.

GENERAL.

On the first of May stock taking commenced and Reg. No. 4830 Corpl. Thwaites took over charge of the stores from Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden, A. F., as it progressed. A report upon this head is forwarded under separate cover. I have been without an interpreter since last December, with our own natives. I could get along with the Eskimos, but cannot do without one when the Indians are in. I hired Sandy Oman on June 18, and will keep him till after the Indians are gone. As he left us of his own accord after I had refused another one and lost the chance of getting a better man, I am not anxious to keep him permanently, but hope that the man I refer to may be again available this summer.

Early in May Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. who had done the cooking in the division mess for nearly a year, asked to be at duty for some time before going back to Regina. He was returned to duty on May 12, and all constables have since cooked in turn for a week at the time.

I held a kit inspection on June 19, and found the kits complete, with the exception of one or two items, in one case, an article due and issued since, in the other socks which we are out of. There was also the absence of slickers, these were turned into casualty store in lieu of oil skin suits issued on loan from division stores. The slickers will be given back to the men going out.

Mr. Lawledge an engineer of the Hudson Bay railway who is here for his Department, had been staying at the Company's post till the end of May, but on the 27th he asked me if he could live in Barracks till he went to York, as he was unable to observe the ice conditions from the Company's place. He rooms with Dr. Marcellus and take his meals with him in the division mess. An account will be forwarded for his rations.

I had intended to leave on the first or second of July for York, with the constables going outside, and to pay the annuities to Indians at that place, but the river is full of floating ice and the steady east wind which has been blowing for this last week, has kept the floe close to the coast so that it would be useless to make a start. The first West or South wind should open the way and I am all ready to take advantage of it. I am taking Reg. No. 4687 Corpl. Jones with me as a N.C. Officer and to act as clerk for the payments. Reg. No. 4615 Constable Walker C., Reg. No. 4720 Constable Haines E.W. and Reg. No. 4928 Constable Malloch I.A. are the three who are on their way to the outside, the two former to Regina and the latter to Ottawa where he was engaged as engineer.

Mr. Lawledge and a halfbred from Lake Winnipeg, who is with him, will be given a passage as far as York.

The arrangements made with the district Manager of the Company for a coast-boat is:—That they furnish the boat with a crew of Eskimos for the trip to York and back. We can load the boat with whatever baggage or passengers we require both going and coming back. They feed the crew and we feed ourselves. They manage the boat and take the responsibility for her. The price to be charged is one hundred dollars, which I will divide between the Indian Department. The Hudson Bay railway, and ourselves in proportion.

The season has been very backward, May was cold, and the river did not break up till June 22, and the ice is still coming in and out with each tide. It has been one advantage that is, the mosquitoes have not yet appeared.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

APPENDIX B.

SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON'S PATROL FROM REGINA TO CHURCHILL, DECEMBER, 1911.

FORT CHURCHILL, January 30th 1912

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report of patrol from Regina to Fort Churchill, carrying mail, and money for Indian Treaty payments.

The party consisted of myself, Sergt. Walker R. H. Corpl. Thwaites. L.T. and Constable Conway. P.R. We left Regina on December 13, 1911, en route for Le pas, having to stay over at Prince Albert. and Hudson Bay Junction arriving at Le Pas on the afternoon of December 15. Here we were met by Sergt. Munday, W., who procured a rig and had our baggage etc., round to the Police detachment.

My instructions were to report at the Hudson Bay Company, who had been notified of our departure, and who were supposed to have everything ready for taking us on to Norway House. The manager of the Company said that he had received instructions that only two men were coming, and that he had only secured sufficient transport for this number, but that he could get another team of dogs and be all ready to start on the following Monday, which I agreed to. On Monday he sent word that owing to some of the dogs having just come off a trip, he could not pull out until the following morning. We left Le Pas on Tuesday morning December 19 at 9 a.m. accompanied by Sergt. Munday and a Mr. Belcher, a Hudson Bay Co. clerk, going through to York Factory, taking 4 teams of dogs, 10 days rations, and dog feed for 2 nights. Sergt. Munday has his own dog team, and Mr. Belcher his team making 6 teams in all.

We passed through Cedar lake, Rabbit Point, and on to Grand Rapids where I had to hire a guide to take us along Lake Winnipeg, and also pick up enough dog feed for 4 nights. Sergt. Munday returned to Le Pas from here, his man acted as guide to the party as far as Grand Rapids. We left this place on December 22, with guide and travelled along the west side of Lake Winnipeg intending to make Norway House by Christmas day, but owing to a severe storm on the 24th we were unable to do so, having to camp after travelling 5 or 6 miles. On Christmas day we travelled on until we came to the portage into Playgreen lake and hoped to arrive at Norway House that night. but owing to the guide not being certain of the way, having only been over the trail once before, and that in the summer time 11 years ago, we were compelled to camp on the shore of Playgreen lake about 20 miles from the detachment. the dogs having to go without food that night, ultimately we arrived at the Norway House detachment at about 1:30 p.m. on the 27th inst.

Here we procured from Sergt. Nicholls transport, rations, etc., to take us as far as Split lake viz: 4 dog teams myself, Sergt. Walker, Constable Doak (of the Norway House detachment). and Indian Halcrow driving the teams. Corpl. Thwaites and Constable Conway going ahead of the dogs with the guide.

We left Norway House on January 1, 1912, and camped for the night at John Bull, shack. Leaving at 6.30 the next morning we arrived at Cross lake at 4 p.m., here we were told that Constable Withers and Special Constable McLeod had left the previous day for Norway House. I imagine they must have passed us on another trail west of Bull's shack. We procured dog feed at Cross lake and left at 8.30 a.m.

on the 3rd inst. Owing to Constable Withers not being at Split lake and not knowing whether it would be possible to hire dog teams, I did not push on very fast, taking 9 days to make Split lake, where we arrived on the evening of the 9th inst.

Sergt. Walker was to take over charge of the Split Lake detachment and here we met Constable Rose ('M' Division) and 2 Indians who had come through from Fort Churchill with 2 dog teams, bringing mail and waiting for the return of Constable Withers with mail from Norway House. But as our party had picked up all mail there, for Cross lake, Split lake and Fort Churchill, I made up 4 teams with 12 'M' Division dogs, 7 'Depot' Division and I hired dog from Wm. Keeper.

After resting at Split lake and getting rations, &c., ready for the trip to Churchill I thought it advisable not to wait for Consable Withers, so left on 13th January camping for the night at Clearwater Lake, leaving there at 7 a.m. next morning we reached John Staggs shack at Sandy lake, here we were to pick up dog feed, but the fish cache is about 7 miles away from the shack so with Indian "Bluecoat". I left next morning with 2 dog teams to haul 200 fish returning at noon, Corpl. Thwaites in the meantime getting dog harness and snowshoes fixed up. We left Staggs on the 16th instant 7 a.m., with heavy loads, the trails also being bad owing to recent snowstorms, camping that night on the Little Churchill river about 5 miles north of Harvey's shack. We proceeded along the river, through the Paddle portage and on to the "M Division Patrol house No. 2 on the edge of the barren lands, we camped here for one night and travelled over the plains to about 7 miles north of the Dog river and about 30 miles from Patrol house No. 1, we camped here for the night and the next day arrived at Patrol house No. 1, on the Deer river, leaving there at 6 30 a.m. we reached the barracks at Fort Churchill at about 5 p.m., all the members of the party being in good shape, all the dogs with one exception being in good condition, this one dog was suffering from very sore feet. The distance travelled with dog teams was about 800 miles in all and was covered in 27 travelling days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed, W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*

Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL,
April 9th, 1912.